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San. June 1855



The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know, have depressed many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

With this issue we publish THREE THOUSAND COPIES, and trust the FARMER will find a welcome reception. Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under the proper head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscribers.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the reduction in price of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send us the amount, thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully add the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can offer good inducements. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

Cotton and Wheat at Shanghai.

Among the many interesting facts gathered from our friend Dr. Green, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, we present the following:

At the time of sowing their wheat, they scatter the seed of cotton also; the wheat grows and shades the cotton so that it does not appear and grow till the wheat is harvested, when it is carefully cultivated and a full crop obtained.

It should be understood that at Shanghai they universally plant in rows; they sow the seed in beds, and then transplant them. In this way they cultivate well between the rows, and the result is two crops—one of wheat and one of cotton.

We simply suggest this plan to our friends in California—and for planting wheat in drills, we most cheerfully recommend Gatlin's Grain Drill, manufactured by L. Henderson, of Santa Clara, advertised in our columns, and approved of by many of our best cultivators. May we not hope our cultivators will try the experiment?

WINNILLS, DISEASE OF FOWLS, &c.—Ever pleased to receive from our friends communications upon subjects touching matters of interest connected with agriculture and home industry and comfort, we are pleased to call particular attention to the communications of our valued correspondent from San Louis Obispo. The subjects spoken of are important and we hope to hear frequently from the same source.

THE NEW YEAR.

ONE year since our craft was launched upon the ocean of public favor—one year since the CALIFORNIA FARMER was sent forth as the advocate of the Agricultural Interest of California. With a few zealous friends to support, who felt the necessity of such a journal, the CALIFORNIA FARMER was sent forth. Hope, earnest hope, inspired those who were its projectors, and confident that the cause it was pledged to advocate was WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT and encouragement of every well wisher of the best interest of our State, its projectors felt sanguine of success.

That the cause it was pledged to maintain was a noble one, we rejoice to know is now beginning to be more fully and freely admitted. Agriculture and its kindred sciences now stand before the world as the great pillars that support and sustain our mercantile and commercial interests. The products of the soil fill the warehouses of the merchant, the world over. The products of the soil load the ships whose sails whiten every sea. The products of the soil fill the granaries that feed the hungry millions that cover the earth's surface. It is the product of the soil that meet us at our social board, at the morning, noon, and evening meal. It is the products of the soil that "garland our homes," that scatter the sweetest flowers and the richest and most delicious fruit in our path through life.

The bright flowers that spring from the earth, and the ripe fruit we pluck from the bending bough, are the mementos of the "early paradise" that will be again enjoyed upon earth when man recognizes the "true dignity" of man's first and best employment, the tilling of the earth. The flowers that bloom upon earth are esteemed as the purest emblem and the most fitting testimonial for the "Birthday," the "Bridal," and the "Grave"—the triune of life—where life should be purest and brightest—its advent to earth—the newly wedded life—and when it passes into the spiritual, the eternal life. The fruits of the earth are emblematical of man's labor—"As we sow so shall we reap;" if we sow sparingly, we shall reap sparingly; if we sow bountifully, we shall reap bountifully.

Like the flowers and fruits of this fair earth, we are the humble advocates of this noble science. We have endeavored to perform our duty to the best of our ability. We have endeavored to scatter flowers and fruits by their "type" with a liberal hand, by the various subjects we have laid before our readers during the past year. With the opening address of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in its first issue, the following course of action was promised as the guide for the future; those who have been its readers will know how well and truly that course has been pursued; no better promise could we make than to reiterate the same at the opening of the present year:

"That which contributes most directly to the substantial happiness of mankind, that which really advances and elevates the science of Husbandry, of all pursuits the most productive; that which holds in constant revelation the purest comminglings of life and nature; that which is most honest and unaffected in its teachings, is the kind of information—the kind of literature or science which is received and cherished by a competent farmer. And this is the kind of information which we desire to communicate. To collect and present in agreeable portraiture the ever varying suggestions of science—to record the progressive developments of Agriculture, and submit them to the consideration of our California Farmers, is, or should be, the object of our work. This is at any rate the course we shall adopt. Eschewing all partyisms in politics, all the affectations of society, and all the cant of religion, we shall devote ourselves to the improvement of Agriculture, to the embellishment of Homes, and to the elevation of Human Character."

How well and how steadily we have pursued this course, we leave for our friends, for those whose interests we have advocated and upon whose justice we rely, to decide.

Amid a thousand severe and trying discouragements we have endeavored to pursue our way, having an eye single to the cause of Agriculture and its kindred sciences; laying aside political, sectarian, or personal feelings, we have endeavored to perform our duty regardless of personal, physical, mental, or pecuniary suffering, and having a firm reliance on the excellence and nobleness of our cause; and with a firm faith in a kind Providence, we have been sustained and carried through all suffering to the close of one and the opening of another year, and with a confident hope that a brighter and a more cheering prospect is before us, and before those who are identified with the most valuable, most important interest of mankind—for so we have and shall ever esteem the cause of Agriculture.

The pledges we made at our commencement

were made upon the following conditions, and we believe we have redeemed in a good degree ours. We repeat those conditions and ask those who remember that pledge, if we have not done so—and we ask them in return, have others redeemed theirs as well? If we have come short, to whose account shall it be laid? The following were our words:

"But to redeem such a pledge, we must receive the liberal support of those who feel an interest in any of the departments of the science of Agriculture. In no country are there more intelligent farmers than in California, and it is from these that we expect a most essential support; not from subscriptions and advertisements alone, but from the innumerable and thrilling sources of information which are opened to individuals, and which when recorded and published, become of invaluable benefit to the masses.

"If the votaries of farming will take a little trouble upon themselves in affording this kind of support, we will engage to furnish a weekly journal that will be a credit to the cause, and an interesting visitant to every household in the Commonwealth."

Such have been our aims the past year—and with the same high purpose we pledge our best energies again as we present ourselves at the opening of this our New Year.

To the cultivators of the soil of California we appeal. To the merchant and the ship owner, to the manufacturer, the mechanic, the artisan, to all we appeal for their interest in behalf of our Journal for it is their cause we advocate. Each and all are identified with the great interests of "agriculture;" it is interwoven with every branch of trade and commerce, when prosperous it shines on all—when adverse fortune rests on it, it injures all, it affects the entire community and should ever be recognized and encouraged by an entire community. The past year has been one of uncommon disaster and depression upon this great interest and its influence now overshadows the land. But amid the clouds that darken the sky there is "one break of blue in the clouds" and to that we turn in hope. It is this: our people are now awake to the importance of a better recognition of these interests—and this will save our state. Subjects like the "settlement of titles" the importance of "permanent settlers" and an "increase of population"—are upon the public mind. The value of the agriculture of California is being felt and this is our main hope.

We tender our sincere and grateful thanks to those who have cheered and encouraged us in our efforts, labors and trials. We ask their kind indulgence and gentle judgment upon our short coming, and for the many errors we may have committed in our labors. We have tried to do some good and we will try to do more; we seek a kind and continued smile from every subscriber, and from all who have aided us by their word, pen, and subscription—renew and increase these, and this will renew and increase our strength and ability to labor, for that labor shall be given in truthful earnestness to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER worthy the patronage and support of every citizen.

To the Press, we owe much—for many of our "cotemporaries" we have a remembrance laid up in our hearts that shall never be forgotten. We remember kindness—that is all we wish to remember. We wish all our brethren of the Press success and will aid as we have an opportunity. We ask a kindly word now and then as we may deserve; for the cause we advocate we ask it, not for ourselves alone. Upon this our new year we tender to our friends, our patrons, our correspondents, our cotemporaries; to all we tender the best and kindest wishes of the season, and most earnestly pray that this new year may be to them a most happy one, that each and all may be "Blest in Basket and in Store."

Agricultural Influence at the Capital.

It is all-important that the interests of Agriculture should have a voice in our halls of legislation, and those who have this interest at heart should look to this matter in season, for the Agriculture of California should be kept before the minds of our people.

When at Sacramento a few days since, we had the pleasure to meet W. W. Stowe, Esq., the able representative of Santa Cruz. To this gentleman the cultivators of our State owe much, for his care of their interests the past year, and we rejoice to know he is again placed where he can so ably serve these interests and those of the State.

OUR PROSPEROUS COTEMPORARIES.—Surely and truthfully we wish our brethren of the Chronicle and Pioneer a most earnest "Happy New Year"—although we see they have already taken measures to secure it without the wish. Happy, happy may they be forever.

Steamer Combination.

THE steamers upon the waters of the Sacramento river, and the San Joaquin, exert a great influence upon the mercantile and commercial business of California, but their influence upon the agricultural interests is also of great moment, and it is for this that we have so often presented the subject of "steamers" to our readers. Communications between portions of our State and the seaport, are like the arteries of the body, leading blood to and from the heart; disarrange them and the whole system is diseased;—and we have ever kept an eye upon these arteries, and wished to see the blood flow freely and purely from the heart to the extremities, and back again for purification. And when the "steamer combination" was formed, we approved, for we believed great good would result from it—and so it has. First, all the old and worthless boats were withdrawn, and none but the very best were placed in use; life and property were safe; speed, comfort and safety were the watchwords, the community seemed pleased, and the price then paid, (\$8,) though it seemed too high, was cheerfully paid; and it was only just—for it was like an insurance for safety to life and property. Then the combination had full power, full control. We then suggested that the company should meet the wants of the public and try the plan which we then proposed—(we now republish the article for reference)—for we truly believed it should have been done. But instead of this the price was increased, and it became a burden too heavy to be borne, and the consequence was new lines as competitors for public favor.

The agriculturists that travel upon our rivers are many—their name is not Legion, but it will be—the cattle and other stock, grain, fruits, &c. is immense; the farmers travel, and they felt this heavy burden, for they were poor and needed consideration. The result has been just as we expected, just as we predicted. The Combination were not alive to the future consequences of their acts, and the burden became too heavy to be borne longer, and necessity has created the present lines that now compete for the trade and travel of our rivers.

Never had a company so glorious a chance for a splendid fortune, never had a company so fair a chance for public favor and approbation—but the Rubicon is passed, others are in that field to reap the golden harvest, and the public will decide who can serve them best. We ever regret to see such opportunities lost, but progress is the word, the deed is done, and now the field is open. We have enjoyed the courtesies of each and of all, and wish success and prosperity to all. We have uttered our own opinions fearlessly, but we cannot but ask the friends of our old favorite line and the stockholders to acknowledge that we were in the right in May last, and that our suggestions were those of the true friend.

[From the California Farmer of May 11.]

STEAMBOAT MONOPOLY.—It is most gratifying to us to note the promptness with which this great monopoly meet the wishes of their patrons. It is the best assurance that we were right in the views we advanced. The "high pressures" were supplanted this day (Monday,) by the excellent steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Pool, and it was pleasant to make a trip upon this favorite steamer again and meet familiar friends. If any one doubts the benefit of this combination, let them visit Sacramento and look across the river and see a dozen old boats laid up, and then hear in mind the safety in travelling only upon the very best boats with ease, comfort, rapidity, and no racing. No reasonable man will wish to go back to the old unsteady and unsafe fashions again.

[From the California Farmer of May 11.]

A HINT FOR THE STEAMER COMBINATION.—What say you gentlemen; in these times, that men call so awfully dull, and when the bravest of our business men get the blues, and ready to steal away anywhere—would it not be a wise plan to offer an inducement to travel? Would it not be better to carry up river 200 passengers regularly and 200 down regularly at six dollars, than to average only 100 at ten dollars. The passage money would be thus increased \$200, besides the profits of berths and suppers. This is a matter of dollars and cents, gentlemen, and although we have always advocated No. 1 boats and fair liberal prices, yet now, in the present very depressed state of trade, if more money can be made to flow into your pockets, and the community be induced to travel more, and be made to feel that you do desire to accommodate it, is it not worth while trying? You know you hold the power—you can try it—if it don't work well, you can abandon it, for it must be as you say. There are many cases where persons will not travel in the boats if they can avoid it. We saw one person yesterday go to the telegraph office and do his business in that way, at an expense of \$7 or \$8, although he would much rather have had a visit had the fare been \$6 or \$8 even. Two others declined going on account of the cost—which with the expenses there, amount to about \$40. It bears heavy upon those who are compelled to travel

Red Dragon Tattoo—The debut novel by author Stieg Larsson, this work of fiction

Horticultural Department.

PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS for the Farmer.

THE present is a time of agricultural improvement and progress without a parallel in this country. Improved implements, improved stock, better cultivation, better fences and buildings, meet us everywhere in the country; and farmers are growing "rich," in the common acceptance of that term. We rejoice at this, and so must every man who feels a lively interest in our national welfare, because agriculture is our main stay. If it fails to prosper, we can have no prosperity. It is the produce of our farms—the fruits of farm industry—that animate trade and commerce, that build up cities and villages, construct railroads and canals, and cover our lakes and rivers and the broad seas with fleets of vessels. What a calamity—what an universal panic and prostration of business would the failure of even one crop over the whole country, bring upon us!

Agricultural progress and prosperity, then, are subjects that no man, whatever may be his calling, can regard with indifference; and the agricultural classes themselves, as a body, by their intelligence, industry, energy, and manly independence, command universal admiration and respect. These are our honest sentiments—not the fulsome flattery of a stump speech or holiday oration. Our sympathies are, and ever have been, and will be, with the tillers of the soil. Our own life, so far, has been spent in the country, and we have earned our bread by the cultivation of the soil. We can speak of both its toils and pleasures from actual experience. We know that some regard it as a vulgar and plodding pursuit, fit only for strong, rough, and uneducated men; but the number of those who think so are diminishing rapidly. Men of taste and intelligence, are now ambitious of being agriculturists; and schools and colleges for training the sons of farmers, are beginning to attract attention, and will soon work a change in public sentiment in regard to the respectability and importance of agricultural profession.

This brings us to the point on which we proposed to make a few suggestions, when we took up our pen. We wish to see the farmer's home—the farmer's life—made more attractive. Hitherto, as a general thing, the improvements which have been made are of the *useful* kind, having reference mainly to the supply of man's physical wants. Most of our farms must be regarded as mere manufacturing of food and clothing; very little has been done to gratify the intellect, taste, or feelings—the higher and nobler attributes of our nature. And this is one reason, beyond a doubt, why many young persons who have, by means of education, reading, and society, acquired a certain degree of refinement, become dissatisfied with agricultural life, and have sought the city. Intelligent, educated men, cannot surely remain satisfied with being mere growers of grain and breeders of stock,—they must love their homes; and to merit their love and attachment, that home must possess something of beauty, for the love of the beautiful is an instinct of man's nature. A large portion of the population is continually on the move; the old home has no hold on their affections—or at least not enough to overcome the novelty of a new one. We see the population diminishing in the very heart of the finest agricultural district in America, where nothing is so much needed as human beings. It is at certain seasons impossible to procure laborers enough to do the work. This state of things is unfavorable to the perfect development of the country's resources, and equally unfavorable to the attainment of a higher and happier social condition.

It is not unreasonable, we trust, to expect, and even to urge, some reform on this point. Make home attractive; cultivate the taste, and feelings, and affections, as well as you do your fields. Why should a wealthy farmer, with his fifty, one, or two, or three hundred acres of land, content himself with a rod or two of door-yard, and a dozen of shade trees, shaped and managed after the precise fashion of a village plot? Why can he not, just as well, have a park and pleasure-ground of several acres around his house, broad glades of lawn, and groups of trees, separated from the cultivated portions of the farm by green hedges? This, with a well-stocked orchard and good ample kitchen-garden, would come up to our ideas of a country home; and it would be impossible for children to grow up in such a home without becoming attached to it, and having their tastes expanded, their feelings refined, or without appreciating the comforts and blessings of a country life. A rod or two of door-yard for a farm-house!—what a mockery! There is something incongruous in the very look of it that cannot fail to strike every observing person; it wants what the lamented Downing called "*local truth*" in architecture, which he explains in this way:

"*Local truth* in architecture is one which can never be neglected without greatly injuring the effect of country houses. And yet, such is the influence of fashion and false taste, and so little do the majority of citizens trouble themselves to think on this subject, that nothing is more common in some parts of the country, than to see the cockneyism of three-story town houses violating the beauty and simplicity of country life. In our own neighborhood there is a brick house standing in the midst of gardens and orchard, which has a front and rear pierced with windows, but only blank wall at the sides; looking, in fact, precisely as if lifted out of a three-story row in a well-packed city street, and suddenly dropped in the midst of a green field in the country, full of wonder and contempt, like a true cockney, at the strangeness and dullness of all around it. During a drive on

Long Island, last autumn, we saw with pain and mortification, the suburban villa of a wealthy citizen, a narrow, unmistakable 'six-story brick,' which seemed, in its forlornness and utter want of harmony with all about it, as if it had strayed out of town, in a fit of insanity, and had lost the power of getting back.

"To give an expression of local truth to a country house, it should always show a tendency to spread out and extend itself on the ground, rather than to run up in the air. There is space enough in the country; and because a citizen has lived in town, where land is sold by the square foot, and where, in consequence, he has to mount four pair of stairs daily, it is surely no reason why he should compel himself to do the same thing in the country. Indeed, economy in the first cost of a house (that is to say, the lessened expense of building two stories under the same roof and over the same foundation) is the principal reason why most country houses are not still more ample, extended, and rambling on the surface, than they usually are."

The same principle holds true in regard to the arrangement of grounds about country houses. "The cockneyism of three-story town house," is no more out of place in the country, than is the village door-yard before a farm-house.

But some careful farmer will ask us, "How can we afford to lay out parks and pleasure-grounds, and keep them in fine condition? It would cost us more than the whole labor of our farms. Only think of what an expenditure of money and labor this hedging, and planting, and mowing this pleasure-ground would involve. It would be all very well if we could afford it; but that we can not, and we must leave it to retired gentlemen who have made their fortunes in town, and come out into the country to spend them."

But we reply, You can carry out our plan without incurring a heavy expense. Hundreds of farmers in our own county of Monroe, can make such a park as we propose, without feeling the cost. Fence off, with Osage orange or buckthorn, at a cost of about twenty to twenty-five cents a rod, five to ten acres of land immediately around your dwelling. Seed it down, and it will produce good crops of hay. You can get plenty of young maples, elms, tulip trees, basswoods, ash, and other native trees, in the woods, which can be taken up and planted at leisure intervals in the fall, when farm labor is over, and early in spring, before it commences, and even during winter, in mild weather. Until the trees are well established, it will be necessary to cultivate the soil around them. It will not be necessary to cover the whole ground with trees, but merely to scatter them here and there in groups, and singly, to give it a park-like character which will distinguish it at once from cultivated fields. A little can be done now, and a little again, as leisure affords; and in a few years the work will show. Meantime the land is cropped profitably; for hay is always a paying crop, and an indispensable one. The ground nearest the house may be planted with some rarer trees—a portion of them evergreens. A small portion of the ground near the house might be separated from the main body of the park by a wire fence, or moveable hurdle fence, and kept mowed; and if embellished with a few flowering shrubs, and a few beds of flowers, all the better. But these, for economy's sake, can very well be dispensed with. When planting is finished, and the trees fairly established, the park might be pastured with sheep, as many parks are in Europe; and thus it would always have a closely cut surface without the expense of mowing, and the sheep would be an interesting feature in its scenery. When forest trees are not within reach, we would recommend the raising of them from seed, or small plants can be purchased at nurseries for \$2 or \$3 per hundred, which, with a couple of years' growth in nursery rows, will be fit for final planting out. Only go about it, and the means will not be wanting.

Those who wish to have a plan sketched out for their guidance, can procure it at a trifling expense, from Messrs. Meehan & Saunders, Messrs. Copeland & Cleveland, Mr. Munn, Mr. Leuchars, Mr. Hepp, Mr. Graef, Mr. Cook, and several other gentlemen who devote themselves to the practice of landscape gardening, and whose cards will be found in our advertising pages. We wish some of these gentlemen would favor us with their views on this subject. We desire to push improvements into the country; it must not remain, as now, confined to the precincts of cities and villages. But we must offer to country people practicable and inexpensive plans. We wish our agricultural societies would recognize the importance of the subject, and encourage some efforts by offering prizes. Their main object is to elevate the farming pursuit, and we know of no other way, at present, in which it can be done more effectually, in the older States, than by creating and fostering a taste for the embellishment of the homestead.—*New York Horticulturist*.

THE TULIP.

THERE is no spring flower in cultivation, that will rank with the tulip, in the general beauty of its form, the wealth and splendor of its colors, the endless variety and brilliancy of its tints, as they stand in bold contrast to each other in a single flower, or blend almost imperceptibly their hues; or in the cleanness, purity, and peerless elegance of its stem and leaf, in every stage of growth.

These are very high qualities to award to any plant, or flower, but the tulip claims and owns them all. Indeed, there is no floral display, no picture of a single spot of earth whatever in a northern climate, which can be made so perfectly beautiful—one which fills the eye with such intense fullness—as a bed of choicely-selected tulips. They are so easily obtained and propagated, that

the humblest cottager in town or country, can enjoy them; and it is said that the Spitalfields weavers of London, on little spots of earth, often enclosed in boxes, rear and exhibit, at the London Tulip shows, flowers of wondrous magnificence, admired by the nobility, and coveted even by royalty itself.

When the green leaf of the bulb has entirely faded, a few weeks after flowering, the functions of the plant, for the season, are suspended; it has gone to rest. Then is the time to take them up, and make selections for new beds. Those who admire tulips—and who does not?—should, if possible, select their varieties themselves, when in the height of their bloom. This is usually more satisfactory, when one knows what and how to select, than to leave the selection to the gardeners; who, although they may give you choice, rare, and new kinds, many of them at high prices, too, will not so much please you as some that are more common and long cultivated. In planting them, they should be so arranged in the bed that the colors should show in striking contrast, giving to it as *bizarre* an effect as possible. This arrangement of color in a tulip bed has quite as striking an effect as the individual character of the tulips themselves. We have known very common bulbs, by a tasteful method of planting, look more beautiful in the mass than the finest and most costly flowers when promiscuously thrown together. A Parisian sewing-girl, with a few patti-colored remnants, will, in a few hours, stitch together a more brilliant and attractive dress for the Boulevards, than the costliest robe got up for a court presentation. It is so with a tulip bed. The bulbs should not only be choice in themselves, but the arrangement of colors and sizes should be equally tasteful. Then, their effect is unequalled by any thing else that blooms.

There are several kinds of tulip, as the parrot, or fringed, the full rose tulip, and the semi-bouble. They are, however, all inferior to the upright, cupped, single flower, which, when right, is the only perfect thing of its kind, and the only one we should be anxious to cultivate.

Tulips sometimes suffer from being kept too long out of the ground. They should, after their summer drying, be put into the ground as early as the 1st of October—or if earlier, no matter. Fresh-rotted sod mold is the best covering for them. Three inches below the surface, is their proper depth in a moderately dry situation, and a light covering of clean litter should be thrown over them for the winter. When the frost is effectually out of the ground in the spring, this litter can be removed; they will then spring up, and flower strongly and beautifully. Planting should never be delayed till spring, if possible to get them down in the fall. Spring planted, they seldom bloom, and if they do, the flowers are small and less brilliant. A removal once in two years, is amply sufficient for their best propagation and show; and if left in the earth for three or four years, if they do not get too much crowded, and the beds are kept clean and rich, they will not harm. Indeed, their whole cultivation is simple and easy. Hyacinths may be treated like tulips, both in arrangement and cultivation; while crocus, narcissus, jonquils, daffodils, and the like hardy flowers, need less attention, and may stand for years unmoved, and bloom in great luxuriance, their only wrong tendency being to overcrowd, each other by multiplication.

Every body who has a piece of ground large enough, should cultivate a bed of tulips, and other bulbs, as opportunity offers.—*American Agriculturist*.

Grapes Ripening Earlier than Formerly.

Method of Cultivation more important than Climate. In a recent conversation with Dr. Underhill says the New York American Agriculturist, of Croton Point, he informed us that both the Isabella and Catawba, are evidently ripening earlier, from year to year. Ten to twelve years since, the earliest bunches of Isabellas, were ready for market about the first of October. The past season they were equally forward on the 12th of September. This season has, however, been a remarkable one, and some allowance is to be made on that account; but last year, and the year before, the grapes were as mature about the 18th of September, as formerly at the end of that month.

Dr. U. thinks the Isabella may be cultivated much farther north than has generally been supposed, by reducing the amount of fruit to the vine, so that there may be a greater flow of sap, and by this means an earlier growth and maturity, secured. He thinks much more depends upon the method of manuring, pruning, and the general plan of cultivation, than upon climate, since they often ripen poorly even in Virginia and Maryland, when improperly managed, and yet, in the same season, ripen well in Massachusetts.

WHO WILL MAKE A GOOD WIFE.—When you see a young woman who rises early, sets the table and prepares her father's breakfast cheerfully, depend upon it she will make a good wife. You may rely upon it that she possesses a good disposition and kind heart. When you see a young woman just out of bed at 9 o'clock, with her elbow upon the table, gasping and sighing, "Oh how dreadfully I feel," rely upon it she will not make a good wife. She must be lazy and morose. When you see a girl with a broom in her hand sweeping the floor, with a rubbing board or clothes line in her hand, you may put it down that she is industrious, and will make a good wife for somebody. When you see a girl with a novel in her left hand and a fan in her right, shedding tears, you may be sure that she is unfit for a wife. Happiness and misery are before you, which will you choose?

Valuable Extracts.

Profitable Farming.

MR. COMING, in his address before the Connecticut River Agricultural Society, says: Farmers will in future time come to understand that the earth and the air are both full of wealth to them. They will understand that the deeply bedded clay and the hard pan which is hidden far down in the ground are worth something more than merely to hold the world together. They will be found opening deep and broad drains, in the operation of which they will obtain valuable material for top-dressing on their upland, and at the same time make their lowlands of much greater value by relieving them of surplus water. They will discard the idea of cultivating much land with the use of a little manure, as requiring much labor and tending to penury. High cultivation, without fancy farming, will be in the way of the successful farmer of future time.

The importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil will be better understood, and the value of the subsoil. Men who know little or nothing, by experience, about the use of plows, and other farming implements, and men who can understand no principle of science, will not much longer be trusted and credited in making and recommending such implements. Farmers will have all these things tested by science and by experiment. The plowman will also come under new orders. He will learn that his object is no longer to be the plowing over as much ground as possible in a day; but, to thoroughly plow and pulverize every inch of ground he goes over.

The inclinations of respectability will be somewhat changed. The young man will not think it a dishonor to him to work on a farm. The young woman will no more think herself degraded by familiarity with the kitchen. Intelligence, industry, usefulness, will measure merit and establish a title to respect. These things we ought to consider now.

ADVANTAGES OF UNDER-DRAINING.—Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," states that the advantages of under-draining are many and important, and enumerates the following:

1. It entirely prevents drought.
2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5. It accelerates the disintegration of mineral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matter among those parts of soil traversed by roots.
7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
8. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of the reach of their roots.
9. It prevents grasses from running out.
10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil, by removing excess of water.
11. It renders soil earlier in the spring.
12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
13. It allows us to work sooner after rains.
14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.
15. It prevents the formation of *acetic* and other organic acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and other similar weeds.
16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the finer comminution of the earthy parts of the soil.
17. It prevents in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.
18. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil and given up to the necessities of plants.
19. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands.

SETTING HENS.—In setting hens, thirteen eggs are enough to give them; a largo hen might cover more, but a few stronger, well-hatched chickens are better than a large brood of weaklings, that have been delayed in the shell perhaps twelve hours over the time, from insufficient warmth. At the end of a week, it is usual, with setting turkeys, to add two or three fowl's eggs, "to teach the young turkeys to pick." The plan is not a bad one; the activity of the chickens does stir up some emulation in their larger brethren. The eggs take but little room in the nest, and will produce two or three very fine fowls.—*Cultivator*.

A LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says that at Battle Swamp, G. J. Fisher, Esq., has raised 1,600 bushels of corn, on a sixteen acre lot, in that neighborhood, which two years ago was a sedge field. The lot had guano applied to it three times in that period; the first application was 200 lbs., the second 150, the third 400 lbs., to the acre, making in all 750 lbs. The corn was a white good seed, planted two and a half and three feet apart, with four stocks in a hill, and matured early.

TO GET RID OF GRAIN WEEVILS.—The agriculturist who wishes to get rid of weevils has nothing to do but, as soon as he is aware of their presence to pitch the surface of some old boards and place them in his granaries; the pitch must of course be renewed several times in the year, in order to keep the insects away. The mere fumes of the pitch is disagreeable to the weevils and it will prove fatal if long inhaled.

DOMESTIC DIALOGUE

$P' = r$ (where $r = 1$ if r is a prime, and $r = 0$ if r is a composite).

N. T. ...

Dr. J. A. Thompson, 1000 N. 1st St.,
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Tel. 1-1000
 This is a new and improved version of the
 Thompson's Patent.

FROM THE EAST.

The Steamship Sonora, arrived Saturday night, bringing dates from New York to Dec. 5th—eight days later; and from New Orleans to Dec. 6th—seven days later. The dates from Liverpool are to Nov. 18th—three days later.

Congress met on the 4th of December. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, has resigned his seat as President of the Senate. He has remained at home to secure his election, which is endangered by a coalition of the friends of Benton and the Whigs. Mr. Cass was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Theodore Parker has been indicted for taking part in the Anthony Burns Slave Riot.

The Know Nothings gained a victory in New Orleans, on the 27th November, in an election for members of the Legislature.

Intelligence has been received from Lake Superior, that Dr. Kane's party, of the Advance, sent out by Mr. Grinnell, has discovered the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They were completely frozen and in a perfect state of preservation.

On December 5th, the steamer "Grand Tower" struck upon a rock near Cairo, and sunk in twenty-three feet water. The passengers were rescued with difficulty. The boat and freight is a total loss. The steamer "Pacific" was snagged and sunk on the 23d of the same month.

By a recent order from Washington, the enlistment of foreigners into the Marine corps, now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is to cease. It is believed that the same order has been sent to all our military posts.

Mayor Smith, of Boston, has been nominated for re-election by the Know Nothing party.

On the 4th of Dec. New York was visited by a heavy snow storm. At Rochester, snow fell to the depth of 30 inches in one day. On the Lakes a number of vessels were wrecked. A collision occurred on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad on the morning of Dec. 4th, owing to the snow falling so thickly as to obstruct the view.

The President's Message seems a very quiet, unsatisfactory document. The Town Talk makes the following synopsis; which gives a good idea of the production;

President Pierce is thankful for our national prosperity, and in that feeling we participate. He is in favor of non-intervention, or simply desires that the policy should be pursued of letting other nations alone, and insisting upon the same right for ourselves. He contents for the right of neutrals, the right of privateering which Prussia desired our Government to renounce, and comments on the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain in a congratulatory tone. The boundary line between Washington territory and the British possessions is in dispute, and he recommends the speedy adjustment of the question. The arrest of Consul Dillon is disavowed as any intended insult to France, and the latter Government has expressed much the same in relation to the Soule affair. Spain is treated very gently in the matter of her offensive action towards our Government. The abolishment of the tolls paid Denmark, by our ships passing through the sound, is advised. The treaty with Japan is referred to with considerable commendation. The assaults upon Mexico by hostile expeditions is condemned, and the fact stated that by them our troubled relations with Mexico have become more troubled. The river La Plata has been opened to us, but the Amazon remains closed. The old troubles with Great Britain in Central America remain unsettled, and is still a subject of negotiation. The Clayton treaty is found to have not accomplished the object for which it was entered into. The action of the Government in the Greytown affair is properly justified, and Mr. Borland and Captain Hollis vindicated.

Our Government appears to be in a very comfortable condition as regards finances. The receipts next year are expected to exceed our expenses \$15,000,000; he therefore recommends a reduction of duties on imports. Attention is called to the necessity of stringent laws to protect the records and papers of the Government from fraudulent use. The increase of the army on the frontier and the pay of the army officers is advocated; also the increase of the navy and the better discipline and improvement of seamen. Post office expenditures during the year ending June 30, \$8,710,907; receipts, \$6,055,586. No increase in its revenue hoped for. The Public Lands is this next topic. During the fiscal year, 11,070,935 acres have been surveyed. Brought into market, 8,190,017 acres; sold, 7,035,732 acres; receipts therefor, \$9,282,533. He opposes grants of lands for railroad purposes, and recommends that they be left entirely to private enterprise. He expresses a belief, also, that the excessive desire to realize large dividends from splendid railroad schemes, has been productive of bankruptcy to many in both fortune and character. He has no wish to augment this by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth, dependent on the action of Congress. He urges religious toleration, fealty to the Union, the reserved rights of the States, friendship towards other nations, economy in the administration of Government, determined defence by war when necessary, and ends with invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon the labors of the present Congress.

FROM EUROPE.—Nothing additional of importance seems to have happened in the Crimea. Sebastopol is not yet taken, and it seems problematical whether that fortress is really being besieged by the Allies, or whether the Allies are not in fact besieged by the Russians. A few more such victories by the Allies as have already taken place, and they would want men to enter and oc-

cupy the place, if even it were open and inviting.

The additional news from the Crimea relates chiefly to the engagement of the 5th November, which event appears to have been of a desperate and terrible character. Since then no operation of importance seems to have been attempted on either side.

THE ISTHMUS.—During the last fortnight we have been favored with extraordinarily fine weather, for this season of the year, more resembling the dry weather of March and April than the rainy season. In consequence, the general health has been exceedingly good. The railroad works have rapidly progressed, and all look forward to its speedy termination.

Of late no outrages have taken place on the road. The Runnel's guard still continue to exercise the greatest vigilance; and in Aspinwall the police force, under Mr. Duckworth, preserve the greatest order.

There have been no local occurrences of interest during the past fortnight.—*Panama Star and Herald of the 14th.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the close of the year it is all important that we should call upon those who are indebted to us. Though the sums may be small from each, yet the aggregate is large and of moment to us, as we wish to fulfil our own obligations and improve our paper, thus giving back again more value to our readers.

We have forwarded our bills through Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers, and we trust those to whom they are sent will cheerfully respond and aid us in the work we have before us.

Our agents will please distribute the extras we send them, and we trust our friends will peruse the circular which we re-issue the present week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUYOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickenening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other dangerous and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28—Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Dec. 29—Schr S D Bailey, Garson, San Pedro; mds.
Dec. 30—P M Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 14 days, with the mails, passengers, etc.
Clipper schr Vaquero, Nowell, Honolulu, 15 days; mds; etc.
Clipper schr Golden Gate, Schauder, Honolulu, 18 days; mds.
Schr Queen of the West, Coppeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; linc.
Schr Francis, Miller, Pajaro, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Horaco, Koyes, Tomolou, 2 days; produce.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 34 hours; produce.
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 31—Steamer Goliath, Erskine, San Diego, 3 days; mds.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, Pajaro, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Soquel, 12 hours; produce.
Jan. 1—Clipper ship Challenge, Kenney, New York, 118 days, with mds.
Russian ship Nicholas 1st, Klinkoffarom, Sitka, 27 ds; timber.
Clipper bark J A Falkland, Falkland, Boston, 115 days, with mds.
Br brig Franklin, Abbott, Glasgow, 180 days, via Falkland Islands 90 days; mds.
Schr Pilgrim, Phillips, Point Aquila, 9 days; \$34,000 to specie.
Schr Ada, Joseph, Monterey, 1 day; produce.
Jan. 2—Schr Humboldt, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 95 hrs; lumber.
Clipper ship Antelope, Moore, New York, 135 days; mds.
Brig North Bend, Lint, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Mary W, Gould, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 2 days; potatoes.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 28—Ship John M Mayo, Lincoln, for Calcutta; bark Powhattan, Prescott, Fort Simpson.
Dec. 29—Ship Wild Duck, Hamilton, for Shanghai.
Dec. 30—Steamships Golden Age, Watkins, for Panama; America, Haley, San Diego; N G ship Coronation, Nichol, ports in the Pacific; Fr bark Nadir, Carnet, Sydney; brig F Copeland & Co, Jackson, San Pedro.
Jan. 2—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, for Benicidin; bark Pathfinder, Hong Kong.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854.

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

The annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"Knowledge is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated, than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either graze our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much, because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACDONNAY, San Francisco.

DAVID CHAMBERS,

JULIUS K. ROSE,

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

ANGUS FRIERSON,

JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.

E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.

J. L. SANFORD,

H. CHANNING BEALS,

TILDEN & LITTLE,

DAVIS & CO.,

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

SIM & CO.,

W. S. CHRYSLER & CO.,

S. H. MEKER.

MARRIED.

On the 1st Jan., in this city, at Grace Church, by Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Ferdinand C. Ewer and Sophie Mandel Congdon.

[As pretty birds from bough to bough
Make flight while sweetly singing,
So the young maiden, e'er that vow,
Fast round one heart is clinging:
'Tis then she says, no song or dance,
For others have I never,
For from my heart shall but thy glance
The love that's "Evers" forever.]

Also, on the evening of the 1st, by the same clergyman, Frank Soule and Eunice Foreman Soule.

[Tis said, when heart meets kindred heart,
A tender vow they plight;
That kindred minds should never part,
But both in one unite;

But great the bliss that must control
That life, when "Soule" meets kindred "Soule,"]
On the 25th Dec., in Marysville, Mr. John Lowery and Miss Bridget Cunningham.

On the 26th Dec., at Nevada, Thomas Vainwright Colburn, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Louise Elizabeth Mather, of Albany, N. Y.

On the 27th Dec., at the residence of Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. I. S. K. Ogier, Judge of the U. S. Court of the Southern District of California, and Miss Anna Keiger, of this city.

DIED.

On the 25th Dec., in this city, J. A. Naure, formerly of New Orleans, La.

On the 21st Dec., in Marysville, John Follen, aged 14 years.

On the 23d Dec., in Marysville, D. E. Rolfe, late of Lawrence, Muscon county, Ill., aged about 40 years.

On the 24th Dec., at Mud Springs, of typhoid fever, George C. Lunt, of Freeport, Maine, aged 24.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 3, 1855.

JOBBER PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2 1/2
MENTS—nominal	do California	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Shovels,	do	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Ames' L. h. bright	\$14 00 @	—
do s. h. bright	— @ 10 00	—
Fields', L. h. bright	12 00 @ 14 00	—
Rowland's, L. h. bright	12 00 @ 14 00	—
do s. h. bright	9 @ 10 00	—
King's, L. h. bright	14 00 @	—
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00 @ 18 00	—
do iron	8 00 @ 10 00	—
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00 @	—
do do iron	— @ 8 00	—
Axes, Collins', a. h. 22	00 @ 24 00	—
Holmes', do	— @ 25 00	—
Picks, Collins', 4 1/2 to 6 lb, solid	Shingles, E. best	7 00 @ 8 00
do c. s.	8 00 @ 10 00	—
do other brands	5 00 @ 7 00	—
Helves, heavy hand-saw pick,	turned	2 50 @ 4 00
do axes	2 50 @ 4 00	—
Flows, best make	14 @ 20 00	—
do Brown's	24 00 @ 40 00	—
Thrashing Machines and Hoes	power—	—
Hall & Pitts'	no sale	—
Other makers'	— @	—
Emmery's, with thrasher, square	rotor and fan mill	— @
Straw Cutters,	— @ 16 25	—
Rakes, horse and revolving	no sale	—
do hand, wood	00 @ 00	—
do do steel	00 @ 00	—
Pitchforks, # doz	— @	—
Scythes, best	— @	—
Hoes, steel, g. n. s.	6 00 @ 9 00	—
Crowbars, c. s. # 10	— @ 12	—
Flour Mills, Newey's	\$500 @	—
do Brown's, 30 lb. 450	— @	—
FLOUR	— @	—
Gallego	12 00 @ 13 50	—
Haxall	12 00 @ 13 00	—
Chico	8 00 @ 9 00	—
Repacked	— @	—
Hornor's Mills	9 00 @	—
Benicia Mills	9 00 @ 00	—
Meal, in bbls	6 00 @ 6 50	—
do s. h. bbls	3 25 @ 3 50	—
GRAIN	— @	—
Corn, Eastern, # B 2	2 1/2 @	—
Barley, California	2 1/2 @	—
do Chili	— @	—
Buckwheat, flour	7 @	—
Oats, California	2 @	—
do Oregon, none in mkt.	— @	—
do Eastern	2 @	—

RETAIL MARKET.	
Cabbages, # head	37
do Savoy, # doz	none
Reets, # doz	1 00
Turnips	1 00
Carrots	1 00
Summer squashes	8
Celery, # doz	3
Cauliflowers, # doz	5
Rutabagas, # doz	50
Sweet Potatoes, # B	12
Potatoes, new	10
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, # doz	75
Egg Plant	7
Squash	50
Strawberries, # B	1 50
Peaches, each	12 50
do extra, each	75 @ 1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
no extra, each	25 @ 50
Whortleberries, # B	1 00
Apricots	do

French Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Premium Smut Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Peon " " 5 1/2 and 6;
Clipper " " 5 1/2, 6, 16 and 18;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Cutters for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Curners;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Canal Barrows;
Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handed shovels and spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, iron teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, bark and plantation hoes, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Mercantile Exchange.)

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD.
POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and H streets, Sacramento.
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Duckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices.
Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order.

Varieties.

TRIADS.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness, affectionateness.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance, ingratitude.

Three things to reverence—religion, justice, self-denial.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, freedom.

Three things to wish for—health, friends, a cheerful spirit.

Three things to like, cordiality, good humor, mirthfulness.

Three things to suspect—flattery, puritanism, sudden affection.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, flip-pant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, good humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country, friends.

Three things to govern—temper, impulse, the tongue.

Three things to be prepared for—change, decay, death.

GOLDEN RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE GREEN.—If you require a person to become security for you, don't ask the man who promised he would do anything for you when he knew you did not want anything done. If you happen to know an author, don't own it; one-half of the world won't believe you, and the other half won't think much of it if they do. Don't say you never take suppers, excepting where you know they never give any. If you don't know what everybody else knows, you had better hold your tongue, and if you know something that everybody else knows, you had better hold your tongue, too. If you happen to say something in society which causes a painful sensation, you had better take a walk for five minutes. If you intend to do a good thing, don't change your mind; and if you possess a five pound note, don't change that. These, and a few other golden rules which we don't exactly remember, should be learned by heart, as they will prevent your appearing green, and other people looking blue.—*Diogenes.*

TURNPIKE ROAD IN SIERRA COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Sierra county was held in Downieville on the 20th inst., for the purpose of building a turnpike road in that county. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the company, the capital stock of which was fixed at \$50,000—viz: R. H. Taylor, President; Gustavus B. Wright, Secretary; and B. M. Fetter, Treasurer. The books for subscriptions to the capital stock are to be opened at Marysville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar and Downieville, on the 5th of January, and a committee of three appointed to employ an Engineer to survey the route of the road.

A SHARP AFRICAN.—A friend of ours once had a good-for-nothing little black fellow, some twelve or fourteen years old, as a waiter boy, and after enduring his pranks and mischief for some year or so, was at length obliged to send him adrift to look after himself in the world. Not a great while after parting with little cuffy, his former master having occasion to go to Albany, met him on board the steamboat, where he was employed in the capacity of steward's assistant, and addressing him, he said: "Well, Tom, are you as bad as ever?" "O, no," answered the young rascal, with a grin that brought into hold relief every one of his white grinders, "I've got no bad examples now, sir."

At a large fire, at a celebrated piano forte maker's, an instrument, worth two hundred guineas, was burnt; it was inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and other costly decorations. "Dear me," said a gentleman to the proprietor, "how was it they could not contrive to save that splendid instrument?" "Why," replied the proprietor, who, being insured, could afford the joke, "the reason was that the engines could not play upon it, I am told."

HAPPINESS is only evident to us in this life by deliverance from evil; we have not real and positive good. Happy is he who sees the day! said a blind man; but a man who sees clearly does not say so. Happy is he who is healthy! said an invalid; when he is well he does not feel the happiness of health.

POWER OF ASSOCIATION.—We all recollect the anecdote of a proud boy, who boasted that his father had a horse, when his companion, of poorer parentage, replied exultingly, "And my father has a horse and saw too."

Love sits into rhyme as naturally as peas into a pod—in fact, rhyme without love in it would be pods without peas, or in other words, mere husks without any marrow—fact.

It is a law which God himself has made, that the arrow which is shot from the persecutor's bow shall rebound and pierce the persecutor's heart.

The difference between a carriage horse and a carriage wheel is this—one goes best when it is tired, and the other don't.

When a man owns himself to be in an error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

FAULTS committed in public should be publicly reproved.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.
HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Peaches, embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale:
100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;
Also, Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.
Also, 100,000 Asparagus, and 30,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.
Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.
Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Crapes Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots do 4 do
Almonds do 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do
In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Having visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DEARBORN, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
S. J. L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, a fine collection of:
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collection of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery.
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found:
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oregonides, Escallonia, Honeysuckles, Camellias, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (73m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!
JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For side by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
INCLUDING everything necessary in the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis—Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Strawberry Plants.
ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elton \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directious for planting with the plants.
WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.
WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.
JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
WARREN & SON.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. McDermid & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank Albany
Utica City Bank Utica
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse
Bank of Auburn Auburn
Bank of Attica Attica
Rochester City Bank Rochester
George Smith & Co. Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee
Michigan State Bank Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others.
ADAMS & CO.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
E. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York
Duane, Sherman & Co. New York
Atlantic Bank Boston
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans
Case & Bascot St. Louis
Hutchings & Co. Louisville
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the deposit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their funds.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE F. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches.
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given to their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Fence.
FOR sale—Wickersham's famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fire which so constantly sweeps over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.
A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction, there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.
For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artesian Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those waiting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Hawtoth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAT STORE
EAGLE
COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE).
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
COLLINS & CO.

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)
New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wish a PERFECT LIKENESS? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has, of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in photography, enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento, and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security. We also forward Treasures on the 1st and 15th of every month. To England, by the F. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Panama by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville,
New Orleans, Savannah, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee
Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland
Utica City Bank Utica
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse
Bank of Auburn Auburn
Bank of Attica Attica
Rochester City Bank Rochester
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago
Michigan State Bank Detroit
Clinton Bank Columbus, O.
In the NORTHERN MINESWATER Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:
San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Shasta City, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:
Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Siourd's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennelbar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Lanch,
Rouse's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess's Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombey's Bar,
Windlow's Bar, State Range, State Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Slighville, Ballard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,
via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express to our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at, and Treasures forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasures entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coins and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
ADAMS & CO.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous English Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
This present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.



The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
In Mason's Hall Building, Montgomery street,
at the door of delivery.
We will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

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Messrs. LANGTON & Co. for Downsville, Foster's Bar, Good-year's Bar, Minnesota.
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Parker & Remm, ".

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

PROTECTION OF GAME AND STOCK.

SAN MIGUEL RANCHO, Jan. 24, 1855.

EDITOR OF FARMER: As the time has now arrived for the people of the State to call the attention of their public servants to such objects as shall conduce to the public good; and one of most important laws that could be passed by the present legislature, is an act for the Protection of Game and Stock. It is a subject that has been heavily upon my mind for several past years, and the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that something should be done. I am aware the subject is not well understood by our lawmakers. I have spoken to several members elected upon the subject, and think they will give it their support. Lest it should be neglected, however, I have thought proper to address you this letter, hoping you will call attention to the subject. I will give you my idea of the matter. I think the protection would be most effectual in the shape of a bounty offered by the State upon the heads of wild animals. The damage done to stock and game by wild animals almost astounds one, when it is brought down to calculations.

Having been on some of the frontier farms, and traveled in the country, and observed much in relation to this subject, I will give you a few ideas of the matter. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that there are more carnivorous wild animals than there are tame in Upper California. Another fact is that they are always fat, and neither eat grass, vegetables or grain; but live wholly upon the flesh of such animals as have been ordained for the use of man, viz.: cattle, sheep, hogs, elk, deer, antelope, horses, rabbits, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, &c. From a process of reasoning, I would say the natural course of things would make more carnivorous than of all classes of domestic animals put together, from this fact: they breed by pairs, never destroy one another for food, neither are they preyed upon by other classes of animals. The grass-eating animals generally breed singly and are preyed upon by beasts and birds. But that still I think it is enough for the farmer to know that the wild animals are not to be exterminated, but that they will be a constant source of damage to the farmer's stock. A bounty upon the heads of these animals would be a great benefit to the farmer, and a great source of revenue to the State.

summing up 10,000 animals sacrificed daily for beast and bird. This may be rather large, as the bear eats berries, acorns and bugs; the coyote, wolf, wild cat, mice, squirrels, &c., when they cannot get other things. But if you cut down fires to 2000 yearly, you yet have 8000 animals destroyed daily, or 2,900,000 yearly.

I am scared! I intended to have written on several pages yet; but I am astonished at my own figuring, and durst not write more to-night. When I get over my astonishment I will finish the subject. Yours truly,
JOHN M. HONNEN.

LONDON VEGETABLE MARKETS.

We have received from our attentive correspondent at Liverpool, a copy of the London Journal, in which we find the following table, giving an account of the kinds and quantities of vegetables sold at several of the markets in that city. The article was prepared for the Morning Chronicle, and we presume gives the amount sold for a year, although it is not so stated in the returns.—N. E. Farmer.

We present the annexed schedule from the markets of London, that our readers may form some conception of the value of the vegetable markets of the great metropolis of the world. Having wandered through these markets personally, and having seen and been familiar with those connected with them, and having visited many of the grounds and seen the very crops while under cultivation, we know these statements are reliable, although they seem exaggerated.

By a reference to these statistics any one can see the particular varieties most consumed. It will be seen that the almost incredible number, seventy-three millions, of cabbages, are consumed in one year from their markets; eighteen million heads of celery from one market alone; fourteen millions of cauliflower and broccoli; and thirty millions of asparagus. These are important data, for in London agriculture is looked upon as of some account, and we commend these facts to our readers with the simple remark, that when these facts are appreciated we shall ever have an interest awakened. May we find it so here.

Coriand Garden Market, all of home produce:
Apples—360,000 bushels.
Pears—280,000 do.
Cherries—90,000 do.
Plums—280,000 half-sieves, or 93,000 bushels; three half-sieves go to a bushel.
Currants—Red, 70,000 sieves; white, 3,800; black, 45,000, or 178,500 half-sieves; being the produce of 1,100,000 bushes, as if bushes on an average 60 a sieve.
Strawberries—50,000 half-sieves, or 68,000 pottles; 11 pottles go to a half-sieve.
Raspberries—30,000 sieves, or 22,500 bushels.
Walnuts—30,000 baskets, each 1 a bushel, or 25,000 bushels.
Cabbages—16,000 loads, 150 to 200 dozen each, or 31,000,000 cabbages.
Turnips—10,000 loads, 150 dozen each, or 1,500,000 turnips.
Carrots—5,000 loads, 300 dozen each, or 12,000,000 carrots.
Onions—5,000 bushels.
Beets—including cabbages—1,000,000 bushels.
Pears—135,000 sacks. A sack is two bushels.
Beans—50,000 do.
Celery—1,500,000 rolls of 12 each, or 18,000,000 heads.
A paragon—4,000 loads of 150 each, or 600,000 paragon.
Endive—150,000 do.
French Beans—140,000 bushels.
Potatoes—83,000 do.
Watercress—21,000 hampers, or 25,000 cwt., each hamper 1 a cwt.
Asparagus—4,000 loads, or 1,200,000 bunches.
Cauliflower—4,000 loads, or 1,200,000 bunches.
Broccoli—4,000 loads, or 1,200,000 bunches.
Turnips—4,000 loads, or 1,200,000 bunches.
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FROM THE SOUTH.

The schooner Julius Pringle, from Cocos Island, via Point Arenas, arrived at San Juan, Dec. 14th. Her Company express the fullest confidence in the success of their enterprise, having received additional information, on which they place the fullest reliance. The Pringle was to return to the Island immediately after procuring supplies.

COLLISION ON THE STEAMERS "ECLIPSE" AND "NEW WORLD."—Both these fine steamers, says the *Daily Statesman*, (Sacramento,) started at the usual time on Sunday last from their respective berths at Sacramento. They proceeded very near together to a point a short distance below Yuba City, when the Eclipse was run against the New World, and in rounding off the rivals came in collision. The New World was not damaged any, but the starboard wheel of the Eclipse was so much injured as to compel her to return to Sacramento for repairs. The necessary repairs having been made, the Eclipse is now making her regular trips.

THE shipment of treasure, Jan. 9, per Nicaragua Steamer Uncle Sam, amounted to \$642,000.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Gussott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Office No. 94 Merchant street 3d door above Montgomery. 13

DIED.

On the 2d Jan., at Mokelumne Hill, S. D. Ball, aged about 40.
On the 4th Jan., in this city, Joanna Fish, wife of Wm. H. Fish, aged about 22 years.
On the 2d Jan., in Sacramento, Mrs. Mury Jane Nouser, wife of Dr. S. M. Nouser, aged 27 years.
On the 3d Jan., in Sacramento, Mrs. Mary Ann Lardner, wife of F. S. Lardner.
On the 4th Jan., at the Floeshner House, on the San Jose road, Honora, wife of Marcus Floeshner, aged 23 years.
On the 6th Jan., in Marysville, James May Jones, of Reading, Pa., aged 35 years.
On the 6th Jan., o Marysville, Mrs. Josephine Chambers (formerly Hirschy), a native of Hanover, aged 41 years.

ARRIVALS

JAN. 3—Brig Kingsbury, Friend, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Paga, Morehouse, Tombez (Peru), 40 days; 1000 bbl
sweet potatoes.

JAN. 4—H. M. frigate, Pique, Capt Sir F. E. V. Nicholson, Hon-
olulu, 15 days.

Ship Dalmatia, Sloucan, Cape Ormy, 26 days; ice.
Cbil ship America, Luize, Bordeaux, 170 days; via Valparaiso
44 days; mdsc.

Br ship Esther, Smith, London, 25 days, via Panama, 6
days, with mule.

Bark Iwanowina, Dryden, Vancouver Island, 18 days; coal.
Schr Far West, Bishop, Baltimore, 185 days, via Yalcahuán
50 days, with coal and bricks.

JAN. 5—Bark America, Libby, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 12 days
with mule and passengers.

Pilot boat Dancing Fleet, Hlutchings, Point Aquilla, 4 days
in ballast.

Schr Henry, Redfield, Bolinas, 19 hours; potatoes.

JAN. 7—Fr corvette La Mouelle, Commander Paga, Tahiti.
Sitr America, Haley, San Diego, 3 days; mdsc.

Schr S. (Singer), Harriet, Bodega, 16 hours; potatoes.

JAN. 9—Clipper ship, Horner, Benoso, Philadelphia, 126 days
with mule.

CLEARANCES.

JAN. 2.—Bark *Ork*, Oakes, for Sydney, via Humboldt Bay.
 JAN. 4.—Bark *Columbia*, Hunter, for Sydney, via Humboldt Bay;
brig Susan Soule, Baker, San Blas; *sch* T H Allen, Valparaíso.
 JAN. 5.—Barks *Ala*, Sanders, for Callao; *Independent* (Hull),
 Lander, Mazatlán; *sch* E L Frost, Hempstead, Honolulu.
 JAN. 6.—Strm *Goliath*, Erekrine, for San Diego; *sch* Flynn,
 Eagle, Bates, Callao; *barks* *Susannah* (Hamb), Schmidt, Valparaíso;
Caledonia, Lovejoy, New Archangel; *Fernandes* Palmer, Valparaíso.
 JAN. 7.—Strm *Albatross*, for San Francisco; *sch* Richardson, Portland;
sch R Witting, Blair, Columbia River.
 JAN. 8.—Strm *Uncle Sam*, Baldwin, for San, Juan.
 JAN. 9.—Ship *Herrick*, Derrick, for the North Pacific Ocean;
 via Honolulu; *sch* Ann G Doyle, Phillips, Santa Barbara.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 10, 1855.

THE rains have set the wheels of business in motion, although the full effects of good that has fallen upon the earth have not yet begun to be felt. Miners, farmers and merchants, all will and should rejoice. The miners are busy and doing well; the plow is at work, and everything looks cheerful and prosperous. The effect of the rain has caused Grain of all kinds to be much firmer. Wheat is now selling at 3@3½c, and some of extra quality at a higher figure; Barley, 2@2¼c; Oats, 3@3½c; and Potatoes 13@17½c—other crops firm. Flour is firm and advancing; provisions abundant, some kinds firm.

JOBBER PRICES
L.M.D. 11/11/11


AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	Wheat, Chilli.....	2 24
Sbovel,	do Collierni.....	2 24
Axes, h. bright \$13 00	LUMBER—nominal—	
do s. h.....	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ft. M	
Fields, l. h.....	Plank and Sct'g.....	25 25 00
Rowlands, l. n.....	Plank E. w. p. cl. 60	27 00 70
do s. h.....	do E. ca.....	80 20 100
King's, l. h.....	Boards, E. cl. 1st q. 65	00 20
Spades, bright c. s. 15	do 2d q. 45	00 55 00
do iron.....	do G. y. p. floor.....	02 00 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	do O. pine, rough 16	02 18 00
	do redwood, Mendocino, qn	
do do iron.....	sawed.....	30 00 30
Axes, Collins', a. b. 22	do do Hollands.....	20 00 00
do Hunt's, do.....	floor Joist.....	18 00 20
Picks, Collins', 4 1/2 to 6 lb, solid	Shingles, E. best 7	00 20 00
eye.....	Clapboards, N. 1.25	02 30 00
do other brands.....	Laths, Eastern.....	6 00 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick	do California.....	5 00 6 00
turned.....	Doors, Eastern.....	02 00 00
do axe.....	Sashes, window.....	02 00 00
Plows.....		

SPECIAL NOTICES

rows, best made 14	20	30	PROVISIONS.—	
do 12	24	00	Beef, Mess, 1/2 lb	00 23
Threshing Machines and Horses			do 1/2 lb half clear	00 13
power—			Bacon, ex. clear sides	12
Hall & Pitts'.....	no sale.		do Mess, nominal	—
Other makers'.....	—	—	Cheese.....	20
Emmery's, with thrasher, separator, and fan mill.....	—	—	do California.....	20
Straw Cutters.....	—	—	Eggs, fresh Cal. 1/2 doz	90
Rakes, horse and revolving.....	—	—	Butter, choice, 1/2 lb	30
do hand, wood.....	no sale.		do good ordinary 1/2 lb	25
do do steel.....	00	00	Hams, ordinary.....	15
Pitchforks, 1/2 doz.....	—	—	do extra.....	15
Seythes, best.....	—	—	Lard, in kegs.....	13
Hoes, steel, g. n. 6	00	90	do tins 10 lb.....	16
Crowbars, c. A. No 10	10	15	do 15—20 do 14 lb	13
Four Mills, Noyes' \$500—			Pork, clear, 1/2 lb 17	08
do Brown's, 30 in. 450—			do do 1/2 lb.....	10
do L.O.U.R.....			do do mess, 1/2 lb 33	05
do Gallego.....	00	14	do do 1/2 do.....	—
do Hazell.....	00	14	RICE.—	
do Chilo.....	8	00	Carolina, in bble 1/2	7
do Repacked.....	—	—	China, No. 1, in mate.....	10
do Horner's Mills.....	9	00	do No. 2, do.....	8
do Williams, 9.....	20	00	do No. 3, do.....	8
do Mend, in bble.....	6	00	do VEG.—	
do do 1/2 bbls.....	3	25	Beans, Chili Bayos 8	4
do Bren, 1/2 lb.....	—	14	do California.....	8
do GRAIN.—			do Am. white 8	4
do Corn, Eastern, 1/2 b	2	24	Split Peas.....	5
do Barley, California.....	2	24	Beets, 1/2 ton.....	20
do do Chilo.....	—	2	Carrots.....	40
do Buckwheat, flour.....	2	0	Onions, prime, 1/2	8
do Oats, California.....	2	0	Turnips, 1/2 ton.....	30
do do Oregon, none in mkt.			do Potatoes red skin 1/2	100
do do Eastern.....	2	24		

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS

FOR 1854.
LAW ROUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

 Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Lo Count & Stronge. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and Juvulees we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call on us. N. B. We have a large stock of NEW YORK

Horticultural Department.

California Wine.

We desire to keep before our citizens the importance of this subject—this truth cannot be kept out of sight, that the vine is dying out in the old countries. Every steamer brings us more and more confirmation of the statements we have made that California is destined to become a great vine growing country—it may be "the Vineyard of the World."

We most earnestly invoke attention to the facts that are constantly being developed touching this important matter. We desire to see the general prevalence of temperance, morality, and universal prosperity, and we feel convinced that the extensive cultivation of the Grape and the manufacture of pure wine will be the cause of the abandonment of *drum drinking* and the closing of those places that are now the haunts of vice, ruin, and degradation. California possesses a soil and climate for the growth of the Grape equal to any country in the world—and we do not hesitate to say, that within ten years, cargoes of wine will be frequently shipped from the port of San Francisco.

Cultivators of California! Plant your Vineyards. Begin now. Look to the condition and prospects of Europe, and learn a lesson. Commence in season and you will be wise. Whatever you do, do well. No better investment can be made than Planting a Vineyard.

The Grape Blight in Europe.

From numerous sources we learn that there is reason to fear an almost total destruction of the vineyards throughout the greater part of middle and southern Europe. The disease spread over the country nearly a month earlier the present season than in any former year, and the grapes being younger, were less able to resist the attacks. A recent correspondent of the *Evening Post*, under date of London, October 31st, thus writes in regard to the cause of the disease:

The first attack I conceive to have been from without, and to have fallen upon the leaves and fruit in the form of very minute and (to the naked eye) invisible spores or seeds, of a peculiar fungus or mycelium, formerly either unknown to, or not noticed by botanists, perhaps because its blasting and destructive powers were never before called into action. The vine being thus covered with these small fungi, the stomata, or breathing-holes, which are the lungs of the plant, have sucked in the spores, which have been thus introduced into the sap vessels, and on the fall of the sap, in the autumn and winter, have with it been carried into the very roots of the tree, as well as lodged in the sap vessels of the new shoots and old wood.

The following spring, on the rising of the sap—that juice being full of the seeds of the fungi—the disease has shown itself in the new shoots and in the bloom-heads, and every infected vine has, in course, spread ruin around it in every direction, the spores or seed-pods ripening rapidly, and shedding thousands and millions of spores, which, wafted by every breeze, settle on the neighboring vines; those which had escaped the first invasion of the disease now becoming its victims. Thus from year to year the evil goes on increasing, until the ruin and destruction become universal. The more frequently a vine has undergone the dire and weakening effects of the blight, the less capable does it appear of bringing its fruit to maturity—indeed, much of the bloom never sets.

After the most laborious experiments and investigations, in which I have had the assistance of clever and intelligent practical botanists and chemists, I cannot refer the first attack to anything but atmospheric influences and disturbances, causing an unhealthy state of the vines, thus rendering them a fit prey to this fungus, (the seeds of which are floating in the air,) unable to resist its insidious attacks.

It would require that I should write a volume rather than a letter, were I to give a complete history of my experiments. I see in my brother's present letter a confirmation of my own experiences as to the new shoots and bloom-heads absolutely bursting forth covered with oidium, and as to the unnatural exuberance as well as untimeliness of the shoots, which I also attribute to the peculiarities of the weather and seasons, and consider to be symptoms of the disease—indeed, symptoms not only dangerous, but harassing, as they tend to mislead—to create false and fleeting hopes, which, in a few weeks, must be dispelled by a sad reality.

A young shoot snapped off and exuding a drop of sap, that sap, falling on the ground, has been found full of the fungi. In order to elucidate my ideas of the progress of the disease through the shoots, wood, and roots of the vine, I beg leave to inclose a plate taken from drawings sent to me from Oporto, in which I have the pleasure to refer you.

A very few words will suffice to sum up the probable result of the progress of the disease in vineyards, unless some effectual and cheap remedy should be discovered easily applicable to vines so grown, (in hot or greenhouses several remedies have proved more or less successful,) or that certain atmospheric changes and improvements

should enable the vines to throw off the disease, viz: The quantity of wine produced must go on rapidly diminishing every season, and the vine must gradually be exterminated. The farmer, when he finds himself year by year laboring in vain in his vineyard, will root up his vines and turn his attention to the cultivation of other things, (as is already the case at Madeira,) for he will clearly see that while he waits for such a change as I have mentioned, his capital will be dwindled away, if rich, and if poor, his family ruined and starved.

The blight has now at length attacked Spain, and arguing from analogy, its course will no doubt be the same. Already has the French government wisely permitted the entry of all wine into France duty free; thus the small stocks of other countries will be drawn into France. It is not long since a very nice, delicate old wine, or good, stout young port wine, could be shipped for £18 per pipe on board; now the same wine could not be shipped under £38 to £40 if young, or £50 if old. The shipment this year, to the end of September, is considerably less than in 1853 to the same period. Consumption going on and production diminishing, the result is clear—enormous prices, which can only be limited by their rising so high as to lessen the consumption very greatly. I have the pleasure to draw your attention to Mr. H. Harris' prices, assuring you that his stock, both at Oporto and here, is of a very superior quality, consisting of old wines for bottling, 1847's (now very rare to be met with,) 1851's, and a variety of other classes of wines.

There cannot be a stronger proof of the impolicy of looking on when wines are rapidly rising, and there is no reasonable hope, indeed, scarcely a bare possibility, of any decline in price, than the fact, that those who have hesitated for the last few months, and now really require a supply, will have to pay fully £8 to £10 per pipe more, and my decided opinion is, that prices must continue to advance for a long period, even under the most favorable circumstances to which the most sanguine can look forward.

Your faithful, humble servants,
CHARLES HARRIS.

French Gardening Implements—Stone-Labor.

I SOMETIMES wonder that anything grows in France, the tools used in gardening and in agriculture are so uncouth and unhandy. The hoe, an instrument of constant use, has a handle but two feet long, so that the hoer is obliged to bend into the very earth, in order to reach the object of his care. He thus has his back continually horizontal—a position as laborious and painful as it is degrading, for it gives to a man the appearance of a beast of the field, crawling on all fours. The French spade is even worse. The handle is straight, like the American hoe; it is not furnished with a band-piece at the end, which at home is thought to increase its efficiency twofold. The tool is a monstrous misapplication of strength to labor, and, as might be supposed, performs very small days' work. In fact, the spade and the shovel are both one, whereas they ought to be as distinct as poker and tongs. The rake, an ornamental instrument at best, is furnished with nails in the place of teeth; but as it is often double, being a rake on both sides, it is a tolerably vigorous utensil. The water-pot, on the other hand, is a superior article. It is constructed on mechanical principles. The two handles—the carrying and the watering handles—form but one handle, passing along the top to the side. The gardener thus slides his hand from the one position to the other, and may hold a watering-pot in each. The wheelbarrow is an ill-built affair, and usually creaks. The mortar used in the construction of stone walls is the best in the world. In two hours it is harder than the stones it cements, and never, at any age, does it crumble to pieces. It is expensive, and even the wealthiest proprietors resort to the following expedient to diminish their consumption of it. At every twenty feet of the wall to be built, a fragment of it—say a portion two feet wide—is made with mortar, the rest is cemented with mud—the commonest mud, made upon the spot, with any earth that happens to be at hand. The whole wall is then faced with mortar, thus assuming a similar appearance in its whole length. The result is a wall that will last for centuries, there being no frosts powerful enough to upheave or disjoint it.

I said the mortar was stronger than the stone. No one who has ever seen French building-stone, in the neighborhood of Paris, can form even a remote idea of what it is. The masons snip it, shape it, edge it, as if each lump were a pineapple cheese. I have seen the adze penetrate a block as it would have penetrated a ripe watermelon. This quality, which adds to the facility with which it is adapted, is in no way disadvantageous. The stone will bear any weight, and never splits or chips of its own accord. With time its color changes from a rich cream color to a dingy brown, but a scrape every five years restores it. Its softness is in fact a great advantage as malleability is to a metal; for while it is as easily fashioned as cheese, it is as durable as granite.

I told you that I once hired an old woman to weed a gravel path and strawberry bed. I am happy to state that this venerable creature is now well provided for. She and her good man are engaged as husbandmen upon a neighboring farm. They work twelve hours a day, steadily, and she performs the same labors, and quite as much labor as he. She digs, weeds, plants, "snatches" potatoes, trains grape-vines, mounts drays, ascends ladders, gets into trenches, sinks wells, like the veriest male of them all. I sat the other day upon a hay-cock of her making. She is richly bronzed, and her limbs—which she exposes with

an agricultural freedom—are gnarled and knotted to a degree quite unusual with her sex. The two are hoarded and lodged by her employer, and the wages they get are proportionately reduced. Still, the smallness of the figure will astonish you as it did me. They earn, together, \$180 a year—being thirty cents a day for him, and nineteen cents a day for her. They lay by \$100 a year, and when they are too old to work, will be able to keep them out of the poor-house and avoid the hospital, even though saddled with sickness in addition to poverty.—*N. Y. Times*.

Autumn Plowing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New England Farmer says: I am surprised at the remarks of our friend H. S. Perrin, of Orfordville, N. H., in relation to fall plowing. It appears to me that no farmer, however inexperienced in cultivating the soil of New England, can fail to see that fall or autumn plowing is a benefit to the soil. In the first place, Mr. P. thinks that one-fifth of the manure applied is lost; this I conceive to be an error in which many persons indulge, but I cannot for my life see how the fertilizing qualities of the manures can escape by the simple process of turning under what remains upon the surface, after the crops are harvested. I find that lands plowed in the fall is not so liable to drought as those plowed in the spring. Fall plowing also serves to destroy those insects which deposit their eggs in the ground, and in the spring rise up by thousands and destroy the crops. If Mr. P. will take two acres of land, side by side, plow one in the fall and the other in the spring, equally manure both, I think he will find the result to be in favor of fall plowing.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—The following interesting history of Miss Florence Nightingale, an English lady, who has lately gone out with some forty nurses to administer in the comfort and relief of the wounded soldiers in the East, is from the London Examiner:—

Miss Nightingale is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of her father, William Shore Nightingale, of Embly-park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. She is, moreover, a young lady of singular endowments both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand, and she speaks French, German, and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its remotest cataract.

She has a happy hope, which she adorns, and why quit all this to be a nurse? Her sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering, and the desolate. She was the main support of an hospital in London for sick governesses, to which she devoted all her time and fortune. While her friends missed her at assemblies, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, and all the entertainments for taste and intellect with which London in its season abounds, she, whose powers could have been appreciated there, was sitting beside the bed and soothing the last complaint of some poor, dying, homeless, querulous governess. She had taken an interest in all philanthropic movements, and has spent six months of her time as a nurse for the care and reformation of the lost and infirm.

FLOWERS AND PERFUMERY.—Some idea of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce may be formed, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 10,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassia flowers, 54,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tuberose, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants, in like proportion. Flowers yield perfumes in all climates, but those growing in the warmer latitudes are, it seems, the most prolific in their odor, while those from the colder are sweeter. Though many of the finest perfumes come from the East Indies, Ceylon, Mexico and Peru, the south of Europe is the only real garden of utility to the perfumer. Grasse and Nice are the principal seats of the art. From their geographical position, the grower, within comparatively short distances, has at command that change of climate most applicable to bring to perfection the plants required for his trade. On the seacoast his cassia grows without fear of frost, one night of which would destroy all the plants for a season; while nearer the Alps, his violets are found sweeter than if grown in the warmer situations where the orange tree and mignonette bloom to perfection. England, however, can claim the superiority in the growth of lavender and peppermint; the essential oils extracted from these plants grown at Mitcham, in Surrey, realise eight times the price in the market of those produced in France or elsewhere, and are fully worth the difference for delicacy of odor.

THE PLAINS OF CHALDEA.—Layard says that these plains produce some of the finest fruits in the world. A very delicious peach has lately been introduced into England, which has created a good deal of excitement among nurserymen. The plains, in the spring of the year, are covered with gorgeous flowers. Truffles grow there in great abundance, and are quite extensively used as an article of food.

The hanging gardens of Babylon, Layard says were no fiction. He has found pictured representations of them in his researches.

POULTRY YARD.

TO MAKE HENS LAY PERPETUALLY.—We find the following in an English paper, and transfer it to our paper without vouching for its correctness.

Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day—a very small portion, say half an ounce a day, to each hen—in winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what are called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed, but continue laying perpetually. If the above plan were generally adopted, eggs would be as plenty in winter as in summer. One reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer is the want of animal food which they get in summer in abundance in the form of insects.

NEW FEED FOR SHEEP.—Whilst I was at Geneva, I observed every one collecting carefully the fruit of the horse-chestnut, and on inquiry I learnt that the hutchers and holders of grazing stock bought it readily at a certain price per bushel. I inquired of my butcher, and he told me it was given to those sheep in particular that were fattening. The horse-chestnuts were well crushed; something in the way, so I understood, that apples are, previous to being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely in Switzerland for that purpose; then about two pounds' weight is given to each sheep, morning and evening. It must be portioned out to sheep, as too much would disagree with them, being of a very heating nature. The butcher told me that it gave an excellent rich flavor to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavored as any in England or Wales.—*E. D., in Agricultural Gazette*.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aherdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of eggshells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."

MECHANICS.—Mechanics are the palace builders of the world. Not a stick was hewn, not a stone is shaped, in the all lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the mechanic's skill. The spires that rise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art for strength and symmetry; the thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world; the magnificent steamers that plow the Northern Lakes and Western Rivers; the swift locomotives that traverse through the States with the rapidity of lightning, are all the construction of that noblest of human being—the mechanic.

Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalting is their calling—how noble their pursuit—how sublime their avocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of noble, high-minded men? Who dares to cast odium on such an eminent and patriotic race? Their path is one of glory, ambition and honor, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest fame and renown.

ANIMAL ATTACHMENT.—The Alabama Sentinel gives the following remarkable instance of animal attachment: Our young friend and townsman, Robert M. Waddell, informed us the other day of a rather singular instance of an attachment from a pig to a horse. Mr. Waddell, informed us that while leaving town and going to his work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, that near the edge of a town a pig some three or four months old, commenced following him on his horse, and continued to do so until he arrived at home, some twelve miles from town. As he would increase the speed of his horse, so would the little squealer increase his speed, and when he arrived at the Cahawba River and led his horse into the flat, the little pig boldly charged into the flat and took his position between the horse's feet. On arriving at home, and placing the horse in the stable, nothing would satisfy the pig but he must be admitted into the stable too. When he caught his horse and started off again, he shut the bars to keep the pig in the lot, but that would not do. The little squealer made a terrible noise, and nothing short of letting him out would do. He again commenced following his horse. Wherever the horse goes the pig will go; when the horse stops the pig stops. The pig will pay no attention to any other horse, nor even to any person. This is the most remarkable case of attachment existing between two animals of so distinctive species as is the horse and the hog, that we ever heard of, and is an incident well worthy the naturalist. Certainly it would be considered ominous by some, and were the attachment of the pig for Mr. Waddell instead of his horse, we predict that it indicated that he was not to suffer soon for bacon.

It is a sage infant who is intimately acquainted with his own parental relative.

paper, sacredly devoted to your interests; and it is for your interest to sustain it. It is the medium through which much valuable information is communicated to you. Your families are benefited by a perusal of it, and your actual profits are enhanced by its influence. It is not the instrument of the petty demagogue, nor the organ of the unprincipled politician. It does not come to you and yours, loaded with moral contamination, or redolent with the odor of sleek-faced villany. It is the *farmer's* paper, and you ought to write for it.

Write for your own paper—Because, if others contribute their thoughts for your benefit, you ought so far to observe the golden rule as to do the same for them. As the saying is, "you are nobody's fool." You can write, if you try. Or if you are not qualified to do it, now is the time to begin. You can tell neighbor Jenkins how you contrived to raise a fine crop of corn, notwithstanding the drouth; or how you fixed your barn and stables, to make them so snug and comfortable. Why not tell ten or twenty thousand Jenkinses all about it? They will do you as good a turn.

Write for your own paper—Because, by doing so, you will assist in the work of enlightening the minds of your fellow-laborers, and raise yourself to the high position which God and Nature designed you to occupy. If you would be respected and honored, by your fellow-men, you must qualify yourself for extensive usefulness. By listening to these suggestions, you will throw into a common fund a vast amount of useful knowledge; and in the very act of doing it, you will become better and better qualified, to discharge the weightier obligations of men, and citizens of a free and progressive country. Here is a school for mutual improvement, where all may become at once, both teachers and pupils.

We shall continue to indulge the hope, that our new volume, which commenced on the first of January, will be greatly enriched by the contributions of a host of intelligent correspondents. Such favors, with those already engaged, will render the FARMER a Model Paper. This will not only afford the proprietor a great deal of satisfaction, and encouragement, but will doubtless gratify and please the thousands of its readers. As the spirit saith unto the churches—"WRITE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

With this issue we publish THREE THOUSAND COPIES, and trust the FARMER will find a welcome reception. Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under the proper head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the *reduction in price* of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our list, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Berley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions, and we will cheerfully all the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of farm quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1855.

THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

THE present session of our Legislature will be one of great importance to our State, and of more moment to our people than any preceding one. Our citizens, the whole people, are alive to the importance of immediate action upon all matters that affect the public interest.

The great Pacific Railroad; the great Wagon Road over the Plains; Birches Stage Route for the conveyance of passengers from Salt Lake; Adams & Co.'s new express route; the line of Telegraph from New York to San Francisco; new steamers; new mail facilities—all these are evidences that the people are waking up to a realizing sense of the importance of some immediate and positive action for the *welfare of California*. The many questions of minor importance must be laid aside for those that affect the present prosperity of California. And it is not the great questions alone that are now being presented; there are others, though not so prominent, yet of importance enough to affect the prosperity of thousands, that now present themselves. They spring up before us, all over our State, like the boulders of quartz rock, and to many may appear as valueless, who know them not, or know not the value they contain; but they will be found to contain within them much of the "pure gold," only requiring to be brought to the action of the light of scientific and truthful mind, and there will be found in many of these subjects, exhaustless wealth, whose influence is as boundless as any of those other themes that now engross the public mind, and to which we allude in the opening of this subject.

The particular subjects to which we now allude are those matters that affect the Agricultural districts, and interests which are connected with the thousands of families who have established themselves in our State, and have become its permanent citizens. To these we would call the particular attention of our legislators.

That the Agriculture of California is of vast importance to this State, all must readily admit; and that the great number of people now engaged in it should have a due portion of the attention of legislative thought, will be readily yielded; and we believe that there are the present year, in both houses, those who see the necessity of giving this "right arm of the State" a just portion of regard. At the present moment those engaged in Agricultural pursuits are laboring under great embarrassments; many of them by reason of circumstances over which they had no control; others for want of a just and true conception of the business in which they were engaged, and all for want of a proper co-operation, and concert of action and knowledge of what was most needed to make so grand an enterprise prosperous.

What is needed now by those who have all at stake, is that protection and encouragement from the State, so absolutely necessary to save them from further danger and loss; such laws as shall "protect," such "bounties" as shall encourage. Wild beasts destroy the labors of thousands, and reckless and lawless men destroy much more. Millions of acres of wild lands, besides our vast tule lands, remain uncultivated for want of that encouragement which should be given, and which could be made a source of wealth to our State. Laws relating to enclosures, stray cattle, settlement of lands, security of titles, and many other important themes, to which it is not necessary for us to revert, but which the wisdom of our legislators make them the better judges.

Thousands of our best and most worthy citizens of this State, those who have permanent homes, are now in deep anxiety, pondering upon the future, and they turn to the action of the Legislature for relief from some of the difficulties which surround them. We trust they will not look in vain. Most earnestly would we commend this great interest to the consideration of the legislators of California. We shall from time to time make it our special duty to lay before them, through the columns of our journal, the thoughts and wishes of those who are identified with the Agriculture of our State, and we now particularly desire of each and all to make known their wishes upon the most important matters and we will communicate them.

PROFITABLE SEASON.—The Calaveras Chronicle says that the Filibuster Mining Company, at the close of the season, find that they have cleared \$22,500 out of their claim in the Moquelumne river.

Agriculture vs. Railroads.

WE have received from I. C. Woods, Esq., copies of the Chief Engineer's Report of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company—or more directly the San Jose Railroad Company. This Report should be in the hands of all our citizens and should be carefully preserved by all, for it will most materially affect the interests of all.

All "Internal Improvements," railroads, river steamers, sailing vessels, stages, expresses, all means of communication with the interior of a State, all means of bringing the products of the soil from the extremities of a State to the seaport, and of conveying the manufactures and the commercial products of the metropolis to the interior, in return, must ever tend to the general prosperity of the people of that State. It needs no argument from us to prove this, for all the facts of the past—the history of railroads prove it, in almost every instance; and they prove this also, that however much other interests are affected, no interest in the country is so much or so directly affected, and that too prosperously, as that of Agriculture.

The pamphlet before us is full of important data, and is worthy an attentive perusal. The establishment of such a railroad would enhance the value of real estate, call into market thousands of acres of land now waste, increase the products of the soil by an increase of cultivation, and yet at the same time it would increase the price of every article produced. Railroads and all other means of improvement and intercourse tend as surely to a healthy action, as the flowing of the blood in the veins of the body; the centre (the heart) sends the blood coursing through all the system, imparting health and strength—so these means of communication between city and county. We hope no impediment will interfere to interrupt its commencement and speedy completion. We feel confident that tens of thousands of acres of now uncultivated and waste land will be brought into market and made a source of wealth and prosperity to our citizens and to the State. Besides the impetus it will give to labor, it will increase the value of the products of the soil, as well as the soil itself, and no class of our citizens will be more benefited by the railroad than the farmers of the valleys connected along the entire route.

The Agricultural interest will be benefitted by internal improvements, and we trust our farmers will bear this in mind; and those who may be so fortunate as to have escaped the disasters of the past year, and have means, can have no safer investment than this railroad, nor a way in which a greater return can be had for the amount invested. We believe it will pay a greater per cent. than any railroad in our country.

Commence with the Year.

Those who intend to engage in the cultivation of the soil, most surely should be desirous of making themselves acquainted with the leading features of a business that so materially affects their prosperity.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will present, from week to week, matters of importance to every cultivator of the State. It will contain the practical results of some of our best farmers, and their suggestions; also, the seasons of planting, the condition and success of crops, with all important matters of interest, abroad and at home.

We trust every one of our subscribers will feel so deep and true an interest in the cause as to prompt them to remember how important it is to Agriculture to aid the publication of a journal devoted to their interests, and we hope no other word need come from us to induce those indebted to us to remit at once, and also to remit for the new year, and to induce their friends to do the same. We wish all to understand that we cannot send our paper, *unless we have pay in advance*—for this reason, we have reduced the price. We therefore hope our wishes will be complied with at once, and that our friends will commence with the new year.

OUR PAPER ABROAD.—Believing our paper will convey very important intelligence upon local matters and such as will interest those connected with California, we invite those who wish to have our paper forwarded to their friends upon the coast, or in the Atlantic States, to send us six dollars and it will be mailed to each address they shall direct. Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive subscriptions at any of their offices and forward to us.

Snow.—There is a deep snow lying on the mountains in Sierra county. Several men have been severely frost-bitten, and it is supposed that one man froze to death.

[For the California Farmer.]

Moral Bearings of Agriculture.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some one of your correspondents, a few weeks since, wrote a short article upon the moral bearings of Agriculture. He seemed to me to have given only an *introductory* and I have been anxiously looking for him to pursue the subject. But he is so slow in his movements and it is so uncertain whether his design would cover all the ground, I venture, even at the risk of being regarded as an intruder, to express a thought or two upon one branch of his subject.

The whole civilized world acknowledges the "dignity of labor" and accords to the cultivator of the soil a place second in rank to no other. He who cultivates the soil comes so near direct and personal co-operation with Nature's God, that the thought of wrong from him, or an immoral act in his life can scarcely be entertained. And yet I fear that recent developments indicate a want of clear conception of moral right, on the part of some members of the honorable profession of which I am now writing.

The cultivation of grains and grasses for ordinary consumption, the growing of fruit trees for market or fruits for the table, or the culture of flowers, to refine our better nature, each has a proper rank assigned it, and all should be above conflict with that moral law which demands such treatment to the neighbor as would be desired from him. Now we wish to propound a few questions to certain gentlemen of this profession, who we fear have not given some of their recent acts due premeditation.

First. Suppose, gentlemen, (for you will know yourselves without being named,) you had come to this State to live, and were attempting, with limited means, to sustain your family by cultivating a small piece of ground, in nursery; and after some two or three years of toil and privation, you had just matured your first growth sufficiently for the market, and upon their sale, at a fair price, were depending the discharge of indebtedness already incurred for the sustenance of your family, as well as means to procure food for them in the future, and to prosecute your legitimate and honorable business. But just at this moment, a man of your own business, worth his tens of thousands and able from his ample purse and broad acres to flood his own market, comes from a different portion of the State, with "an immense stock" and advertises "the first sale of the season"—"the largest sale of the season,"—"the third semi-monthly sale," &c., &c.; and then and there throws upon the market a large lot of trash, (such as would ruin the credit of any regular nurseryman in a few years,) and sells it at prices at which you cannot afford. Would you think that man *morally right*?

Second. Is it right for you gentlemen, to send your flaming handbills, your immense, gilded card-boards, and your enticing advertisements all through the country, announcing, "Apples, 50 varieties; Peach, 15; Pear, 20; Cherry, 12; Plum, 6; Grape, 14," thus calling farmers from their homes, 5, 10, or 20 miles distant, to your sale, and then present them with less than a tithe of what you promised them?

Third. Is it right for you to bring trees into auction here, from which you have taken so many roots (for grafting) that you know (if you understand your business) they are ruined, for at least one whole year, and then as you hold them up, under the auctioneer's exciting hammer, declare "they will bear you fruit this very year," when if they live at all it will take them a whole year to recover from the shock received by the loss of their roots?

But we pause for a reply before propounding a few more questions. We do not ask you whether this course is your "lawful right," or whether "it is the way others do," or whether you will continue it;—you are in a business which has to do with moral right,—with the prosperity or adversity of your neighbor. Is it right for you thus to proceed, in order to "close out" (with a few extra thousands) "and go home in the spring"? Is it *MORALLY RIGHT*?

Yours very truly,

GOLDEN RULE.

Sacramento, Jan., 1855.

NOTE.—The above communication was received from the highest authority; it comes from our sister city, and treats upon a subject of great moment to all who are engaged in the legitimate business of nurserymen. We are very glad to receive the communication from such a source. We have often heard severe complaints of these *trash sales*, from not only those engaged in the business, but from those who come from a distance as purchasers, and many who buy have after reflection confessed the folly of their pur-

chases. We are aware that all such sales very seriously injure all regular trade. It seriously injures the purchasers also, for no purchaser ever commenced buying who did not increase his purchases beyond his intentions, and buy much that he did not intend to and did not need—they will always buy lots for the sake of getting *one or two* of a variety they desire, and such lots are generally *intentionally* arranged of two or three good with three times the number of worthless; and thus hundreds of lots are forced off, involving the purchaser in the cost of the trees and the cost of setting them out, the majority of which are not worth the setting, and can never result in anything but loss and disappointment. Such purchasers will have their own way and must learn by experience. In our intercourse with such we have ever found *they did not wish any advice*, for "*they always know best*," and they never found they were mistaken until it was too late to rectify the error.

We do not see as there is any way to rectify the difficulty complained of. We have "licensed auctioneers," they want business and will sell all that is given to sell, for they want their *commissions*—and we don't blame them. And the seller—well, we cannot say we blame him either, for if he has got a "*lot of trash on hand, that nobody will buy at private sale,*" and he is pushed for money, the man should sell it at *auction!* and it is to be expected that the poorer it is the more it should be trumpeted. "Good articles praise themselves." We think a great portion of the blame that is attached to such sales and the injury that arises from them, is to be layed directly to the account of those *who attend and countenance such sales*, for as the old adage has it,—"*Where the carcase is, there will the crows be,*" and it generally turns out that all such sales are mere skeletons or carcasses.

We wish our remarks to be very clearly understood. We do not mean to say that all public sales are sales of trash, for there are executors' sales, sales made for the true and lawful purpose of closing business, shippers' sales, and the like; but we allude to the kind of sales that are mere clap-nets, made by parties who neither know nor can describe what they are selling, nor do they know or can describe its name or character—sales made expressly to *get rid of trash*. It is such sales, sales of the same character as those to which our correspondent alludes, that are an injury to a whole country, and they will always have an injurious result, both *pecuniarily* and *morally*, and we hope will be looked upon with the contempt they deserve; this is the most effectual remedy.

We hope to hear from our friend again.—En.

[For the California Farmer.]

Regulations with regard to Fences

COLUSA Co. Dec. 23, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some months ago I saw a correspondence in your paper, proposing to shut up the stock during certain seasons of the year, or at least to give each county a right to make its own regulations with regard to fences—but I have heard nothing of the matter since.

I think the following extract from Allen's "American Agricolturo" to be worthy of consideration: "In many countries which have a dense population and little timber, as in China and other parts of Asia, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and all other parts of Europe, fences are seldom seen. In certain sections of the older settled portions of the New England States also, a similar arrangement prevails. This is especially the case over the wide interval of bottom land which skirts the Connecticut river, where periodical inundations would annually sweep them away. Wherever this system is adopted, cultivators proceed without obstruction, and a great saving is made, not only in their original cost, but in the interest, repairs, and renewal; all the land is available for crops; no weeds or bushes are permitted to send their annoying roots, or scatter their seed over the ground; no safe border is made for mice, rats or other vermin; the trouble and expense of keeping up bars and gates are avoided; and a free course is allowed by the conceded road or by-paths, for the removal of crops and carrying on of fires, and the necessary passing to and fro in their cultivation. These are important advantages, which it would be well for every country to consider, and secure to the full extent of its resources. The inconveniences of this arrangement are trifling. Where cattle or sheep are numerous in number, a fence is wanted to afford them the means of a safe retreat, and a safe place for a large number of them to feed.

Would not such a plan suit portions of this State? I hope the legislature will consider the question. Such a law would do no harm; if the people did not want it, they would reject it.

Yours, &c., W. S. GREEN.

NOTE.—The suggestion of our correspondent is worthy of consideration, and we feel assured our legislature will take all such matters into consideration.—En.

Bounty for Destroying Wild Animals.

WE call attention to the valuable communication of J. M. Horner, Esq., one of our earliest and most extensive cultivators. The name of Horner, is identified with the early agriculture of the State, and to him and to E. L. Beard, Esq., the firm of Beard & Horner, were accorded the credit and honor of being the largest and most influential cultivators in California; and we may say that the number of acres they have cultivated and the crops they have raised, have been the largest ever produced by any one firm in the world.

We are glad to receive communications from such sources, for it is an assurance that an interest of the right kind⁴ is being felt for agriculture. We trust the appeal to our legislators will be cheerfully met, and not only *this subject*, but every subject that affects this great interest will receive the prompt attention of our Legislature. We also trust that other large cultivators, those who have interests at stake, will communicate with us and thus present their views, and we will most cheerfully lay them before the people, for in this way great good to all will be accomplished.

Populouaneas of China

EVERYTHING relating to China is of moment, and its history is of great importance to us. Let us learn the great features of that mighty and populous nation, and we shall know the character of those that are to be affected and moulded by our institutions. Our institutions and our laws must be kept inviolate, and while we teach obedience to them, we must so exhibit them to this and to every nation, as to win a reverence for them.

The tens of thousands, and we may say the hundreds of thousands of the Chinese, that will flock to our country may be influenced for good and become a benefit to the nation, if we will but throw a proper safeguard around our great "bulwark of liberty," our constitution, and the laws necessary to protect and preserve it.

We never need fear for our country so long as we are true to it ourselves; and the opening of the vast territories of China and Japan will prove a blessing to us, if we will only seek for the good that is offered by this opening. The agricultural knowledge and wealth, alone, is beyond price, and this should interest us all.

We take the following article upon the popu-
lousness of China from the N. Y. Tribune:

An exaggerated estimate of the density of population in China has got possession of the public mind. This comes from adopting without sufficient examination the census of 1812 which makes the population 362,000,000. According to this same census the province of Kiang-su has, on an area of 44,500 square miles, a population of 38,000,000, wanting a fraction—that is 850 and one third to a square mile. The same density of population would give to Illinois the enormous number of 44,000,000, and to France 176,000,000! Virginia, which is certainly not surpassed in fertility by China, taken as a whole, would, at the same rate, have 55,000,000! Can any one believe in such astonishing populousness? From A. D. 1393 to the present time there are more than a dozen censuses referred to in Chinese authorities, the lowest of which makes the population only 21,000,000, while the highest goes up to 227,000,000. Why disregard utterly the lowest and receive undoubtingly the highest? The truth is, none of the censuses can be depended on—when compared together, they are inconsistent with each other and so at war with what we know to be the condition and capabilities of the Empire, that we are forced to reject them all. Chinese reports of China are known to be false, and a rod drive five miles will make a false statement of fact.

Varieties.

[From the Telegraph.]

WRITTEN FOR A YOUNG LADY.

O TELL me not of faithful hearts,
That ever heat so kind and true,
The constant bliss that love imparts,
The buoyant hopes forever new.

O tell me not of days gone by,
When all my thoughts were not my own,
But let their memory ever fly,
As all my happiness has flown.

Speak not the name that once to me,
Was dearer than all other names,
For now it only grief can be,
And thus my injured heart inflames.

O tell me then, where is the helm,
To soothe this troubled heart of mine,
The peaceful fountain which can calm,
And quell these thoughts that would repine.

'Tis not among the mirthful throng
That dazle in the giddy dance,
Nor can the dulcet strains of song,
The joys of one short hour enhance.

'Tis not where fashions gayest plumes,
Adorn the beautiful and fair,
For even there the heart assumes
The happiness it does not wear.

But reason is the shield of might,
That can these burning thoughts subdue,
Reason the never failing light,
To mark the way we should pursue.

Then let my thoughts be firmly placed,
On useful and substantial things,
Till every passion is effaced,
That poison to my bosom brings.

"BIMELECH," said Mr. Slow, solemnly extending his arm like a pump handle, "you are now old enough to understand the words of wisdom—being eleven and a half, in other words half past eleven—and I wish to advise you never to interfere with nobody, nor to interfere with nothing that don't belong to you. Shut yourself up like a good eagle in your pocket book, and don't get spent in too much concerns for others. If people is inclined to go to ruin, let 'em go if they're a mind to—what business is it of your'n? Let 'em fight it out. Why should you risk your precious head in trying to save theirs? When you trade allers look to your side of the bargain and leave the one you are trading with to look arter his. If he gets bit 'taint your fault. Take keer of number one is scripiter, the real golden rule, and he that acts unto it can never die poor. Never have anything to do with sympathy. Sympathy doesn't pay. 'Taint worth one per cent. But if you must be sympathetic because its popular, be sure before you begin that it ain't agoin to cost you anything, and then 'praps 'twill do to invest in it. Nobody never lost anything by not being generous, so lay by for yourself what folks expect you to give to poor people and other vagabonds, and when you are old 'twill not depart from you. You will have something to count on to make you happy, pay your doctor's bills, confound a hospital, and buy a grave stone full of exalted virtues. Be careful, Bimelech; allers look arter the main chance and beware of sympathy."—*Boston Post.*

AFTER A WEDDING.—"I like to tend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from a neighboring church, where one had been celebrated, and hung up her shawl, and replaced the black bonnet in the long-preserved band-box. "I like to see young people come together with the promise to love, cherish and nourish each other. But it is a solemn thing, is matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the pasture comes into the chancery, with a surplus on and goes through with the ceremony of making 'em man and wife. I declare I shall never forget how I felt when I had the nuptial ring put upon my finger, when Paul said, 'with my goods I thee endow.' He kept a dry-goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me all there was in it. I was young and simple, and did not know till arterwards that it only meant one calico gown in a year. It is a lovely sight to see the young people plighting their troth, and coming up to consume their vows."

AN HONEST PRAYER.—A chaplain of the Indiana Legislature, a man with a right appreciation of what is mean and ungodly, whether in high station or low, thus prayed at a recent opening session of his charge: "And O Lord have mercy on our legislators. Be with them and bless them, even if they know thee not. Spare their lives and teach them to glorify thy name. Hasten them to their homes where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation. Save the good people of the State from the disgrace which must follow if the same should come here to make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer.—*Amen.*

We had rather do anything than acknowledge the merit of another, if we can help it. We cannot bear a superior or an equal. Hence ridicule is sure to prevail over truth, for the malice of mankind, thrown into the scale, gives the casting weight.—*Hazlitt.*

A DUTCHMAN related a misfortune in the following manner: "Hans, he bit himself with a rattlesnake, and was sick into his bed for six weeks in the month of August, and his cry was 'vater! vater!' and he could eat nothing till he could stand upon his elbow and eat a little tea."

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1854.

FRESH AND GENUINE, per "Express"—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds,
Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from
Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,
as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collection of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

To Fruit Growers in California.
HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants
Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of
Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit
Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety
worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country
or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon
Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest
Grape Vines; Currants, 10 varieties; Raspberries; 10
varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Straw-
berries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been
equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Aparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots.
An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses,
Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds
of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to request by applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of
packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success,
and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those
who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties
of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all
their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that they
may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal
care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens
will do well to visit our nursery for themselves our ability to
supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and
packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties; Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do Chestnuts;
Apricots do 6 do Locust Trees, very large;
Almonds do 2 do Rose Acaciae, } for hedges.
Quinces do 2 do Osage Orange, }
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten
thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties,
all of the best known kinds. Our plants are so numerous
to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and
see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, M. DE
LABRONE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection
of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in
the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have
examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of
our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
S. J. L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection
of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment,
embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among
which may be found—

Camelia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas,
Camellias, Escallons, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias,
Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-
house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December,
and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended
to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or
to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of
them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and hand-
some trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees
in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and
we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices
to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and
Cor. Folsom streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

20,000 Fruit Trees.
COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountain;
also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above
lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry and
Peach. These trees have been introduced into this country
from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and
are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of
them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late
varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN
& SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly
attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In
all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very
prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet \$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do 1 50
Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times
and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEORGE W. LE VALLEY.
P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable
varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on pace with the Age and Times!



Hurry for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes
PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the
best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be sur-
passed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses
more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before
used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which
he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights
—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which
every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order
to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require
differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures
in half the time of any other establishment in the city; there-
fore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter
the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating
of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture
that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the
common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought
his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds en-
tirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which
enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with
that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his
pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before
sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the
city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their
thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very
liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take
pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no
one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a
Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at
COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to
manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved pat-
terns. The variety of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now
on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

COLLINS & CO.

ADAMS & CO'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the
1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus
under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded
by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there pre-
vious to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower
than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month
To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and
from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the fol-
lowing places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co..... Milwaukee
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio..... Cleveland
Utica City Bank..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn..... Auburn
Bank of Attica..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank..... Rochester
George Smith & Co..... Chicago
Nichols State Bank..... Detroit
Clinton Bank..... Columbus, O.

In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own
name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from
the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenland, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.
Through LANGTON & BAC'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the
following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Seward's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kinnelbar, Union Bar, Sweetland's Bar, Boston Bar,
Hoyt's Digging, Hays's Digging, Hunt's Ruach,
Rosedale Bar, Cherokee Corral, Bartlett's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess's Crossing, N. Yuba, Wormhole's Bar,
Winlow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downsville,
Cox's Bar, Minnetonka Digging, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emory's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,
via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our
own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and
from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Col-
umbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's EXPRESS, from Stockton to
all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment,
from any of the above places. In all of the above places we
have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure
entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above
routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable pack-
ages transported.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to
the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and
are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars,
Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by
endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

ADAMS & CO.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Rugles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the
famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of
Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet
invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union;
also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Rug-
les, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished
style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the
highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned
with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same
at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville

BANKERS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets
draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
New York Bank..... New York
Bank of North America..... Boston
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Drexel & Co..... Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co..... Baltimore
J. B. Morton, Esq..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer..... Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq..... Cincinnati, Ohio
D. Hunt, Esq..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Maccardo & Co..... New Orleans
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Col-
umbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of
Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York,
Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New
Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Utica City Bank..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn..... Auburn
Bank of Attica..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank..... Rochester
George Smith & Co..... Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co..... Milwaukee
Michigan State Bank..... Detroit
Comm. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio..... Cleveland
Clinton Bank..... Columbus, Ohio

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and
General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and
others.

ADAMS & CO.

David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight,
St. Louis, San Francisco,
Sacramento City,

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San
Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co..... London
F. Huth & Co..... London
American Exchange Bank..... New York
Duncan, Sherman & Co..... New York
Atlantic Bank..... Boston
Philadelphia Bank..... Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co..... Baltimore
Louisiana State Bank..... New Orleans
Page & Bacon..... St. Louis
Hutchings & Co..... Louisville
T. S. Goodman & Co..... Cincinnati
S. Jones & Co..... Pittsburg

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten
Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit
will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the
month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option
of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without
interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in
which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but
no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for
specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half
per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease
at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their de-
posits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented
for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us
and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County
and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken
in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for
Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection,
in which appear their names, the number of certificates of
deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money de-
posit has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the
personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the
benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the
facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their
deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DEWKY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONT-
GOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public
that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose
of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly
qualified, by having given their special attention for over ten
years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions
affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of
estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees,
&c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale
always open at their office 20 6m

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron
Fence, for enclosing and end-dividing lands. It can be fur-
nished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more
preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expendi-
ture to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires
which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring
wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from
the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which
places it beyond comparison with wood, or any other material
now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been
tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong,
and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony
which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic
States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of
California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricul-
tural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery,
where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of
those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never
been any of the same kind in this country previous to the ar-
rival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not
the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly re-
ceiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him
to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artisan Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts to bore operations in a
manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year. We have also implements for boring through stone
to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line, we would refer to L. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express;
J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Edie, of Lihwath & Kelle;
M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jack-
son street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to by SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done. 7

she would have no difficulty. She went out, and shortly after returned.

"How have you succeeded this time?" I inquired, expecting her to show a pail of foaming milk.

"Oh, ma'am," she answered, dolorously, "I slopped her all about the barn-yard, and could get nary a drop."

"Slopped her about the barn-yard? What does she mean?" I said to myself. I inquired into the matter, and found she had been "bating" the cow.

"Why did you do that?" I asked. "I have often told you never to strike her."

"But you said, ma'am, if I would slop her, she would give down her milk."

So poor Whitey had a beating, and Bridget had no milk, because I had used an expression which I had frequently heard, but which she entirely misunderstood. If I had told her to give the cow a "mash," she would probably have known what I meant.

After suitable explanations, Bridget tried a third time, and with much better success. She prepared some food which the cow liked, and as Mooly was not slapped, she stood still, and gave down her milk. Bridget wisely concluding that the way a cow's heart, as to a child's, is through the mouth.—*American Agriculturist.*

BEST VEGETABLE FOR MILK COWS.—A correspondent of the Northern Farmer, says: "The vegetable which I wish to recommend as the best, all things considered, for milk cows in winter, is white flat turnips. Some perhaps, will object to the turnip, because it will affect the taste of the milk and butter. So it does if fed raw; this can be avoided by boiling. For each cow boil half a bushel of turnips soft; while hot, add five or six quarts of shorts, which will swell and you will get the full worth of it. A mess like this fed to a cow once a day, will produce more milk of a good quality, than any other feed at the same cost. Turnips fed in this way do not taint either the milk or butter. One thing in favor of turnips as feed for cows is, they can be sown in August, or as late as the first of September. I sowed some as late as September last year, which were very fine. Turnips are also very profitable feed for pigs, when boiled in the same way as for cows."

SPECIAL NOTICE. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State due past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

With this issue we publish THREE THOUSAND COPIES, and trust the FARMER will find a welcome reception. Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under the proper head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

WITH the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

WE would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the Reduction in price of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WE have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a "rears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

OUR friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully allow the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855.

Reader!

Do you feel an interest in the permanency of California? Do you desire to see an increase of population—more families coming to our shores—more houses built—more farms cultivated—more manufactories and workshops reared? Do you wish to see the mechanic, merchant, and farmer, cheerful, contented and prosperous? Do you wish to see churches and schools established, and the whole population under an influence that speaks only for good?

If you wish all this, then you must take measures to effect it, and the first step is, to enlighten the people in the old States as to the real condition, prospects, resources and capabilities, of California.

When the people of the old States are correctly informed upon these matters, then we shall have an increase of population and of the right kind too. We shall have eastern families, and the most intelligent—we shall have more "homes" built—more farms cultivated—and better too. We shall have our manufactories, workshops, and warehouses—and they will be made prosperous. The increase of families, will demand churches, schools, lyceums, and lecture rooms, and these in turn will enlighten and make our people prosperous and happy.

But reader, you ask, how shall this be done? We answer as before, by conveying the true kind of knowledge to those we desire shall come here. This can be easily done by our citizens feeling and evincing a true interest in the welfare and permanent prosperity of California. By a constant correspondence abroad, revealing to the distant friend or friends all that shall tend to show our condition and prospects. Show them the immense advantages possessed by our State over every other in her mineral and agricultural resources. Tell them of the salubrity of our climate and our productions—of our contiguity to China and Japan, and the islands of the sea, from whence the wealth of so many merchant princes have been derived. Above all fail not to tell them of our climate—a more beautiful and healthy one, the sun shines not upon.

Should the reader of these lines find no time to write these and kindred descriptions, we humbly suggest that an easy and safe way is now placed before him, by which they can send all these facts and many more, to their friends in any State of the Union. It is simply by sending to each friend a copy of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," by each steamer. It ever has been and ever will be, our aim to present these important facts in all their forms from week to week, so that our journal shall not only prove an interesting family visitor wherever found, but also a true exponent of the truest and best interests of our State, the home interests of California. We therefore ask all who desire to spread such information, to use their influence to extend the circulation of this our sheet, so that these truths may become widely known.

California vs. New York Grain Market.

THAT one may form a true estimate of the value of grain in California, or the price it will soon command, the value in the eastern markets should serve as some guide.

For this purpose we place before our readers the simple data per last steamer from the east, of the price of wheat and flour of the best quality, in the New York market,—best Geesec white wheat, \$2.45 per bushel. Allowing the bushel to weigh 60 lbs., it is over four cents per pound. Best brands of flour, \$11.25 and \$12.00.

This is the present price there, and with the market firm and largely increasing exports to foreign markets, can it reasonably be expected that flour will be sent to California from the east?

The present advance in grains in California is a real and immediate benefit to the producer, and a permanent gain to the State. It keeps our money at home instead of going abroad, and thereby adds so much to the wealth of our State. We consider the true police of the farmer and grain grower to be, to hold their produce themselves if possible. The signs indicate a further advance before long. We do not need foreign flour and wheat. Let us use our own products, and keep our money at home. The higher the prices we pay for our own products, the better; for, as the farmer—the producer—prosper, so will all other interests thrive and prosper. These are our sentiments, because it is a well known fact that when the farmer receives high prices for his products, he is in return,

liberal in his expenditures. His homestead is then improved. The house is added to or in some way remodeled. His fences renewed—carriages and improved agricultural implements bought—and luxuries indulged in—all of which expenditures go directly to aid and give impulse to the mechanical and commercial community, through whose hands it is again passed into the pockets of the other branches of industry. Thus are we one and all benefited by the high prices obtained by the farmer for his crops.

We wish our citizens generally, would regard the interests of agriculture with a more enlarged view, and not consider it an isolated interest, for it is not; but is rather one so closely allied with the interests of all as to seriously affect all.

Farmers! think of this—when you think more highly of your calling, and give to it that dignity and importance to which it is entitled, then, and not until then, will others be led to a proper estimate of its character.

Artesian Wells.

"DEEP ARTESIAN WELL.—George H. Beach, Esq., of Marysville, has dug a well 210 feet without striking water. He was about abandoning the experiment, but the citizens there propose to raise \$1,000 more to continue it until water is obtained. We hope they will not let such an enterprise fail for the want of a little money, as if water is reached and flows in sufficient quantities, the city and each of its inhabitants will be benefited twenty times the cost of the well."

We clip the above from one of our exchanges, and, over feeling a deep interest in all that appertains to this subject, we have made some inquiry, and learn that there is a prospect of finding water. The party that commenced the well, Messrs. Smith & Van Dyne, bored some 100 feet, and were then superseded by other parties, who, it seems, have also abandoned it for a time. This is to be regretted, for such efforts should never cease. Persevere is the word, for the water is below. It is always best, however, for those who begin, to continue the work, and we hope Messrs. Smith and Van Dyne will be called upon to take up the work again and finish it, for these gentlemen are much esteemed and well qualified for the work, having been very successful in securing good wells for a large number of persons in various portions of our State.

Marysville will, we trust, soon boast of having as fine wells as San Jose, and we know the citizens are ever ready for public enterprise that shall benefit the mass of the people, and what enterprise more worthy than that which shall give them "pure water."

Yuba county has done much to show her capabilities and resources in horticulture and floriculture; and with "artesian wells" she will become a perfect garden. That Marysville will rapidly improve in the beautiful science of floriculture, we feel assured, for we learn with much pleasure that the ladies have taken the matter in hand, and are determined that every cottage home shall have its garden, thus using their influence to make their homes more beautiful. This is as it should be, for too long have dwellings of California looked desolate without a garden, and thousands of neat and pretty cottages, with a very little care and expense, can be made to become not only beautiful, but more valuable; and if the ladies take the matter in hand, the work will surely be done.

Tea in Ohio.

WE copy the following from our exchanges and make the inquiry of our own readers—If Tea can be cultivated successfully in Ohio, why can it not be cultivated in California? The soil and climate, the atmosphere, seasons, temperature—all are much more congenial and favorable than Ohio, and we suggest to our readers to ask themselves and neighbors the question we propound. We wait a reply.

"The horticulturists of Southern Ohio, are among the most enterprising and successful in the country. They have brought the grape to a perfection no where else equalled. Their wines, 'Sparkling Catawba,' &c., are widely exported. The culture of tea has attracted attention. It is stated in the Cincinnati Columbian, that a number of Chinese are now engaged in that pursuit, in the neighborhood of that city."

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Co., has petitioned the council of that city for the right of running cars by steam through the city to the levee; also, for an exemption from taxation on such property as they may own within the limits of the city. The Union learns that the grading, filling, &c., from Sacramento to Negro Bar, have all been sub-contracted by the original contractors, and that the parties are only awaiting orders from the directors to begin operations. The latter will probably not move until the city council acts upon their petition.

[For the California Farmer.]

PROTECTION OF GAME AND STOCK.

SAN MIGUEL RANCHO, Jan. 9th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Upon mature consideration and calculation, I am constrained to stick to my former figures, and would sooner double them than take one head therefrom.

I recollect, about six or seven years ago, when I was doing only a small business at farming and unable to protect my stock, I was robbed yearly of some 600 head of pigs and chickens, and I never thought that there were more than six cayotes concerned in the robbery. At that rate 100 head per year, was devoured by each animal, and a scant supply it was too.

I am informed by one of our frontier rancheros, that he has known 15 cows destroyed by one grizzly bear. What the number of smaller delicacies devoured by his bearship to fill up his year's supply was, was not known. Bruin was afterward killed, and eight inches of clear fat was cut from his ribs, proving conclusively that he had lived on the "fat of the land." Some of the large rancheros have from 500 to 700 head of calves alone, destroyed yearly. It may be asked, why do they not kill off the wild animals from their farms? Should they make such an attempt, their efforts would meet with about as much success as would a traveler encamped on the banks of the Sacramento in the month of August, in an attempt to exterminate the mosquitoes. Should they succeed in killing thousands even, their places would be speedily supplied by new recruits from the mountains and valleys.

If we value pigs, lambs, chickens, rabbits and hares worth only one dollar each—colts and calves, four dollars each—elk, deer and antelope, two dollars each, and of each an equal quantity, the average value of each animal at the time is was slain, would be near two dollars, and the sum of \$5,840,000 would be the actual value of one year's supply of meat for the wild animals. By destroying these wild animals we should add at least two thirds of this amount to the taxable property of our State the first year. The second year's revenue would be the same, with the increase of the animals saved from the first added—the colt with the year's growth, would be worth twenty dollars; the calf ten; the pig with its increase, five; the lamb, elk, deer, and antelope, five each; the chicken, rabbit and hare, with their increase, two each; making an average value of each head to be six dollars one year after their preservation from the jaws of the destroyer. The second year would present an increase of wealth to the State of \$17,520,000 saved the first year with the second year's increase thereon, and \$5,840,000 saved from destruction the second year, making the sum added to the wealth of the State at the end of the second year \$23,660,000, and \$40,880,000 would include the first year with two years increase thereon—\$23,660,000 would be the savings from the second year with one year's increase, and \$5,840,000 saved the third year, summing up \$70,380,000 added to wealth of the State at the end of the third year, by the destruction of the wild animals.

A few more years at these rates, and none will deny the ability of California to supply not only herself, but Oregon, and some of the eastern States if necessary, with beef, instead of importing, as she now does, 100,000 head of the various kinds of stock yearly at an average cost of \$30 per head, making \$3,000,000 at least paid by her citizens for stock which can be raised here at less expense than in any other quarter of the world with which I have become acquainted, provided the wild animals are destroyed.

Our Legislature has wisely passed laws to prevent man from killing game at certain seasons, but unwisely left the wild animals, who destroy ten times the quantity that man would, to help themselves undisturbed. Laws are justly passed to prevent man from stealing and robbing, and yet the wild beasts are permitted to enter my enclosure and destroy my horses, cattle, sheep, hogs &c., with impunity. Laws are enacted to prevent man killing his brother man, but none are passed to protect our lives and property from wild animals. The cases are of frequent occurrence where our citizens have fallen victims to these wild and savage beasts. A Mr. Torrey was killed by them on the San Joaquin. In the Santa Cruz Mountains and other sections of the State have our citizens been attacked and killed by them, while "assaults with intent to kill," are of almost daily occurrence, yet in no instance has any of our county sheriffs ordered out a "posse" to arrest the murderers; neither has the governor offered a reward for their apprehension. I do not suppose Gen. Estell has even one of these precious rogues confined at Corte Madera, notwithstanding

Horticultural Department.

Planting Trees.

As the season for transplanting trees now demands our attention, a few practical hints derived from experiment may not be without profit to the interested. The inquiry is frequently made by our friends, "How do you transplant a fruit tree to make it live? I cannot make half my fruit trees live."

In the first place, it is very easy to make a fruit tree live, if you understand how. Many persons imagine that there is but little difference between the planting of a tree and a stake; until they are taught by two or three lessons of disappointment. A case in point will show that knowledge is indispensable to success.

A farmer not more than thirty miles from the city of Boston, had an orchard of trees to plant, and wishing to have them live and thrive, employed or engaged the services of an experienced gardener to transplant his trees. The gardener prepared the soil, and set out on the first day ten trees only, (the trees were of large size for nursery trees,) out of one hundred and twenty-five which were to be planted. The owner of the trees was sadly disappointed, at nightfall, in finding "but ten trees out of the lot, set out;" and more so at the price charged by the gardener (two dollars and fifty cents per day) for his work. Accordingly he discharged him, and concluded to set out the trees himself. Now mark the result.

Ten years afterwards, the same man was at work in the same orchard, when a gentleman riding past, stopped to examine the trees. After attentively looking at them for a few moments, he asked the owner why he did not plant the whole orchard at the time he planted this row of large and thrifty, full-bearing trees near the wall, which were large and vigorous, the others being small and spindling; observing, "had you planted your whole orchard at that time, you would have been much benefitted thereby." "These trees," said the owner, "were all planted at the same time; but I employed a competent gardener to plant out the ten that you admire, while the rest were put out by myself, because I thought him too slow, and charged too much; but if I had given him his price—yes, even doubled it, for ten days, I should have been greatly the gainer; for, of these ten trees, any one of them would have more than repaid the whole expense." The stranger smiled as he observed, "I am the gardener who set out those trees for you; and I thought you would learn, sooner or later, that it required more knowledge to set out an apple tree, and to have it grow, and bear well, than it did to plant a post; or, in other words, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

To set out, or transplant a fruit tree, with the expectation of having the same live and thrive, requires only a little care and a little knowledge; but that little constitutes the whole matter, and is all important.

The following method has been successfully pursued by myself for some considerable length of time, and I think, can be adhered to with a good degree of confidence, as to a favorable result.

First, the hole for a moderate sized tree, should be made of from three to five feet in diameter, and of sufficient depth to receive all the roots and rootlets, without cramping or bending the same; give them, as nearly as possible, their original position and inclination. It is better to deprive the tree of a portion of its roots, than to cramp or bend them. Place the tree in the same position in the hole that it occupied in the nursery, but not too deep. Many inexperienced persons lose their trees from too deep setting, and do not know the true reason. A tree should be set no deeper than when in its original position in the nursery. If any of the roots are bruised or broken, saw or cut them off smoothly with a sharp knife; balancing the tops by removing the largest shoots.

Use good food compost as a manure in setting out and fill in finely pulverized mold closely about the roots. To make sure there are no hollows around the roots, it is best to use the hand to induce the fine earth around the small fibrous roots, gently shaking the tree until it becomes quite firm of itself. Any neglect at this stage of transplanting is an error, which will be sure to be seen in the after-growth of the tree.

As a general thing, I have not used water in transplanting trees, and do not recommend its use, except when setting out quite a large tree; then I use water—say one pailful when the tree is partly set out, or the hole a little more than half filled up with earth. I wait until the water has dried in or become absorbed, before filling up; but never make a "mud pudding" by throwing in the earth immediately after the water. I have found, by experience, that too frequent watering applied to the surface tends to harden the earth, and proves injurious to the tree. In frosty locations, if you fear lifting of the tree, a small mound rising in the fall around the stem of the tree will remedy this evil. Remember to remove this earth in the spring.

In very wet, black soil, such as lands bordering upon meadows where there may be annual overflows of water, a quantity of stones placed upon the bottom of the holes before setting the trees will be beneficial, and often of much consequence to the future thrift of the tree. Again in very gravelly or rocky soil, it is best to dip out—say one or two cart loads of the earth, and remove it; filling its place with rich garden mold; and our word for it, you will be much benefitted thereby. True, there is some labor attending this operation; but you are planting a tree, perhaps, for future generations, the fruit of which you may never taste; but they who come after you will bless the

labors of your hands, while they regale themselves with the fruit of your industry.

By attending to the above general hints, you can ensure to yourself not only a pleasant shade tree, but a profitable bearer; and if so you will be of our mind (so far as fruit trees are concerned,) that when the tree is transplanted well, "it is done, if well done;" if not, why you will soon find it out—*The Soil of the South.*

Cutting of Fruit Trees.

CUTTINGS, says the Albany Cultivator, should be made in autumn after growth has ceased, or early in winter—they may be preserved by fastening them in a box by slats running across, and then placing the open side of the box downwards with its contents in the bottom of a pit dug for the purpose, on a dry spot of ground, and burying it with earth. The slats keep the cuttings from coming in contact with the earth below, and they are preserved in a proper moist condition. Or, they may be packed in slightly damp moss in a large box, placed in a cellar. Very early in the spring they should be set out. Every cutting should be cut off just above a bud at the upper end, and just below one at the lower end. Taken off closely to the old wood, with a base attached, they are more sure of growth. They should be set out in a trench, in a rich mellow soil, which is to be packed or trodden closely about them as the trench is filled, and afterwards a mellow surface made by drawing on a little more earth. The length of the cutting should be eight inches to a foot, and two-thirds to nine-tenths buried. Shading the cuttings of any deciduous trees, (including all fruit trees,) is of little or no advantage, but it is important to keep the ground uniformly moist: if this is done by watering, the surface should be preserved from eroding or cracking by mulch. This is the mode of raising quince trees, currants and gooseberry bushes, grapes, &c., but will not answer for the larger fruits generally, in the Northern States—it is cheaper to bud and graft than to procure the few which may be obtained among many failures in this way.

On Planting Shrubberies.

If there is one thing more than another, which adds to the embellishment of the grounds, it is the proper distribution of small trees and flowering shrubs around the homestead. It is not quantity which constitutes the charm, as in nine cases out of ten, double the number is planted that should be. Every plant should have enough space to keep it from crowding down others; and to this end, before ever a shrub is set out, the nature, size, and habit of growth of each kind, as far as possible, should be ascertained. Without this, there is danger of placing those most dwarf and conspicuous farthest from the eye, while the strong growing are placed nearly at the outside. Another frequent error is to plant single specimens on the lawn far too near the edge. This arises from want of perception as to what the effect will be, when it has arrived at its full growth. There should always be, if the lawn is of any size, at least two feet of grass intervening between the shrub and walk.

Another essential is color and time of flowering, for a great deal can be done in giving effect, by a judicious distribution of colors, so that no two plants having the same color, and opening at the same time, should be planted side by side. The general character of the shrub or tree may also be taken into the account; whether dense and compact as in the Lilacs; thin and drooping as in the Forsythia viridissima; or upright as in the African Tamarisk. Some look best trained to single stems as miniature trees, which may be interspersed among the others, as the thorns and Euonymus or spindle tree.

If the whole is being newly made, a thorough preparation of the soil is amply repaid by the future growth of the shrubs, as once planted nothing further than top dressing and digging can be performed. If the soil is naturally wet, it should be drained, as but few shrubs will succeed in such a place. It should then be well spaded up two spades deep if possible, working in any quantity of leaves or decayed vegetable matter, as the very best manure for such a purpose. Except the soil be nothing better than clay, such a preparation will answer, with perhaps a barrow load of good soil to some of the choice kinds of shrubs. If it is composed solely of clay, as much loose, friable stuff of any kind, street earth, sand, saw-dust, tan and the like, should be worked in. In addition to this every plant should receive some good soil for the roots to commence work in.

In forming the outlines of the shrubberies, all stiff and formal figures and sharp angles should be avoided; choosing the circle, and the multitudinous undulations of which it is susceptible, as the grand fundamental principle to work by.

Having proceeded thus far, that is, having got all in readiness, a quantity of stakes of various lengths should be stuck in various directions, to ascertain the most conspicuous positions from the windows, walks, &c., in which to place any striking object, choosing only those for this purpose that have a uniformly beautiful habit of growth. Having these all planted, the remainder can be filled up with whatever is intended to plant. Towards the outside, enough room can be left between the shrubs, to grow a few summer flowers, which help to enliven the whole, and by choosing the hardy perennial kinds, with here and there a batch of annuals, the whole is in perfect harmony.—*E. Sanders in Country Gentleman.*

Gas Tar in Horticulture.

A discovery which is likely to be of great advantage to Agriculture, has just been reported to Agricultural Society, at Clermont, Ohio. A gardener whose frames and hot-houses required painting,

decided on making them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy, he made use of gas tar instead of paint. The work was performed during the winter, and upon the approach of spring the gardener was surprised to find that all the spiders, and insects which usually infested his hot-house, had disappeared, and also that a vine which for the last two years had so fallen off, that he intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigor, and gave every sign of producing a large crop of grapes. He afterwards used the same substance on the posts and trellis-works which supported the trees in the open air, and met with the same result, all the caterpillars and other insects completely disappearing. Galighani's Messenger states that similar experiments have been made in some of the vineyards of the Gironde, with similar results.

Forest Trees.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, held in the city of Paris, M. Chevaudier developed a portion of the results of five years' study and experiments upon the *manuring of forests*, and the augmentation of their annual yield. This question has an interest in France which can hardly be understood in America, where the difficulty is rather to clear the ground of its woody growth, than to stimulate it to greater fruitfulness. M. Chevaudier commenced his experiments in 1847, believing it as possible to assist trees in their growth, as flowers, grass, and animal plants. Why could not art interfere to restore to the soil the mineral substances withdrawn from it by the roots of the trees, and by them conveyed to their trunks and branches. Because woods spring up of themselves, and appear to flourish without the aid of man, was it not nevertheless probable that a system of amelioration of the soil might urge them to a more luxuriant vegetation? The great difficulty in the way of such attempts was the length of time necessary to devote to them.

When Franklin wished to convince his fellow citizens of the good effects of plaster of Paris upon a soil deficient in lime, he simply sprinkled in the midst of a meadow, a quantity of powdered plaster, tracing several words in huge letters. A few weeks afterwards the lime had sunk into the soil, but the words traced upon the meadow stood out from the rest by the richer color and the double height of the vegetation. But in order to convince one's self in sylviculture, that such or such a manure, or substance acts favorably or otherwise, study for whole years, and application of the system to a very large extent of land, were indispensable. After five years' steady devotion to this especially, M. Chevaudier communicated the substance of his discoveries to the Academy. He commenced his experiments by choosing among the substances that their cheapness rendered accessible, such as could restore to the soil the elements of the azote or salt withdrawn from it for the support of the forest. As sources of azote, he employed the salts of ammonium; as sources of mineral substances, he used wood ashes, which contain the whole mineral portion of the wood before its combustion. He also tried lime, the salts of potash and soda, the phosphate of bone lime, plaster, and the sulphate of iron; and earthy substances, the residue of factories, or salts of potash and soda, (oxy-sulphuret of calcium,) which had already been, and with advantage, tried in the valleys of the Vosges.

It would be impossible to describe the tabular view drawn up by M. Chevaudier, which gives the individual history, and the bill of health of five thousand five hundred and thirty subjects—pines, cedars, oaks, beeches, larches, etc., etc. I have only room for the general conclusions, which may be divided into four categories: 1st. Substances whose fertilizing effect was more or less marked. These were, the oxy-sulphuret of calcium, the chlorhydrate of ammonia, plaster of Paris; wood ashes, sulphate of ammonia, lime, non-calced bones and poudrette. 2d. Substances whose fertilizing effect was slightly marked, or doubtful. These were, the carbonate of coagulated blood, calced bones, an equal mixture of nitrate of potash, non-calced bones, sulphate of iron, and carbonate of lime, and an equal mixture of nitrate of potash and non-calced bones. 3d. Substances which seemed to have no effect at all—the carbonate of potash, the nitrate of soda, and sensalt. 4th. Substances which seem to have had an injurious effect—the sulphate of iron, and equal mixtures of sulphate of iron with lime. The residuum of soda and potash works, known by the name of oxy-sulphuret of calcium, generally supposed to be utterly useless, has been proved, by M. Chevaudier's experiments, to be the most wonderful abundance ever employed for fertilizing purposes. It augments the growth of forest trees over one hundred per cent. In the neighborhood of soda-works, there are huge piles of it, the accumulation of years. At Marseilles it is thrown into the sea, while there are, throughout the department, vast pine plantations upon which it might be applied with great advantage.

LARGE OR SMALL SEED POTATOES.—By an experiment carefully conducted at the North American Phalanx, the following results were obtained:

1. Large whole seed, 29 lb 14 oz., produced 174 lb.
2. Large potatoes cut in halves, 15 lb 15 oz., produced 124.
3. Large potatoes cut in quarters, 7 lb, produced 98 lb.
4. Medium potatoes, whole, 19 lb 3 oz., produced 146 lb.
5. Medium potatoes cut in halves, 9 lb 6 oz., produced 89 lb.
6. Medium potatoes cut in quarters, 4 lb, produced 67 lb.
7. Small potatoes whole, 9 1/2 lb, produced 117 lb.
8. Small potatoes cut in halves, 6 lb, produced 81 lb.

The percentage of small potatoes to the seed used, was greatest in the quartered large potatoes. Repetitions of the experiment have all been in favor of large uncut potatoes for seed.

Valuable Extracts.

Valuable Discovery of Gum.

A FEW weeks ago we noticed the discovery of great fields of gypsum, and great supplies of gum arabic, at the head waters of Red Brazos, by the expedition of Captain Marey. Since that period, the Washington Star has published some correspondence of Thomas L. Drew, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Shumard, physician to the expedition, describing the gum. Dr. Shumard says, in relation to it, "This gum, for which I propose the name of gum mezquite, is believed to occur in inexhaustible quantities, and will no doubt prove a valuable source of revenue to the State of Texas, New Mexico, and the adjacent Indian territory, besides affording employment to the different tribes of Indians now roving upon the plains, many of whom would no doubt be glad to gather and deliver it to the different frontier posts for a very small compensation."

The mezquite tree, from which this gum is obtained, is by far the most abundant tree of the Plains, covering thousands of miles of the surface, and always flourishes most luxuriantly in elevated and dry regions. The gum exudes spontaneously in a semi-fluid state from the bark of the trunk and branches, and soon hardens by exposure to the atmosphere, forming more or less rounded and variously colored masses, each weighing from a few grains to several ounces. These soon bleach, and whiten upon exposure to the light of the sun, finally becoming nearly colorless, semi-transparent, and often filled with minute fissures. Specimens collected from the trunks of the trees were generally found to be less pure and more highly colored than when obtained from the branches.

The gum may be collected during the months of July, August and September; but the most favorable period for that purpose is in the latter part of August, when it may be obtained in the greatest abundance, and with but very little trouble. The quantity yielded by each tree I found to vary from an ounce to three pounds; but incisions in the bark not only greatly facilitated its exudation, but causes the tree to yield a much greater amount. As it is, a good hand will probably be able to collect from ten to twenty pounds in a day. Were incisions resorted to, probably double the amount may be obtained."

Mr. Drew says respecting it, "The remarkable similarity of taste, appearance, and mucilaginous qualities of this gum to that of gum arabic, induced Dr. Shumard, to make some experiments, the result of which proving satisfactory, he caused some twenty pounds to be gathered, which was brought home on his return some ten days past."

Upon diluting one ounce of this gum in two ounces of cold water, I had a fine glutinous paste, which I have used in sealing envelopes and other packages. I have also caused it to be mixed with starch in the application to linen, and in both instances have no hesitation in saying that it is equal to the article for which it must soon become a popular substitute. In its first form, the Indian Department, you will perceive, is permitted the privilege of its first official use. It will be seen that its adhesive or glutinous qualities cannot be excelled, as I have sealed up the box with it and will use it on the outward envelope."

Our constant readers will remember that we have oftentimes urged travelers and exploring geologists to search for a few natural products in our forests, asserting while we did so, that new gums, resins, substitutes for gutta serena and India rubber, might be discovered. The new gum is the first fruits of such explorations, and perhaps, by the Rider process of vulcanizing gutta serena, it may be adapted for making water-proof fabrics. Not one tithe of the natural riches of our country have been developed yet.—*Scientific American.*

How to Cure Hams.

THE following are the recipes for curing hams, furnished by the competitors to whom premiums were awarded for hams exhibited at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore the past week.

No. 1.—For 1,000 lbs. of meat, which has hung for several days after killing, take 3 pecks of Liverpool salt, 1 1/2 lbs. saltpetre, 3 pints of molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, and 1-4 lb. cayenne pepper. Mix these ingredients together and rub the mixture on the meat well and thoroughly, both on the skin and flesh. Let it lie in the salt for about 5 or 6 weeks, hang up, and smoke with green hickory wood. J. CARROLL WALSH.

No. 2.—For 1,000 lbs. meat, take 1-2 bushel fine salt, 1-2 gallon best molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 2 1/2 lbs. saltpetre, pounded very fine, mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until you absorb the whole quantity; the meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes; the two first times you take it out add at each time a plate full of alum-salt; it ought to remain in pickle 5 or 6 weeks, or according to the size of the meat.

W. H. MARIOTT.

No. 3.—To 1,500 lbs. of pork take 1-2 bushel G. A. salt, 1-4 bushel fine salt, 2 lbs. saltpetre, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 1-2 gallon sugar house syrup, 1-4 lb. Cayenne pepper, well mixed and thoroughly rubbed on, especially about hocks, packed away in a box or cask, with opening for brine to pass off, turned in 3 weeks, and at end of sixth week hung up and smoked with green hickory wood. Middlings, shoulders and hams all cured by same recipe. MRS. GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON.

WE may judge of men by their conversation towards God, but never by God's dispensations towards them.

FROM THE EAST.

By the arrival of the P. M. S. John L. Stephens, at this port on Saturday last, we have dates to the 20th December from the Eastern States.

The weather was intensely cold in the eastern and middle States, on the 20th ult.

It was expected that passengers from New York by the 20th January, would come through from Aspinwall to Panama by railroad.

It is stated that the sudden closing of navigation has locked up about 186,000 of corn and wheat in the Welland Canal.

In the Senate, on the 19th Dec., Mr. Broadhead's resolution for sending a steamer to the Arctic seas in search of Dr. Kane, was adopted.

The correspondent of the Herald says:—The Pacific Railroad bill having been again postponed by Mr. McDougall until the second week in January, will probably be taken up at that time; but it will not pass. When it has become perfectly apparent that the Railway Bill must fail, the delegation are prepared to bring forward, and urge the immediate passage of a bill to make a Wagon Road across the Plains, and to protect it by Military Posts.

Dr. H. H. Toland has been appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, in the place of Dr. McMillen, who resigned in favor of the new appointee.

Post Master General Campbell has notified the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that unless they will give a weekly mail service to California for the sum of \$750,000 per annum, the same they now receive for semi-monthly service, he will use all his influence to get the contract repealed by Congress at its present session. Present appearances are that the company will not yield to this demand.

The House, on Mr. Latham's motion, adopted an amendment appropriating \$225,000 in the Indian Appropriation Bill for California Indian purposes—to remove the Indians, settle and civilize them.

Governor Pease, of Texas, has issued a proclamation again, offering the contract to construct the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad to responsible bidders.

The ship-of-war Albany has been heard from at Carthage, on the 10th November—all well. This, however, only adds slightly to the hopes of her safety, as, without accident, she would still have been home long ere this.

Lieut. Col. Steptoe, U. S. Army, has been nominated to the Senate as Governor of Utah, in place of Brigham Young. He is already at Salt Lake City, in command of a detachment of U. S. troops, destined for service in California or Oregon.

The celebrated abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, has been indicted in Boston, charged with resisting the U. S. Marshal, at the time of the rendition of the slave Burns.

Louis Napoleon has offered the directors of the Collins' line, in cash, £450,000 sterling, or \$2,250,000 for their three steamers, or \$750,000 for any one of them. Should Congress conclude to change the contract now existing between the U. S. Government and the line, then it is understood the company will prefer selling their ships to running them at losing rates.

In New York, on the 20th ult., a fire broke out on Broadway, consuming the City Assembly Rooms and Christy and Wood's Minstrel Hall. Among the other sufferers were McKinstry's Carriage manufactory, Lyon's Powder Depot, Duscombe's Saddlery, the building formerly known as Mitchell's Olympic, Mix's Coach Factory, &c. The fire extended through to Crosby street. A ball was in progress in the Assembly Rooms when the fire broke out. One man is known to have been killed, and several ladies are said to be missing. Six firemen were killed by the falling of a wall, and a policeman named Patrick McVay, and fourteen other persons, were seriously injured from the same cause.

Destructive fires occurred in Philadelphia on the night of the 14th December, destroying property to the amount of half a million. The firemen were kept at work all night, there being four fires raging nearly at the same time in different sections of the city. The most extensive of these broke out about 11 o'clock at night, in a large brown stone building on Chesnut street above Fifth, the property of Geo. Edward, from which it spread to Fifth street on the east, and Minor street on the north, destroying property to the amount of \$439,000, about one-half of which was insured. The fire would in all probability have been confined to the building in which it originated had the walls been of the proper strength. As it was the walls fell out and launched a flood of fire upon the adjoining buildings, which were much lower, causing the fire to spread to the extent it did. Another destructive fire occurred in the same city on the morning of the 18th December, which destroyed the workshop or factory belonging to the House of Refuge, valued at \$65,000.

On the night of the 19th ult., as the steamer Washington was on her voyage from New York to Bremen, when in the English channel, between Dover and Calais, she was run into by a brig with such force that it buried its bowsprit in her hull, and made two immense holes, but which were fortunately high above her water line. The officers did not lose their presence of mind; and the first thing done was to post a watch near the boats, armed with loaded pistols, to shoot any one who should try to seize upon them without an order from the captain, who was himself suspended on ropes above the water for four hours, superintending the repair of the damage that had been done. It is not known what became of the brig, as she instantly disappeared in the darkness.

It is said that the election in Kansas for Delegate to Congress, was entirely controlled by residents of Missouri. Gov. Reeder of that Territory, says in his message:—

"It may be very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the States, with all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasional expedition into our territory, to arrange our affairs, instruct our people and public officers, and control our government; but it does not suit us, and I much mistake the people of this territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of governor with fidelity, I shall regard or resist it in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction, or the ism from which it comes."

FROM EUROPE.

By the West India mail, news from Europe is four days later. From the seat of war we have dates to the 22d November. On the 13th the Russians made a sortie, in which they were repulsed with a loss of 400—the French lost only 40. On the night of the 21st an encounter took place between a Russian party and the English rifles, in which the latter had the advantage. The last St. Petersburg dispatch is to the 24th. It states that up to that date no change had taken place. The siege was progressing, and fire of the besiegers slack. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir De Lacy Evans had left the army, invalided.

Messrs. Petro, Brassy & Co., the railroad contractors, had undertaken to lay down a railroad from Balaklava Bay to the siege works, for the purpose of bringing up ammunitions, provisions, &c., the whole to be executed by them and handed over to the government at cost.

The loss of the allied fleet in the late storm is less than was reported. The stranded vessels were burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Omer Pacha is forthwith to enter Moldavia with 68,000 men. Achmet Pacha, with 30,000, will occupy Baladagh. The *avant garde* of 5,000 men had already entered Dobroutscha.

On the 2d, a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna, by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, England and France. The effect of this will be that Russia will be compelled to keep a large force to act on her frontiers towards Bohemia, Gallacia and the Danubian Provinces.

SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of the 28th, announces that Espartero has been named President of the Cortes, and General O'Donnell first Vice-President. I have reason to believe that a well laid scheme has been formed to employ all means, good and bad, to overthrow Espartero in favor of O'Donnell. Should the plot succeed, Narvaez would be proclaimed Dictator under the nominal government of the Queen.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—We have advices from Sydney to the 12th October. The Sydney Enquirer says that there are now unmistakable signs of a general and apparently permanent reduction in the rates of wages, both with reference to the mechanic and the workman.

The return of gold exports from Sydney from January 1st to September 30th, of the present year, shows a falling off compared with the same period in 1853, of 224,130 oz. 2 pwt. 12 grs. The value of the gold exported during the same period in 1853, at 651 per ounce, was £1,371,347 18s. 41-2d., and in 1854, for the same period only £651,049 19s. 11 1-2d.

FROM OREGON.

The steamer Columbia, which arrived Tuesday from Portland, Oregon, brings accounts of the loss of the steamer called the "Southerner," formerly the old "Isthmus." She struck on the bar at the mouth of Columbia river, and although backed off, was found so badly strained that she could not go in. She was put to sea, though leaking badly, and headed for Puget Sound, but to prevent foundering was beached about 60 miles above Cape Flattery. Some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of those on board. They were all landed to the number of thirty, on a part of the coast where the Indians are very hostile. The mails and freight are a total loss.

A new steamboat called the "Jenny Clark," has been launched at Milwaukie, by Messrs. Ainsworth, Kamm & Co. She is 118 feet in length, 18 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hold, with a stern wheel, very light draught, and has been built expressly for the Portland and Oregon city trade.

A salt spring has recently been discovered near St. Helens. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Pantun, and found to contain a large quantity of pure salt.

There had been quite a fall of snow in Oregon, which gives the people a chance to sleigh-ride, and sportsmen a fine opportunity to hunt deer, bear and other game. The snow in the timber is about a foot deep.

A fire occurred at Portland on the night of the 18th ult., destroying the buildings belonging to the Portland Milling Company.

In relation to trade, the Oregon Times, Portland, says it has nothing new to report. Everything is dull, and but little merchandise has been sold. Coffee and raw sugars have somewhat declined in price. Salt still firm at 4 1-2 to 5 cents. But little produce has come in during the week, farmers still holding on, trusting there will soon be an advance.

The Oregonian remarks: Business is said to be improving throughout the country. Several gentlemen from up the Willamette valley have assured us that money is becoming plenty. The farmers are sending their surplus produce to the southern mines and receiving a fair price for it. It seems to be the opinion of those best informed, that the Rubicon is passed with Oregon, so far as its financial interests are concerned. Let our farmers and mechanics produce more and purchase less, and Oregon will be all right.

The Standard publishes a letter from the missionary in charge of the Colville Indians, by which it appears that the Indian difficulties had been fomented by a man named Garry, employed as Indian Interpreter by Governor Stevens.

MUD GEYSER NEAR FORT YUMA.—An officer of the U. S. Army, at one time stationed at Fort Yuma, described in our presence (says the Chronicle) a wonderful spring, or Geyser, of hot mud, about sixty miles south of Fort Yuma. The spring is situated on a vast plain, which extends eighty miles south from the Gila. The soil of the plain is a dry mud, which was apparently at one time the bed of a lake, or sea. The landscape is of the most dreary, barren and monotonous character. The Geyser covers fifteen or twenty acres. About the edges there is a warm, soft mud, with pools of water here and there. In the centre the mud bubbles like boiling Indian pudding, and a great body of steam is constantly rising, and is visible at a great distance. The mud and muddy water are frequently thrown more than a hundred and fifty feet high; and at these times the Geyser often makes a rumbling noise, distinct from that of the fall of the mud.

The Southern Californian Extra, received by the Goliah, reports great excitement at Los Angeles, consequent on the receipt of a respite from hanging in favor of Brown for the murder of Clifford, while the sentence of Alvitre, who was likewise condemned to be hung, was ordered to be carried out. At the latest accounts, Alvitre had been hung by the sheriff, and the mob were breaking down the jail with the intention of performing the same service for Brown.

On Sunday last, the Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Bush street, was dedicated. The Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., is pastor, who also preached the dedication sermon in the morning.

During 1854, about 2,800,000 oranges were imported to this city. Of these probably three-fifths (1,680,000) were sent to the interior, and two-fifths (1,120,000) eaten here. Estimating our population at 60,000, that would give only eighteen a piece to man, woman and child in San Francisco.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Southwick & Co. in another column. The Dairy is well known in Sacramento, and the scheme is recommended by reliable citizens.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the hull price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

13 Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

13 Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Lo Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends in them well and see us.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy For ever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blanches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cures all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all in fected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and sordid-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyssot's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARRIED.

On the 9th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Wynn, Wm. Branch and Miss Ellen Welch.

On the 15th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Frederick Buel, Mr. John Green and Miss Amanda J. Nichols, all of this city.

On the 12th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Dr. Med. Heilmann and Miss Margaretta Strubing, both formerly of Switzerland.

On the 8th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Spoor, Mr. Henry Lapointe and Miss Sarah Blundell, both of New York.

On the 11th Jan., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Alencany, Jua. A. Landers, of Sacramento, and Dorothea Watson, of this city.

On the 12th Dec., at Hoboken, N. J., A. C. Meserve, Esq., of San Francisco, and Miss Isabella S., second daughter of Chas. Idell, Esq., of Hoboken.

On the 12th Dec., in New York, George A. Van Bokkelen, of San Francisco, and Miss Mary P. Miller, of New York.

On the 11th Jan., in Benicia, George Watson, of San Joaquin Valley, and Miss Maria C. Raven, formerly of Copenhagen, Denmark.

DIED.

On the 10th Jan., in this city, Edward Lochbro Lindsey, aged 17 years, son of the late Capt. Lindsey, of Hobart Town.

On the 7th Jan. In Columbia, George A. Cowser, aged 32 years, a native of South Carolina.

On the 6th Jan., in Todd's Valley, A. L. Carsoo, of consumption.

On the 6th Jan., in Los Angeles, Mr. John Foster, formerly a member of the Los Angeles Rangers.

On the 12th Jan., in Jackson, T. E. Johnson, aged about 30 years, formerly from Arkansas.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 10—Clipper ship Flying Fish, Nichols, Boston, 113 days, with mdee.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, San Pedro, 8 days; 6 tons corn.
Jan. 11—Clipper ship Raven, Hanson, New York, 124 days, via Rio Janeiro 84 days, with 5500 lbs. coffee.
Jan. 12—Schr Kalina, Gauding, Hilo, 23 days; produce.
Schr J. K. F. Mansfield, Clarke, Albion River, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Adeline, Hutton, Bodega, 1 day; produce.
Jan. 13—Steamship John L. Stephens, Pearson, Panama, 13 days, with passengers, mules, etc.
Brig Genoece, Carlton, Port Discovery, 35 days; piles.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Jan. 14—Brig Consort, M. Givory, Port Madison, 14 days; piles.
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr Joseph Hewitt, Allen, Tomales, 1 day; produce.
Jan. 15—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 24 days, via intermediate ports, with mdee and passengers.
Brig Consort, Pray, Cape Classet, 23 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Restless, Brown, Honolulu, 12 days; mdee—27 passengers.
Schr L. P. Foster, Wiggins, Tulalet (P. S.), 12 days; lumber.
Jan. 16—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 4 days; passengers, etc.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.
Jan. 11—Brig Frances, Chester, on a whaling cruise; schr Maria, Godbee, for ports in Pacific.
Jan. 12—Br brig Franklin, Abbot, for ports in Pacific.
Jan. 13—Schr Thomas Watson, Lyle, for New York; Aotele, Rogers, Shanghai.
Jan. 15—Steamships Sonora, Whiting, for Panama; John L. Stephens, Pearson, Benicia; schr Vaqueiro, Harris, for Honolulu.
Jan. 16—Fr ship St. Joseph, Cuzalio, for Hong Kong.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 17, 1855.

JOBBING PRICES.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal	Wheat, Chilli, 2 @ 2 1/2
MENTS—nominal	do California 2 @ 3 1/4
LUMBER—nominal	
Amos' L. h. bright \$13 00	— 10 00
do h. l. 12 00	— 10 00
Fields' L. h. 12 00	— 10 00
Rowland's L. h. 12 00	— 10 00
do h. s. h. 9 00	— 10 00
King's, L. h. 8 00	— 10 00
Spades, bright c. 10 00	— 10 00
do iron 12 00	— 10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00
do do iron 12 00	— 8 00
Axes, Collins', a. h. 15 00	— 13 00
do Huns', do 15 00	— 13 00
Picks, Collins', 4 1/2 to 6 lb, solid	10 00
eye 10 00	— 12 00
do other brands 10 00	— 12 00
Helvex, heavy hockery pick	10 00
turned 10 00	— 2 50
do axe 10 00	— 10 00
Plows, best make 14 00	— 30 00
do steel 24 00	— 40 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power	10 00
Hall & Pitts' no sale	12 @ 13
Other makers' 10 00	— 12 @ 13
Emmery's, with threshers, separator, and fan mill 10 00	— 20 @ 25
Straw Cutters 10 00	— 10 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale	Butter, choice, 10 @ 45
do hand, wood 10 00	do good ordinary 28 @ 31
do do steel 10 00	do California 10 00
Pitchforks, 4 doz 10 00	do extra 15 @ 18
Scythes, best 10 00	do Lord, in kegs 13 @ 15
Hoe, steel, g. n. 6 00	— 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. 10 00	— 15 00
Flour Mills, Noyes' 4500	— 10 00
do Brown's, 30 in 4500	— 10 00
FLOUR—	
Gallego 10 00	— 14 50
Haxall 10 00	— 14 50
Chile 10 00	— 9 00
Repacked 10 00	— 9 00
Horne's Mills 10 00	— 9 00
Uenicia Mills 10 00	— 9 00
Meal, in bbls 6 00	— 6 50
do 4 1/2 bbls 3 25	— 3 50
Brno, 1/2 bbl 10 00	— 1 1/2
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, 1/2 b2 @ 24	— 24
Barley, California 2 @ 24	— 24
do Chile 2 @ 24	— 24
Buckwheat, flour 2 @ 0	— 0
Oats, California 2 @ 3	— 3
do Oregon, none in mkt	— 3
do Eastern 2 @ 2 1/2	— 2 1/2

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz:

The Well Known Dairy!
Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk Wagons, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Will of the same, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of raising the Calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is known who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

First Grand Prize. 20 Slugs 15,000
2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs 500
3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs 1,000
4th, A Match span of Sorrel Horses, 307
5th, 1 Bay Rugged Mare 100
6th, 1 Grey Pony 100
7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOTS, fronting on Y st., each containing five acres, and valued at \$1,500 each 15,000
17th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch 200
18th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch 175
19th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch 150
20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and fob chain 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$48,540.

The Lots all front on Y street, Sacramento, and are located and under cultivation. Sutter title, and possession given. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property are well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.
Who the above named, being well acquainted with the Proprietors of the under Raffle, and the Property offered to the public in the same, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property put up at a fair valuation:
W. S. COTHREN & CO., S. W. & E. R. BURKE,
JNO. M. RIODES, O. SIMMONS & CO.,
J. R. HARDENBURGH, WM. B. ROCHESTER,
BOOTH & CO., JOHN KIRK.
The Tickets for Sale and Raffle for every Day and Evening, at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking House. v33

HORTICULTURAL &

Varieties.

"LET ME IN."

BY FLORENCE PEACOCK.

When the summer evening's shadows
Veiled the earth's calm bosom o'er,
Came a young child faint and weary,
Tapping at a cottage door;
"Wandering through the winding wood-paths,
My worn feet too long have been,
Let me in, O, gentle mother,
Let me in!"

Years passed on,—his eager spirit
Gladly watched the flying hours;
"I will be a child no longer,
Finding bliss in birds and flowers;
I will seek the bands of pleasure,
I will join their merry din;
Let me in to joy and gladness,
Let me in!"

Years sped on,—yet vainly yearning,
Murmuring still the restless heart—
"I am tired of heartless folly,
Let the glittering cheat depart;
I have found in worldly pleasure
Nought to happiness akin,
Let me in to love's warm presence,
Let me in!"

Years fled on,—the restless spirit,
Never found the bliss it sought;
Answered hopes and granted blessings
Only new aspirations brought;
"I am tired of earth's vain glory,
I am tired of grief and sin,
Let me in to rest eternal,
Let me in!"

"MONOPOLIZATION of Breadstuffs, the greatest oppression," is the heading to a communication in the Boston Cultivator, which continues: "And why? because it falls most heavily on the poor and laboring classes, who are forced to obtain their daily subsistence by the sweat of their face. At present, it is a problem which puzzles the greater part of the community (which it is not easy for the politician to solve) to explain why such high prices on breadstuffs should continue and increase, when such abundance has been raised the present season? If the crops have fallen short in a few of the States, owing to the drought, yet they have been abundant east, west, north, and south. It is evident it is not the scarcity of the article that causes the present high prices. Then what is it? I am incompetent to answer the question, but will venture to express an opinion. It is this: the affluent merchant and large capitalist are buying up and keeping the 'staff of life,' that they may, by and by, fill their coffers at the expense of the poor laborer and mechanic. 'These things ought not to be so,' but how shall they be remedied? This question is as hard to answer as the preceding, in regard to the increasing high prices of provisions. It cannot be ruled while human nature remains as it is, except there could be a law passed by the Executive, that prices should not exceed a certain rate. In this land of professed Republicanism, is not Aristocracy springing up and growing luxuriantly all over the Union? IGNORAMUS."

The Portland Advertiser gives an account of a mammoth lumbering establishment recently completed by C. S. Clark & Co. of that city, on the St. Francis River, Canada East. These mills, it is said, will saw in a season (working day and night) 20,000,000 (twenty million) feet of long lumber, and two trains a day will be required to get the lumber to Portland, whence it will be shipped to all parts of the world. To accommodate this business the proprietors have leased a large wharf in Portland, capable of allowing ten vessels to load at one time.

"THE baby is sick, my dear." "Well, give it castor oil. Dennis, bring up the castor oil." "It's all gone, sir—divil a drop is left." "Gone! why we have not yet opened the bottle." "Sure you have had it every day, and I have seen you use it myself upon your salad." "Why, you scoundrel! you don't mean to say I've been eating castor oil every day during the salad season?" "Sure you have, sir." "Did you not see the bottle was labelled castor oil?" "Sure and I did, sir; and didn't I put it in the castor every day?"

BABY WISDOM.—A little girl, about five years old, one day heard a preacher praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplication. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear down to a speaking distance, she whispered, "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God, he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.—An Irishman about to enter the army was asked by one of the recruiting officers, "Well, sir, when you get into battle will you fight or run?" "By my faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comic twist of countenance, "I'll be after doing, yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

Buss, to kiss; rebuss, to kiss again; pluribus, kiss without regard to sex; sillibus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbuss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss all the persons in the room; crubuss, to kiss in the grave-yard or in the dark; buss the boiler, to kiss the cook!

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express."—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Fruit Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

To Fruit Growers in California.
HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Peaches; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—
100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;
Also, Quince and Cherry Trees, 40 varieties of the finest Grapes, 12 varieties Currants, 10 varieties Raspberries, 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also, 100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. Catalogues sent to request, and answered immediately.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that they may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit our establishment for themselves, our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties; Strawberry, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do Pointechartraine;
Plum do 15 do Clematis;
Apricots 6 do Locust Trees, very large;
Almonds 2 do Rose Acaciae, for hedges,
Quinces do 2 do Orange Orange, for hedges,
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer in thousands finest flowers, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LABRONE, 121 Sansone street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.
8th

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Carmel Japonicae, in several varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, flowering do. Arbutus, Azalea, Oleander, Paeonies, Money-suckle, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(73m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees four' \$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 150 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and Cor. Folsom streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.
Apple Trees, from three to six feet \$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do 1 50
Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.
P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

BANKERS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Philadelphia.
Drexel & Co. Baltimore.
Josiah Lee & Co. Richmond, Va.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
D. Hunt, Esq. New Orleans.
J. R. Macmurtre & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' Farmers' Bank Albany
Utica City Bank Utica
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse
Bank of Auburn Auburn
Bank of Attica Buffalo
Rochester City Bank Rochester
George Smith & Co. Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee
Michigan State Bank Detroit
Central Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others.
3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Wright, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

THE Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. NEWBY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches. For the conducting of their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting title, &c., &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands. It is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hill, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, and the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artisan Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations to a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Hanworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 157 Jackson street, &c., &c.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS.

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, an space with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can turn three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from any thing ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamer.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks: Albany, Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio, Cleveland, Utica City Bank, Utica, Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Auburn, Bank of Attica, Buffalo, Rochester City Bk., Rochester, Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago, Michigan State Bk., Detroit, Clinton Bank, Columbus, O.

IN THE NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Island,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Auburn, &c., &c.
Greenwood, Slata City, &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Siskiyou counties. Through LANGRISH & BROS. Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Digging, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Wendover's Bar, Slata City, Slata Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Empiro Ranch,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Downville,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downville,
Cox's Bar, Minson Digging, Knappa Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton.

via Renels in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Marysville, &c., by HAWES'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Hare, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Manon.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Manon, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

NO. 4.

SPECIAL NOTICE. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the reduction in price of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Storekeepers, for Papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a "rears" can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—any thing—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully all the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

CABBAGES.—There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple way. Two thirds of the cooks place the cabbage in cold water and start it to boiling; this extracts all the best juices, and makes the pot liquor a soup. The cabbage head, after having been washed and quartered, should be dropped into boiling water, with no more meat than will just season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. Take a firm sweet head, cut it into shreds, lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water until it become tender—turn the water off, and add sweet milk when thoroughly done—take it up in a colander and drain. Now season with butter and pepper, a glass of good wine, and a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have a dish little resembling what are generally called greens.

ASPARAGUS.—This delicious vegetable, is not yet appreciated in the up country of the South. Tie the stalks in small bundles, and drop them into boiling water, with a good portion of salt—ten or fifteen minutes boiling is enough. Place some slices of soft toast in a deep dish, and take the asparagus up on the toast: saturate the whole with sweet butter, and pepper to taste.

CABBAGE AS IS CABBAGE.—The Yreka Herald says that Mr. Cyrus H. Pickens of Horse Creek Ranch, five miles above the mouth of Scott River, informed us that he raised from a piece of ground less than one acre, thirty tons of cabbage. Some of the largest heads weighed 45 lbs. The seed was sown the last of May or the first of June. Mr. P. thinks if the seed had been sown early, he would have had "some cabbage."

EXTENSIVE MINING OPERATIONS.—Under the above caption, the Marysville Express says: We have just learned with much satisfaction that the ditch running from Dry Creek in this county to Park's, Barton's and Rose's Bars, an undertaking by Messrs. McQueen & Whiteside has been completed. A new impetus will thus be given to mining operations in those rich, gold-yielding districts. The work was finished on last Saturday.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament.—*Sterne.*

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

What can our Legislature do to Relieve our State from its present Embarrassments?

The State can provide a fund for the passage of emigrants to our shores—an Emigrant Company, the object of which shall be to induce the better part of those citizens that desire to come, to make California their permanent home, and to induce families to emigrate. Many would come, but are prevented for want of the means, and Government could aid readily and the result of such a population would in a brief time add to the wealth of the State more than double the cost of the aid rendered.

We would have a bounty tendered to families. The man that brings a good wife should have a bounty; her passage should be free; and our State should not let this matter go too long. The emigration plan only can save this State from greater embarrassments and worse depression, and it will be a patriotic act in the members of our Legislature to give this matter their earliest attention.

We are much grateful to see the Senator from San Francisco acting promptly. We trust he will set his face as a "flint" against all opposition to these important measures, and not cease until they are accomplished. We trust most earnestly he will "know nothing" else but Emigration! Emigration!! until our our State is again prosperous and happy, and to him will be the honor of moving first in the matter.

The plan of a bounty, we like, and every good wife that comes is worth a bounty. Meeting a friend a few days since, who spoke of this plan—"Yes," said he "that is right; every citizen of California that goes home, should not come back without a wife. I am going home soon, and if I can win a bounty, I will bring one—and, finally," said he, "I will bring one any how."

Agricultural Legislation.

THERE can be no better evidence of the prosperity of a State than to see its Representatives earnest in their efforts to awaken the industry of the people.

We have noticed with great satisfaction, that thus early in the session, there is a willingness,

working representatives, to bring forward bills that are most intimately connected with the active industry of our citizens. This looks like progression. It speaks well for our State, and shows that we have men who are not so altogether absorbed in politics as to forget the interest of their constituents or the paramount good of the State.

Questions touching railroads, emigration, tule lands, and agriculture in general, these and kindred interests, must demand, and we feel confident will receive, the attention of our Representatives in both branches of the Legislature.

As conductors of the Organ of Agriculture in California, we feel proud to see the regard paid to this noble science by those who have expressed favorably their interest in its behalf; and most gratefully do we acknowledge the favors shown us in the courteous reception of our Journal by the entire Senate, and the liberality shown it in the Assembly.

We shall strive to our utmost to do our duty to this science, and hope to be esteemed justly worthy the kindness extended us; for while we advocate this cause we shall ever do it with an eye single to its permanent prosperity.

When the political horizon has cleared, we shall, as opportunities offer, present subjects which we trust may be considered worthy the thought and attention of those who speak and act as the representatives of the glorious Eureka State.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.—We cannot urge too strongly the virtue of this most excellent commodity, to our citizens, for it has been repeatedly tried and has never failed to give entire satisfaction. We refer our readers to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs. Bingham & Reynolds, who are the importers. The recommendations are genuine and to be relied on. To steamboat owners, hotel keepers and others who may unexpectedly want milk, this article is beyond price. We say to all, try it.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—We are under obligations to our delegates in Congress, for repented favors, particularly to Hon. M. S. Latham, for public documents and papers of value and interest, relating directly to questions touching the real interests and to the advancing the permanent welfare of our country.

The Mummy.

THE recent discovery of the Indian Chief, so remarkably well preserved—found, as it will be seen by referring to the statements of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, at Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory, by Capt. C. J. W. Russell,—will prove a matter of the greatest moment to our citizens and to all who feel any interest relative to the earlier history of our State, to the aborigines of California, or to the manners, customs or religion of the Red man, or to aught that appertains to science. It not necessary for us to speak a word in behalf of this present wonderful specimen of preserved humanity, for the certificates of such men as those whose names appear will be a certain guarantee that the present "mummy" is indeed a reality. We would enll the attention of our citizens to it; they can now have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

Capt. Russell, upon whose farm the mummy was found, is one of the early settlers and traders of California. His life is full of incident, enough to make a romance. Capt. R. has made many voyages from Washington Territory to this port, was the pioneer in the "oyster trade," from him we received the reports published from thence, and all his statements can be relied upon.

We have taken an interest in this "Indian Chief," that it might be brought before the public as a matter of the history of earlier times, and which should be of interest to us now. We trust our citizens will take sufficient notice of it to show they value all that belongs to California, and thus induce those who appreciate, to carry forward measures that shall retain in our State this specimen, and all others, for the establishment of a museum under the patronage of the State.

This celebrated Chief will be on exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. See advertisement.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.—Improvement is the order of the day, and ready, onward, the watchwords of this able, efficient and widely known Express and Banking House. The daily increasing business which crowns their efforts is the surest evidence of the faithfulness and dispatch with which all business matters are transacted, and of their influence, prosperity and popularity. Their office in this city has recently been enlarged by appropriating the entire floor of the building to their use, thus adding several fine rooms. For architectural beauty, solidity of structure, commodious a portment and elegance of finish, this building has few superiors in the United States. Col. Phrdee, under whose superintendence this House has advanced to its present commanding position, is we are happy to learn, first recovering from the serious injury recently sustained from a fall into one of those villainous man-traps that disgrace our city.

When such firms as Wells, Fargo & Co., or Adams & Co., are matters of remark, it is too frequently the case that their influence is only conceived in a circumscribed form as express men, letter carriers, &c., completely losing sight of the fact that the business of each of these Houses amounts to a sum almost beyond the conception of the community in general—that its aggregate would swell far beyond the banking capital of many of our large cities, and may be reckoned by millions of dollars. The immense sums annually expended in the ordinary business transactions of their several offices—diffused among hundreds of our most active and intelligent young men—cost of office rent, horses and carriages, freights and travel upon steamers and stages, &c., we must not forget, for it is this general diffusion of business and money which tells immensely for the prosperity of California. And again, what would our merchants and business men do without such Houses? Such facts and inquiries reveal at once their importance, and we rejoice to see that their prosperity is commensurate with their deserts.

WILSON G. HUNT.—This favorite steamer was handsomely complimented on Monday evening last. A large and valuable freight and a very full list of passengers, numbering over three hundred, gave a very lively and pleasant time of it up river. Among the passengers were many of our Senators and Representatives, with a goodly array of the prominent citizens of San Francisco, on their way to the capital to note the progress of the Senatorial election. The weather was remarkably pleasant—passengers very agreeable—a goodly group of the fairer part of creation—and the prospect of a quick trip—these all gave a zest to the feelings which caused a very agreeable and pleasing sensation as the supper bell announced the adjournment from the decks and

saloons to the table. We confess our own appetite was craving, but there was enough and to spare, three tables being spread most liberally. Capt. Poole with his usual courtesy yielded the chair to the honorable the President of the Senate, Gov. Purdy, who was assisted by the able commander of the Antelope, Capt. Van Pelt, at the opposite of the table, and the honors of the repast were faithfully performed. A very large number of ladies were at the tables—so many that we vain believe Capt. P. must be an especial favorite, for no commander can make greater efforts for the comfort and pleasure of his passengers than the commander of the fleet and most comfortable steamer W. G. H. But amid all this numerous and happy group, we must not forget one who is always "round," having an eye to the real pleasure of all friends alike—we mean our friend Baldwin, everywhere—on the Confidence, Antelope, or Hunt, here, there, everywhere—just the same; his cheerful smile comes to you like the ripe side of a golden pippin, and he, kind fellow, with his hat just so, is indeed like the pippin, (peeping) out from the verdant boughs (bows) above. The W. G. made a splendid trip, much to the satisfaction of her numerous passengers, and arrived at the Levee City at 12 1-2 o'clock in good time.

CONGRATULATORY.—We clip the following kind notice of our journal, from the California Express. Coming as it does from a press which has ever been a bold and able advocate of every measure presented which has for its object the advancement of the farmer's interest and the prosperity of our State generally, we feel doubly grateful.

AGRICULTURE.—We notice with pleasure that the Senate of this State has passed a resolution ordering two copies for each Senator, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. This is an exceedingly well conducted journal, containing a vast fund of solid information in regard to the most important of all the branches of human industry, and our Legislators do well to instruct themselves, from this and every other source, in the great interests of the State.

We are also indebted to that excellent family journal, the Golden Era, for the flattering mention it is pleased to make of our efforts and success in the cause in which we are engaged. It says:

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—We are indeed gratified to observe that this most excellent agricultural journal is beginning to work itself into that support and favor with the public which it has never merited. It has reached a circulation of 3,000 copies, which at once establishes it upon a firm and prosperous basis. Its editor, Col. WARREN, is a thorough agriculturist, both practically and theoretically, and the interest which he has for the past five years evinced in this important branch of our State industry, entitles him to the warmest patronage of our farmers. The terms of the paper have been reduced to \$6 a year, and \$3.50 for six months.

To those friends in the Legislature who have manifested such an interest in forwarding this important branch of industry to this State, we would likewise return our sincere thanks.

THE DAIRY PRIZE.—Messrs. Southworth & Co. appear in our columns with an advertisement for a Raffle. The Grand Prize announced is a Dairy of one hundred and twenty-two cows, with milk carts, cans, &c., together with the entire business, good will, &c., of the proprietors—the past income of which is stated at \$1,000 per month. In many of these raffles it is indeed a lottery—more blanks than prizes—and often the parties utterly irresponsible. There are some cases, however, where there is every show of fairness, and a good chance for a prize if "luck will have it." In this present Raffle, we feel called upon to say that we know the proprietors personally—we know the dairy, the stock, the customers and business, and it is all it is represented to be. The names of those gentlemen attached to the advertisement are also additional assurance that the Raffle will be conducted fairly. The dairy is adjoining on own residence, one we have occupied for nearly two years past, and the lands offered as prizes are really valuable and of high character—they are fit for cultivation and will soon increase in value. Whoever shall win the grand prize and shall take that business, has his fortune made at once, for we should esteem the income worth more than estimated. We know the property, and to those who desire any information, we should be happy to give it. Tickets are selling rapidly, and the drawing will take place in about six weeks; parties wishing tickets can be furnished by us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We received several valuable communications too late for insertion this week, which will appear in our next. The specimens accompanying those from Humboldt and Sacramento, were in good order, and we shall make further mention of them.

Horticultural Department.

Disease of the Grape.

Sonoma, January 13th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I receive your paper regularly, and peruse each succeeding number with increasing interest. I wish you all the success your landable enterprise deserves at the hands of all California planters. As you have repeatedly urged your country friends to communicate with you on any subject of interest or importance. I do so now without further preface.

In your paper of the 11th inst., there is an interesting article on the "Grape Blight in Europe." I read the communication on the subject, carefully, because for the past season or two I have taken some little interest in whatever concerns the grape, its culture or manufacture. During the past season, I have observed the fruits on a few vines in a vineyard here, to become hard, when about half grown, and finally wilt away. On some bunches, of two-thirds formed grapes, I observed a substance—a small speck, of a red color, covering the fruit—the fruit so affected was worthless and never ripened. Not knowing what this may be, I have thought that as the grape so extensively cultivated here, originally came from Spain, an infected country, that this might be the first symptoms of the same disease, which may break out here. I sincerely hope that we may be spared this blight, and will be pleased to hear from you, that my fears proceed alone from my ignorance of the disease as it exists in Europe. I recollect well that the disease, or insect rather, which, year after year, even to the present time, I believe, destroyed the orange crop of Florida, was introduced from Sicily on some of the fruit shipped to the States. Last season a large lot of vines imported from France were in the market for sale, and I presume are now in the ground somewhere. These should be destroyed, and all importations of vines, from the affected countries, stopped. If we have not the disease already, we can prevent our having it introduced amongst us.

The late rains have started the farmers to work. We will work this season in hopes of fair prices for grain next August—not next January.

Your obedient servant, I.

The above communication will be read with interest by all engaged in the culture of the vine. Every inquiry, every suggestion, every discovery in the mode of cultivation is destined to exert a great influence on the future upon this subject.

These inquiries we trust will lead to others, and we hope to see a full and free discussion upon this and all kindred subjects. Our columns are open and we solicit the friends to communicate.

The "shrivelling of the grape," to which our correspondent alludes, we should not denominate disease—certainly not the disease that is destroying the vine in Europe—but it was the result of shallow cultivation. Unless the soil is cultivated deep and made rich for the roots to feed upon at the time the "berries swell," they will "grow hard," become "spotted," dry, shrivelled and worthless. The deeper and richer the soil, the larger and more luscious the berries, and more abundant the crop; and all experience teaches that the best cultivation is the cheapest.

We do not think there is any indications of the European disease, yet, among the vines of California; neither do we think it attached to the young vines that have been imported, and yet the suggestion of our correspondent is a good one—that those vines usually thrown upon our market in quantities had better be burned, for we verily believe that such quantities of trash will never pay the setting out. We are sorry to see so many persons half doing the work of vineries. Many are planting the grape who pay no regard to its nature or wants, and the result must be a total failure, and each experiment will retard the general success. We hope our friend J. will communicate often, and we should like his address that we may communicate to him.—En.

The Catawba Grape.

WE sincerely esteem the Catawba Grape one of the very best varieties for cultivation in California. Longworth, of Ohio, whose famous Catawba Champagne is now esteemed equal to any wine imported, says it is the very finest wine grape known, and for a table grape, we believe, when properly grown, will be found far superior to our California grape. We earnestly urge our cultivators to give the Catawba a careful trial.

WHAT ARE THE BEST GRAPES?

MR. ENYON: I wish, sir, to make some inquiries of you in relation to grapes. Are the Concord, Diana, Charter Oak, Sage, and some other varieties of grape loudly puffing up in agricultural papers equal in value to the Isabella or Catawba

grapes? In regard to the Concord, it is declared by some to be only 5th rate; as to the Diana, a dish of the same were exhibited at our County Agricultural Fair; the size of the berries and bunches were not more than one-third as large as Catawba grapes by their side. I purchased one bunch of them, which were divided among several good judges of grapes, and they were tried with the Catawba and declared to be inferior in size, and flavor, and evidently they were no riper. I would say also that Mr. W. S. King, of Boston, decided they were the true Diana.

The Charter Oak Grape is raised by a gentleman of my acquaintance, and is declared to be valuable only for preserving; the berries, however, are of enormous size. The Sage grapes I have tasted and although of large size, it has the sharp, foxy flavor of the wild native grapes.

Now, sir, if I am incorrect or mistaken in any of these varieties, I hope to be corrected, and I desire your opinion, for I believe that farmers are the last class to be humbugged, and these grapes have obtained a high reputation by the description given in agricultural and horticultural journals. My opinion is that the Catawba Grape, for a hardy out-door grape (if well cared for) is decidedly the best grape.—P. M. Augur, in N. E. Farmer.

INSECTS IN FRUIT.—One great advantage in the cultivation of fruit in California and Oregon, is that thus far we have never seen any indications of insects penetrating such fruit as apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, &c. Up to the present time we have never seen a single specimen wormy or affected. This is an important matter, and it will be well to notice it and to know the causes of this security, and be prepared to enjoy such an exemption from the evil forever. Will our fruit growers give thought to the subject and favor us with the results of their experience? It is too important to be passed over.

Facts in Grape Culture.

E. A. McKay, of Naples, N. Y., gives, through the Horticulturist, some interesting facts in regard to the mode adopted by him in the cultivation of an acre of Isabella grape vines. The vines were planted five years ago last spring, one vine to a square rod. The holes are dug to about two feet deep and six to eight feet across. In the bottom of each of these holes was placed half the carcass of an ox—a drove of eighty oxen having died in the neighborhood while on their way to market. The holes were then half filled with good surface soil. Sixteen loads of leather shavings, which had been accumulating at a currier's shop, were then divided equally among the 160 holes, which were then filled with surface soil, mixed with the leather. A bushel of well-rotted stable manure, mixed with the same quantity of the vines. He states that most of the vines measured last spring, a foot in circumference, some of them fifteen inches, and one seventeen inches. He permitted them to bear considerably the past season, and the quality of the fruit was so superior as to command fourteen cents a pound when most grapes of the same kind brought at same place but twelve and a half cents per pound. The crop of the present season he estimated at 20 pounds to the vine, or 3000 pounds to the acre. He states that he has repeatedly dug down to the bones, and found them "completely surrounded with a net-work of living, fibrous roots."

GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MANUFACTURE IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Gazette contains a long and interesting article on the grape culture and wine manufacture in that vicinity. It appears that in 1846 there were 83 vineyards in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, containing 248 acres under cultivation, and 114 bearing, and although the crop the preceding year was but a partial one, 240,000 gallons was the yield. In 1852, 1,200 acres were in cultivation, 750 bearing; the annual yield was supposed to be 500,000 gallons, and the sparkling wine alone \$175,000. A bushel of grapes will make from 3 to 3 1-2 gallons of juice. Mr. Buchanan commenced planting his vineyard in 1843; in 1850 from three acres he realized, beside the cuttings, 1,640 gallons wine. In 1853 he obtained from five acres 4,326 gallons, or 867 gallons per acre. In particular spots there have been obtained 800 gallons from an acre, but 650 gallons is considered a large yield. The demand for Catawba wine is far ahead of the supply, and the quality is constantly being improved, both by the cultivators and those who prepare it for market.

Japan Lilies.

Few plants are more useful than the different varieties of Japan Lilies. They came into bloom at a time when our New Holland plants are over, and when an actual paucity of flowering plants exists, wherewith to decorate the conservatory and greenhouse; and what really can be more suitable? They produce a gorgeous display either in-doors or out; and as they are quite hardy they may be liberally planted in the open borders; they thus constitute one of our best autumnal flower garden plants. Their propagation is simple and certain. The bulbs may be separated, and each scale will eventually form a new bulb. This separation should be effected when the flower stems are withered; the scales should be stuck into pans of silver sand, and placed in a cold frame or pit. After remaining one season in this position, they should be planted in a prepared bed of peat soil, and a little silver sand intermixed with it; thus treated, the bulbs will soon grow large enough to flower. The cul-

tivation of them in this position is by no means difficult. Immediately when the bulbs go to rest in the autumn is the proper time to repot them. By no means destroy the old roots, but carefully place them amongst the fresh soil. If large examples for particular display are required, large pots may be employed, and half a dozen large flowering bulbs placed in each pot. The soil I use is rough peat. The pots should be well drained, and the crowns of the bulbs just covered with the soil; when potted they should be placed in a cold pit or frame, in order to prevent the soil from freezing, although frost will not injure the bulbs. Where room under glass is an object in winter, they may be plunged in the open air in coal ashes, in a manner similar to potted Hyacinths. I have at this time a large number in flower, which have never been under glass until within these few days; they have sustained no injury from exposure. There is scarcely any plant which is so much benefited by liquid manure as the Lily, more especially before expanding its flowers. If used in a clear state, and considerably diluted, this water alone may be applied for at least a month before it comes into flower. If the object should be out-door cultivation entirely, I should recommend them to be planted in beds; their effect is exceedingly grand. Excavate the soil 18 inches deep, and fill in the bottom a foot deep with very coarse peat, intermixed with one-fifth of decayed manure or leaf-mould. The remaining six inches may be entirely peat. If the bulbs are large enough to bloom, plant them twelve inches apart every way, and if beds of each kind are well contrasted one with the other the effect will be magnificent.—S. in Gard. Chron.

Study of Botany.

Why is not botany studied more? There is scarcely a school or college in the United States in which botany is taught, and very few in which thorough instruction in it is given. By thorough teaching, we mean where the instructor has a good knowledge of all the plants and trees growing in the vicinity of the school,—not only knowing their names, but also their classes, orders and properties. Under such a teacher, if the students form herbariums for themselves, they will scarcely fail to gain knowledge which will be both useful and practical. Useful, because it will add much to their happiness whenever they go into the garden, fields, or woods; and practical, because they can then deal understandingly with the vegetation with which this beautiful earth is clothed, and without which it would be a barren, uninhabited waste. In some of our academies and schools, a few young ladies, and perhaps gentlemen, recite a few lessons and analyze a few plants under a teacher who does not know and cannot tell the names of one-half of the plants growing within five miles of the school. Indeed, we believe there is not one of the nine colleges in this State in which botany forms a prominent study; and in only three of them is it named in their course of study; nor do we think any of said colleges has a good botanist for a professor. Yale College has no professor of botany, and we know but one college in the United States which has a separate professor for that study—the University of Cambridge, near Boston, which has a botanic garden under the supervision of Professor Gray, who is undoubtedly the best botanist in this country. In the above statement we by no means include the medical colleges, which unquestionably number several distinguished botanists among their professors, but with them little or no knowledge of botany is required for a degree. One great reason that botany is so little studied, is the want of competent teachers, and because its knowledge is not required to get a degree—that great aim of a large portion of students. Suppose the time required for Greek were given to botany, and other branches of natural science, which would be the most useful, especially to any who ever visit the country or garden? With a knowledge of botany, the world will appear brighter and more beautiful. We would by no means banish the study of Greek from our colleges. We have devoted many hours to its study, in order to obtain a degree—not worth one cent. We cannot now read a Greek work without the aid of a dictionary, nor do we think that one out of every ten graduates in the country can; still, it is of great use in affording a better knowledge of the English language, especially of scientific terms. But we think a knowledge of botany to be worth more than all the dead languages. Then why should so much time be given to their study, to the neglect of the things by which we are surrounded, and among which we move and have our being. There are realities worth knowing; and the better we are acquainted with them, the greater will be our fund from which to derive happiness.—S. B. Buckley, in Horticulturist.

VEGETABLE SOUPS.—All vegetables that are put into soups, should be put into cold water and gradually brought up to the boiling point. This will cause the vegetable to diffuse its flavor throughout the whole mass. Irish potatoes had ought never to be put in soups until they are first cut up in hot water; this extracts their bitterness and renders them fit to mingle in the other vegetable mass. The meats to flavor vegetable soups, may be beef, veal, mutton, or chicken, and like the vegetables, should be put into the cold water. There are fewer good soups made in the country, than almost any other dish, and the reason is obvious: it takes more time to cook them. An okra gumbo soup should boil incessantly six hours, when the flavor of the meat, vegetables and condiments is so intimately and delicately blended that they all seem one delicious mass. Salt hardens water and flesh, and should not be put into soups until the mass is well done.

Natural History.

Sketches of the Natural History of California

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE PELICAN OF CALIFORNIA.

This bird, called by the Spaniards Alcatraz, is very abundant on the Pacific Coasts of North and South America. The variety inhabiting the shores of California is found from Acapulco to the Columbia river, and is migratory in its habits.

The male bird weighs between ten and twelve pounds and measures 4 3-4 feet from the beak to the end of the tail. The wings when stretched out, measure, including across the breast, 7 3-4 feet. One of the wings measures 3 1-3 feet, and across the breast 7 1-2 inches. From base of neck to vent 15 inches—the neck is 21 inches long. The upper mandible is 13 1-2 inches long and 1 1-4 inches broad; it shuts down mostly within the lower mandible, and has three mid-parallel ridges running along the roof of the mouth, two of which are grooved in their centre, and hard and sharp near to the beak. The beak is marked black and yellow, and longitudinally corrugated; acutely curved, very sharp, bard, and slightly nicked, and is 1 3-4 inch long by 3-8 of an inch thick and broad. The lower mandible is as long as the upper, but is 2 inches broad and which can easily be stretched to 8,—to it is woven into and attached the pouch, which, by measurement of one a few weeks ago, I found to be capable of containing over five gallons of water—the lower beak is of the size of a filbert and very hard. The edges of the mandibles and of the upper beak are sharp and fine. The beak is 4 1-2 inches long by 3 inches thick and broad, and shaped triangular. The eye is surrounded with bare skin and is 5-8 of an inch; the color of the iris in the male is of a gay, silvery steel—that of the female is of a dull pinkish brown—the ear is situated 2 inches from the eye. The bill of the male is oval, ridged, spoon shaped, and fleshy of a red color; that of the female of the same form and of a dulled white. The nasal organ is only a slit at the base of bill—the nasal groove extends to the beak—the tongue is a small grizzly elongation on the point of the triangular bone of the trachea. The skin of the pouch is of dirty lead color, entirely bare of feathers, marked with lines and extremely elastic and soft; the trachea is in the middle of it, immediately under the termination of the jaw bones. The legs are of a lead color, 8 inches in length; the palm of the foot is 6 inches long and measures 6 1-2 inches across the end of the toes, which are armed with blackish nails.

The tail of the bird has 24 feathers, is of a rounded fan shape, and 6 inches long.

The bones are all air-celled, and very light; the skeleton weighs only 2 1-4 pounds; the wing bones of each wing, although 30 1-2 inches in length, weigh only 2 1-4 ounces. The oil sack is very large, and weighs nearly half an ounce—its covering is of long white featherets which are always charged with oil.

The plumage of the male is in color distinct from that of the female. The head of the male and upper portion of its neck is covered with long, close, plushy featherets, of a beautiful yellow color; the lower edge of the neck at the breast has a band of the same color. Both birds have a long erect down the base of the head and along the upper part of the neck. The breast and belly of both is downy white. The wings and back of the male bird are of a white and silvery steel color intermingled in elegant stripes and mottles. The female is about one-sixth smaller and generally weighs 8 pounds. The color of its plumage is of a dull heavy lead east, and she is much more stupid and slow than the male. The stomach of the male is covered with a large quantity of hard, deep, orange-colored fat, within which is the gizzard, of a long oval figure; within the mass of fat, (which weighs one and a half pounds,) the gut is found in long convolutions intermingled throughout its substance. This is entirely wanting in the female so far as I have seen; both being examined at the same time and season. The meat of the male is brownish red, and of a much finer texture than that of the other, and is more abundant in quantity. The primary wing feathers of both are about 18 inches long and of a dull black—the breadth of wing is 10 inches. The general features of both birds are alike except the color of the plumage and mandibles—the bill is straight, and is flattened near the beak. The skin of the bird is covered with a mass of flocculent cells highly air-charged.

None of the figures or descriptions of this Pelican, as delineated in Whitelaw's Goldsmith of 1840—Nilne Edwards of Paris 1834—Carpenter's

Varieties.

LADY JANE.

(The following beautiful verses, on a favorite Horse, were written by the late Mrs. Frances S. Oggood.)

O, saw ye'er creature so queasily, so fine,
As this dainty, aerial darling of mine?
With a toss of her mane, that is glossy as jet,
With a dance and a prance, and a frolic curvet,
She is off! She is stepping superbly away!
Her dark, sparkling eye full of pride and of play,
O, she sports the dull earth with a graceful disdain,
My fearless, my peerless, my loved Lady Jane!

Her silken ears lifted when danger is nigh,
How kindles the light in her resolute eye!
How stately she paces, as if to the sound
Of a proud, martial melody playing around,
Now pauses at once, 'mid a light caracol,
To turn her mild glance on me beaming with soul;
Now fleet as a fairy, she speeds o'er the plain,
My darling, my treasure, my own Lady Jane!

Give her rein! let her go! Like a shaft from the bow,
Like a bird on the wing, she is speeding, I trow—
Light of heart, lithe of limb, with a spirit all fire,
Yet swayed and subdued by my gentlest desire—
Though darling, yet docile, and sportive but true,
Her nature's the noblest that ever I knew,
How she flings back her head, in her dainty disdain!
My beauty! my graceful, my gay Lady Jane!

Cure for the Toothache.

BEAUTY has charms. So it has, almost equal to music. It may soothe a savage breast. It did soothe, or charm, a German music teacher one day last week. He was charmed with the beauty of a lady, bright as a star, lovely as those who dwell beyond, or in the shining orbs. He saw and she conquered. He saw her in the street, and followed. Other poodles have done the same. She entered a store—so did he. Not because he wanted to buy goods, but he thought an opportunity might occur for him to speak music to her, or hear the music of her speech.

Oh, what a voice!—more sweet than his own fiddle; and its tones vibrated to the very bottom of his larger beer barrel. And her smile—it struck him to the heart, for he thought she smiled upon him. Perhaps she did. We smiled at a bigger fool in the circus the other night. She looked at silks—he tried to suit himself with a new pair of gloves. Both were hard to suit, and time sped. At length she left, and took a stage for her home up town. He took the same mode of getting away from his home, and went up by the same conveyance, without any definite place in view at which he should pull the strap. He waited patiently for the lady to give the first pull. She got out, and entered a brown stone front. He noted the spot, and ended his ride at the next corner, and came back and looked up at the cold walls, and thought—yes, he thought of the warm heart within, and the sweet face that smiled—was it at or for him?

"Hope told a flattering tale,"

and he thought if he could only enter that portal, he could win the citadel. But how? what excuse should he make, or who inquire for, when the door was opened? Fortune came to his aid, and showed him a dentist's sign.

"Ah, true," said he, "I have a decayed tooth," and walked boldly up and rang the bell. Fortune favored him again. The lady herself opened the door. Had she watched him from the window as he watched the house, and unwilling to let him be seen by a servant, flown herself to the door? Perhaps; we have seen such things before.

"Is the doctor at home?"
"No; but walk in—you can wait for him."
"Oh yes, certainly, in your company any length of time—if he should not come till night—or morning."

The lady led the way to the parlor. Both were seated upon the sofa, and time went off on the wings of—love! Well, he thought so. He thought that every woman that smiled upon him was made to love. Perhaps he offered his to her acceptance. She did not accept, but that only served to make his the stronger. So few times, till a loud ring at the door bell marked a period.

The lady ran to open the door, and stopped for a few hasty words with the new comer, and then came in and said: "My husband—the doctor."

Her visitor wanted to see one just as much as the other. He would very gladly have given the room to either, but the two in one stood in the door. He looked anxiously toward the fatal charmer who had enticed him into a snare, and she smiled, and showed her beautiful teeth, and vanished. The teeth reminded him of his own.

The doctor looked stern, and said sternly, "Did you wish to see me professionally, sir?" Of course he did. What else could he say he was there for? He thought of the decayed tooth, and thought he would have that out to get out himself. It was not exactly a tooth for a tooth, but it soon will be.

He took his seat, and the doctor applied the nippers and—drew the wrong tooth—a perfectly sound one, upon one side of the other.
Of course it was a mistake—a bloody mistake—but easily remedied by pulling another. That would be a tooth for a tooth. The doctor would take no excuse, and applied the instrument again and drew—another sound tooth. The decayed one now stood alone, and the doctor thought, might perhaps get well; he was tolerably sure that he had cured the musical gentleman of his toothache, and very kindly told him to pay him five dollars, and if his troublesome tooth should ever plague him again, all he had to do was to follow his wife home and he would pull all the teeth out of his head.—*New York Tribune.*

RICKS are but the baggage of virtue.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of *Peaches*, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of *Pear Trees* will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orchard.

The subscriber will offer this autumn *Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds*, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery.

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco. OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Canebrake Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschia, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Plants, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand Orange Trees, Washington Territory, the finest of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand Peach Trees, choice kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant in what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, a new and valuable invention, the value of which is hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to my immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have diminished some method of preserving these valuable and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would cost almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry C. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 12 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this.

So far as the quality of the flour is concerned, the flour or meal is cooked, it is resubjected proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your claims in the courts of justice.

Your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, far less than will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, and I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

I remain, yours respectfully, W. H. SELLERSHOEK.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, and I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

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I remain, yours respectfully, W. H. SELLERSHOEK.

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Union City Bank..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn..... Auburn
Bank of Attica..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank..... Rochester
George Smith & Co..... Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co..... Milwaukee
Michigan State Bank..... Detroit
Conn. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio..... Cleveland
Citizens Bank..... Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on space with the Age and Times!



Illustration for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Why should every one go to Vance's who wishes the PERFECT LIKENESS? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and must be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in this, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's.

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for curiosity as anything. We wished to see if it would keep green forever. We had formed the opinion that it was not a first rate table corn, that it was large and coarse, with not a delicate flavor. But in this we have been happily disappointed. It is a prime table corn; its appearance is handsome, the ears are large with full deep grains. We tried it after having eaten several meals of Darling's extra early. It was unanimously pronounced the best corn; it was further said, by several who tried it, to be the best sweet corn they had ever eaten. We congratulated ourselves upon the acquisition, and vowed a spot in our garden to it ever after.

But we had not then tried the Old Colony Sweet. This we tried upon the strength of its being the "sweetest and best table corn ever cultivated," and it has fully borne out that reputation. We gave it a full trial. It was first cooked with some of the Evergreen Sweet. This latter was eaten first, and as it had come to be a favorite corn, it received its due meed of praise. But when the Old Colony came on in its turn, there was an unanimous exclamation of its superiority.

The test was a fair one and somewhat extended. No hasty conclusion was formed; ear after ear was tried, until all at the table were impressed with the fact that the Old Colony led the list. Still the trial has been adjourned from day to day, but with no changes in the result.

As a table corn, we give the palm to the Old Colony. We shall try to save from the grinders, which are neither few nor slow, some seed to supply our friends if desired.

STALE BREAD.—M. Boussingault, the great chemist, says that the common belief of the cause of the conversion of new into stale bread is, that it gets dry, or, in other words, that it loses water. He, however, took a loaf weighing 8 lbs., out of the oven, being then, in its interior, at a temperature of about 207 degrees. This loaf he suspended in a room of 61 to 66 degrees, and the loss of heat carefully noted. After 25 hours, the temperature of the bread had sunk to that of the room, and the loaf had lost 0.008 per cent. of its weight—water of course. It was now half stale, and the crust no longer hard. At the end of the sixth day, the bread was thoroughly stale, although it had lost only one ten-thousandth of its weight by drying. Boussingault, therefore, regards staleness in bread as due to a gradual change in its molecular condition, and not to a loss of water.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

TO AGENTS.

We would ask of our Agents to whom we send the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to communicate with us and to remit full accounts to the close of the year. We shall send them extra numbers for distribution. We call their attention to the reduction in price of our journal; this we hope will give satisfaction to all, so as to enable our agents to enlarge our lists, and also afford an increased reward to them.

We can offer inducements to Agents in all the large cities as Carriers, and to Booksellers and Newspaper Stores also, for papers in quantities.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good produce. We do not mean—any thing—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully allow the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and occasionally too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

California Agriculture.

We copy the following from our cotemporary the Evening Journal, and we rejoice in the hope that our daily and weekly journals throughout the State are beginning to look at the Agricultural interest in its true light. We hail this as a new and glorious era, when our local journals shall be willing to accord to this branch of our nation's wealth its high position. We have read with pleasure the leader of the Evening Journal, and are familiar with the truths thus expressed. For they are but the condensed arguments we have been using the entire year; and our readers will readily recognize the various themes touched upon. There is no one branch of agriculture or its kindred subjects, in this well condensed leader of our cotemporary, that we have not been urging upon our readers the past year, and this fact makes it the more interesting to us, for we feel assured and encouraged to labor on when we see a new and increasing interest, and of a character that promises permanency.

"Agriculture is the basis of a nation's wealth," and California must so recognize it before the country can be permanently prosperous. Rich as are our mines, of what value are they to California without a permanent population of enlightened and cultivated citizens?—without those safeguards to society, law, order, churches, and homes? Had there been no other resources but the mines, what would have been the present population and condition of California? We need not answer for its early history is known. Before the valuable resources of agriculture were known, men lived and toiled for gold only. Gold was their god—one object only; to accumulate and go home; for there appeared no prospect, then, of homes in California. Home was far away, and men cared not how they lived; they were fast going back to a savage state, both in habits and manners; but when agriculture began to be developed, then came the thoughts of home and its comforts, and with this came the first guarantee of the permanency of the golden State, and from that first year of our agricultural labors to the present time, a steady, onward progress has been made in the arts and sciences—these revealing their kindred of manufactures and giving a stimulus to commercial and mercantile trade. For each and all of these great interests, Agriculture is the basis, and when our citizens shall unite in earnest for the up-building of our State, by establishing the emigrant roads, railroads, and all other means to increase the population of our State, it will be found that the great interest of California is that which converts our barren wastes into fruitful gardens; which changes our wild prairies into fields of waving grain; and the cattle upon our hills and plains will then be esteemed of as much value as the gold that lies hidden beneath. But the theme is endless, and we pause and refer to our able cotemporary:

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

The history of gold producing countries, in all ages, warns us that despite the frequent discoveries of the precious metal, our State can never support the position it should in the Union without great attention is paid to agriculture. The Spanish El Dorados, to which have been attributed the decay of the formerly flourishing institutions of Spain and Portugal, were without doubt, destroyed by the want of agricultural communities. California must be a farming country. Hitherto we have raised, throughout the whole length and breadth of a State six times as large as New York, hardly bread enough for one-fourth of our people. The market of the United States and Chile, have supplied us with the Cereal grains, at a price which has absorbed nearly the one-half the gold taken out in our placers. One of the greatest difficulties has been the want of that class of men who possess sufficient knowledge and energy to adopt the style of farming best adapted to California. The heavy soil, changeable seasons, and peculiar growth of vegetation of this State, require not only intelligent but practical men, suitable to the emergency of the times, to represent the agricultural districts. Insecurity of title, extravagant prices of labor, and want of water during the dry months, have been up to this time, the greatest drawbacks our farmers have experienced. From a careful trial of the qualities of the soil, it is certain that both the staples of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, can be raised here in perfection. Tuolumne and El Dorado counties have produced tobacco pronounced by judges, equal to the best growth of the celebrated Vuelta Abago of Cuba. Upland cotton of superior quality, has been raised on one of our Northern Ranchos; the Tule lands, which are property of the State, are without doubt, susceptible of being cultivated with rice, and through the labors of our Chino population, this crop

will be produced in sufficient quantity to warrant exportation. The Southern counties of the State, to which but little attention has hitherto been paid, are well worthy of notice. The vast extent of unoccupied land in this region, should induce the owners of the soil to encourage immigration. Southern California, from Monterey to San Diego, may be made a vine-raising country, equal to the wine-making portions of France or the valleys of Italy. Sheltered by the Coast Range from the winds of the north, possessed of a soil equal in fertility to the valley of the Nile, this portion of the State lacks only the attention of those skilled in the culture of the grape, to become the place which shall supply the Atlantic States with their Champagne, Burgundy, Madeira and all the lighter products of the vintage. Those who hold the titles of leagues of productive, yet uncultivated land, would do well to encourage the emigration of an industrious agricultural population, both by grants of land and assistance in gifts of money and stock. The unprofitable acres, which they now possess, under the influence of a thrifty, working people, would soon repay them in the increased value of the land, for whatever outlay might at first be requisite. The want of water during the first five or six months of dry weather, which is generally experienced through the summer, must in a measure be overcome by irrigation, either from ditches or from artesian wells. The great success of the latter in many instances, is an assurance that our farmers may depend with certainty upon them as a reliable means of irrigation. From the fertility of the soil and the statistics of the previous yield of land, it is well ascertained that sixty bushels of grain can be raised in California, with the same amount of labor which is required to produce twenty-five in the Atlantic States. Farming must ultimately be the main stay of California, independent of, or rather as consequent upon, the gold discoveries. The class of men needed here must be progressive, energetic and intelligent; adapting themselves to the exigency of the times, the nature of the soil, the peculiarities of the climate and the demand of the market. With such a people to develop her resources, California will soon take her true position.

[Translated from the French for the California Farmer.]

Holcus Saccharatus,

(Sorgho sucre.)

BY LOUIS VILMORIN, MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL S. OF AG.

AN article contained in the "Moniteur Universel," of January 21st, by noticing in a very inaccurate manner a presentation that I had made to the Central Society of Agriculture, during its session of the 18th of January, has prematurely attracted public attention to this plant by attributing to it—through an error in figures—qualities which, did it really possess, would sufficiently explain the rapidity with which this article has been circulated amongst a large number of journals. It is in order that these false notions may not be further extended, that I am obliged to return at once to this plant, of which I had intended not to make any fresh public mention until I should have more fully studied it.

The plant which I presented to the Agricultural Society, in the name of one of our correspondents—M. Rantonnet, of Hyeres,—is called *Holcus saccharatus*, *Sorgho sucre*. It is known of old and in fact, was cultivated in Italy at the commencement of the present century. But whether the process of extraction was not sufficiently well known at that period in order to pursue it with advantage, or whether the new stock in our possession be richer, its culture has been abandoned.

Four years ago, M. de Montigny, French Consul at Shanghai, China, forwarded to the Geographical Society, a collection of various kinds of grain, amongst which there was a parcel labelled, "*Sugar Cane, from the north of China*." This seed was largely distributed, by the Geographical Society, and this year I had under cultivation a small lot of it, which I received from one of my correspondents of Champagne, M. Ponsard, of Omev.

This plant is, botanically, identical with the *Holcus saccharatus* formerly cultivated by L. Arduino, and the letter of M. Rantonnet, who charged me with its presentation, in his name, to the Agricultural Society, put me upon the track of the source of this new introduction, which must be referred to the packet sent by M. de Montigny.

The origin of these plants being established, as traced to the importation aforesaid, I will proceed to give the result of the limited experiments to which I subjected them.

One stalk of it, weighing 450 grammes,* gave me on my first experiment, October 13th, 150 grammes of a clear limpid juice, without any flavor save that of sugared water. The juice obtained from the whole stalk, yielded 10.8 of sugar for 100 of its own weight.

Another experiment, made November the 28th, with the saccharimetre, gave figures varying from 14.6 to 13.8 of sugar for every 100. I also ascertained that the proportion of sugar decreased in

the successive joints of the stalk on going upwards, those of the middle, and below it, being the sweetest.

I had only a few square metres† of ground planted with our *Sorgho*, in a garden plot not by any means rich, and in the vicinity of trees, which must have been detrimental to the development of the plants. According to the actual circumstances there were, nevertheless, about twenty stalks—of average equal to the one weighed, as above noticed, and from which the juice or sap was extracted,—to the square metre. If then, we adopt that yield as a standard—say 3 kilogrammes‡ of sap to the square metre, and 30,000 kilogrammes per hectare§—and estimate the sap at 10 per 100, it will give 3,000 kilogrammes of sugar to the hectare, which it will be seen is a much greater yield than the average of the Sugar Beet.

Thus, from this first calculation, there appears a probability that something advantageous may be made of the plant under consideration. But doubtless it will require some years more of experience before we shall be enabled to pronounce its introduction an event in the produce of industry. At all events, it appears to us that it is more likely to furnish an abundance of Alcohol (devoid of unpleasant flavor) than to rival the Beet in the production of Sugar.

This plant bears the greatest analogy to the maize (Indian corn) and may be similarly cultivated, sowing it either in drills or broad-cast, between the 15th of April and the end of March. Provisionally, on account of the small quantity of seed disposable, it might be raised in a nursery plot or in flower pots, to be transplanted in the month of May.—*Revue Horticole*, Feb. 1st, 1854.

* 1 Gramme is about 23 English grains.
† 1 French Metre is about 39 English inches.
‡ 1 Kilogramme is 1,000 grammes.
§ 1 Hectare, or 100 Acres, is about 2 English acres.

Seeds of the above described plant, have just been received at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, direct from Paris.

Emigrant Road.

We have received the following Circular from the Committee on the Emigrant Road, which we cheerfully lay before our readers, bespeaking for it an attentive perusal:

EMIGRANT ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a Special Committee of a larger Committee, appointed by a Public Meeting of the Citizens of San Francisco, in favor of an Emigrant Road across the Plains, between California and the Valley of the Mississippi, are at present engaged in collecting information and statistics on that subject.

We invite your friendly co-operation, and request you, at your very earliest convenience, to furnish written answers, as far as you can, to the subjoined "Inquiries," making them as minute and full as possible.

Address "Eugene Casserly, Adams & Co's Express, San Francisco."

We are, dear sir, respectfully, &c.,

EUGENE CASSELY,

I. C. WOONS,

JOHN T. DOYLE,

GEO. B. TINGLEY.

Special Committee, &c.

INQUIRIES:

1.—If you have, within the past six years, crossed the Plains, to or from California, once or oftener, state by what route, and at what season of the year, and what was the average length of your trips; and if by different routes, state the time of the year, and the length of your trip by each route. State, also, through what Pass of the Rocky Mountains, or the Sierra Nevada, your route lay in each case.

2.—State, so far as you can, the number of emigrants and the amount of live stock that have come across the Plains by any of the routes with which you are acquainted, within the past six years (including the year 1854,) or in any year of the six, and by what route.

3.—State what route has been most traveled within your observation, and by what proportion of the emigrants in the respective years above mentioned, or any of them, and state also which, in your judgment, is the most practicable route for an easy, expeditious and safe Emigrant Road, between California and the Mississippi Valley.

4.—State the general character of such most practicable route, as to soil, levels, grass, water, distance from its eastern to its western terminus, and the number and character of the stations, at which supplies for men and cattle can be obtained, with their locations and distances from each other. Give a description of the route between each of its chief points, with the distance in miles as nearly as you can, from point to point.

5.—State what is necessary and what first to be done to convert such route into an Emigrant Road of the character described, having reference especially to digging wells, to bridges or ferries over streams, &c. State what months of the year it could be made practicable for travel.

6.—If on any considerable portion of such route there is a want of wood for fuel or building purposes, &c., state at what points and for what length in miles. State if on such portion the

Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Raspberry Plant.

(For the California Farmer.)

MADRON RANCH, NAPA, Jan. 15th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Judging from the tone of your paper your readiness to impart information whenever desired on the subject of agriculture and horticulture, and your ability so to do, I take the liberty to address you a few lines in the style of an inquirer. Although I have a way of my own, I always seek to know the best.

Now what I want to know is, what is the best mode of treatment of Raspberry Plants? I have some 500 Oregon plants that were set last year. They did not bear any fruit—they were trained up to stakes four feet high, three shoots to a stake—this is their present condition. Now is it best to cut the shoots down to the ground and train up three or more new ones, or let the old ones remain? The plants are very strong and thrifty, and some of the shoots are nine feet in length.

I also wish information on planting the grape vine—I mean the distance the rows ought to be set apart, and also the space necessary between each plant in the row. It rather takes me aback (to use a nautical phrase) the way they train grape vines in this State. The general mode here is to let the vines take a regular stampede on the ground instead of training to stakes or trellises. I was always taught to believe that the grape required a plenty of sun and air; but possibly they have too much of a good thing in this country unless they are allowed to lay upon the ground, as alluded to.

I may trouble your patience again at some future time, but no more at present.

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

In answer to our correspondent, we would remind him that the raspberry being biennial in part, i. e., the growth of one year only bearing the next, all old shoots should be cut away every spring and the new shoots pruned and straitened, and the main vine, in this country headed in to three or four feet, according to size—all small laterals cut off close, and the strong side shoots pruned in short.

In order to secure a full crop of fruit, the earth should be enriched, well and finely dug with a spade, and highly cultivated during the entire season.

Plants of the raspberry should be grown about four feet apart, and strong stakes given to each to support the main stock. Two or three vines to a hill is an abundance—all over this, remove.

For the cultivation of the grape, if our correspondent is "a constant reader" of the FARMER, he will find our opinion of the best mode of cultivation in recent numbers, to which we refer him.—Ed.

The Concord Grape.

No horticultural production has excited a greater interest of late years among pomologists, than this new seedling grape. Its hardness, productiveness, large size, and reputed earliness of ripening, nearly a month before the Isabella, have given it very strong claims, at least for a thorough trial.

In consequence of the repeated inquiries which have been made of us as to its quality, we recently made application for a specimen of the fruit, and have been politely furnished by E. W. Bull, its originator, with a box of beautiful bunches, which came in fine condition, notwithstanding a railway ride of several hundred miles.

Although the largest bunches had been previously selected for the different horticultural exhibitions, and the drouth of the season had sensibly affected their growth, these were the most showy of any native grape we have met with. The berries measured about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and were almost perfect spheres; the bunches were nearly as large as the one already figured in the horticultural journals, sufficiently compact, and handsomely shouldered, nearly resembling a well ripened bunch of the Black Hamburgh externally. We have been informed by some of our cautious friends, that they had seen bunches at the exhibitions this season, that were decidedly larger than the figured representation.

The dense bloom which covers the berries, adds much to the showy appearance of this grape.

Of the quality and flavor, we cannot speak so highly. We consider it as rather inferior to the Isabella, so far as we could judge from specimens conveyed a long distance in a close box. The skin is remarkably thin and tender, and the exterior portion of the berry more juicy and freer of pulp than the Isabella, but the central portion or core holding the seeds, is larger than in the Isabella, Diana, and most other American sorts. The flavor is good, but not of the highest quality. Of the time of ripening, we cannot judge of course, although it is reputed to be much earlier than even the Diana.

As to the real merits of this variety, we are inclined to consider it a valuable acquisition, although we esteem fine flavor when placed against fine appearance, much more highly than many

pomologists. As a hardy vine, and an early, large and showy fruit for market, we shall not probably find anything to compete at the north with the Concord grape; but those who desire a sweet, delicately flavored variety, for home use, without regard to size, appearance, or productiveness will choose the Diana; which is only about one fourth the size of the Concord, in berry and bunch.—N. Y. Cultivator.

Double Flowers.

THE London Horticultural Cabinet of 1847, as quoted in Hovey's Magazine, says that merely planting the "fresh seeds of double flowers, does not at all insure double flowers again, nor even increase the liability over any other seed similarly used. But that, to obtain them, the seed must be kept several years, or the extreme verge of vitality, when their vegetating power or vital force has become nearly expended, and that this will result in those imperfect or unnatural productions known as double flowers. In the words of the article alluded to,—

"If, after having gathered the seeds of malco-mia annua, or ten-weeks' stock, we sow them immediately afterwards, the greatest number of the seedlings will produce single flowers, whilst, on the contrary, if we preserve these same seeds for three or four years, and then sow them, we shall find double flowers upon nearly every one of the plants. To explain this phenomenon, we say that in keeping a seed for several years, we fatigue it and weaken it. Then, when we place it in a suitable soil, we change its natural state, and from a wild plant we make it a cultivated one. What proves our position is, that plants, in a wild state, shedding their seeds naturally, and sowing them as soon as they fall to the ground, yet in a long succession of time scarcely ever produce plants with double flowers. We think then, after what we have said, that whenever a gardener wishes to obtain double flowers, he ought not to sow the seeds till after having kept them for as long a period as possible.

This practice ought to be observed with all plants that we wish should produce double flowers, for all varieties of the brompton stocks, ten-week stocks, and others of the same kind, there is no doubt that to flower them well, they should be sown in autumn, in well-worked soil, and taken up when the cold weather comes, and kept under a frame during the winter. In the spring, they may be planted out again, when they will flower magnificently, and yield an abundant harvest of seeds. If you have not a frame at your disposal, you may obtain the same result, by sowing the seeds at the end of February, under a south wall, for example.

The principles that we have admitted above are just as applicable to melons, and all plants of that family. We admit, like many other observers, that melon plants obtained from seeds the preceding year ought to produce, and do produce, really vigorous shoots, with much foliage; but very few fruitful flowers appear on such plants; whilst, on the other hand, when we sow old seeds, we obtain an abundance of very large fruit. In fact, in all varieties of the melon the seeds should always be kept from three to eight years, before being sown, if we would obtain fine fruit, and plenty of it."

Can any of our skillful and observant gardeners vouch for the truth of this statement? It would be an easy thing to give it a fair trial. If true with regard to melons and cucumbers, it ought to be known more widely, and it may be easily proved by trying the experiment with a few repetitions with old and new seeds, planted in equal quantities and under similar circumstances in all respects.—Country Gentleman.

LIVE BRACES FOR FRUIT TREES.—In the weekly Journal of the 16th inst., we published, (says the Louisville Journal,) the method practiced by Mr. Elihu Cross, of Hoosick, N. Y., for preventing forked fruit trees from splitting under the weight of fruit. The brace of Mr. Cross is formed by uniting a small branch from each of the two main limbs he wished to support, very much after the method adopted by gardeners in what is called, grafting by approach.

Mr. Isaac Lewis, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has since given us his plan, which is more simple if not quite so scientific, and may be performed by any one.

"My plan," writes Mr. Lewis, "which I have followed for thirty years, is this: when I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork, and clean them of leaves and lateral branches, for the most of their length. I then carefully bring them together and wind them around each other from one main branch to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends can be cut off. This brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have them now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow."

Mr. Lewis has our thanks for his suggestions. We are always glad to receive from our subscribers any facts calculated to promote the science of horticulture, agriculture, or the mechanic arts.

One or two gentlemen recently conversing about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for that General Washington once threw a dollar completely over it, an achievement which has not been performed since. "No wonder," replied his companion, "for a dollar in those days could be made to go a great deal farther than at the present time."

WHEN ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.—Zimmerman.

Valuable Extracts.

Nomenclature of Fowls.

The principle on which poultry nomenclature is founded is mainly that of their original geographical dispersion. In several classes this is sufficiently authenticated; but in others from the little attention, in former days, bestowed upon the subject, and the difficulty of recognizing present rates in the usually vague and indistinct accounts of the few early writers on this branch of natural history, great uncertainty necessarily prevails. Malays, and other Asiatic fowls, Bantams and Shanghaes, are enabled to trace satisfactorily from their primitive habits; hence, indeed, our often expressed unwillingness to accept the erroneous designation of "Cochin-China," a district from which few, if any, specimens of the last-named fowls appear to have been derived, while Shanghae is clearly the head-quarters of the breed. The same reasoning sanctions the employment of the term Dorking to the five-clawed fowls that had their origin in the districts around that town, or were at least, those first brought into general reputation. Hamburgs, again, in the "Pencilled" variety, are fairly referable to that locality, though far, we must acknowledge, from being so exclusively; more especially in recent years, when our main supply has been received from Holland. The "Spangled" Hamburgs however, are justified in claiming that title solely from certain features common to them with the pencilled birds. But, at the same time, the various synonyms that are suggested in lieu of their present generally received designation, are all and each of them, open to equal, if not greater, objections than that they now bear. Regarded in this light, the Polish fowl has a still worse case, and the principle of an original geographical position, is here unsupported by any trustworthy evidence. If usage, therefore, be considered as insufficient authority for the name they now bear, we must confess our inability to afford any clue to a better designation founded on the same ground. So that, if we depart from the present system, to style them simply "tufted fowls," seems the only alternative left to us.

Game fowls were emphatically called, by no less an authority than Buffon, the celebrated French naturalist, the English fowl, and, indeed, if a uniform geographical system be insisted on, we do not see how they could be better described, although the derivation would here proceed from the circumstance of their having been brought to the highest state of perfection, not from having been the aboriginal fowl in this country.

Lastly, as respects Spanish, the type of that breed is pre-eminent in Spain, though common, in a greater or less degree, throughout various regions on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

The various alleged distinct breeds that make appearance in the "miscellaneous" class, may, for the present, be omitted in the inquiry now before us. Those already mentioned are, confessedly, the great divisions of the species; and if we are not mistaken, the remainder, Silk fowls, and one or two others, at the utmost, alone excepted, it will be difficult to make out their claim to any distinct and separate origin.

Polish and the Spangled Hamburgs are, therefore, the cases where the principle of geographical disposition fails to warrant the names of our fowls. Many and labored have been the efforts to assign the primitive abode of the former; but, however plausible and ingenious, none have hitherto carried conviction to our own mind; and a majority of those who have turned their thoughts to the same subject are probably of the like opinion. But the main object of any name applied to any object, animate or inanimate, is to specify and distinguish it from others; if, indeed, the name so given has a manifest tendency to mislead to important erroneous conclusions, a grave objection is at once evident, and proof of a more accurate designation should at once cause the disuse of the misnomer. But, as before stated, unless we substitute "tufted fowls" for Polish, and, perhaps, "rose-combed, spangled fowls," for the present Spangled Hamburgs, we see no solution for our difficulty; and if this be done, geographical disposition ceases to be our guide.

An accurate designation of a species, either animate or inanimate, has frequently been unattainable till after many changes and revisions. Botany, and other sciences, afford us many instances of such alterations; we need not, therefore, be surprised if the "nomenclature of fowls," a subject on which general attention has only so recently been bestowed, should as yet labor under the same difficulty.

Efforts, however have been made of late to reduce the previously confused and contradictory system to some degree of order, and the assent of an overwhelming majority of Poultry Societies, has been accorded to the classification promulgated at Birmingham. Nor do we see how any better example could have been followed.

Our decided impression, from all that has been advanced on the subject, points to the retention of the present system, founded on geographical disposition as the basis for the nomenclature of fowls; some modifications, it is true, may be desirable, and in certain cases, the evidence may not be altogether satisfactory as to the original locality. We look around, however, in vain for any other better principles of classification, and, furthermore, confidently anticipate that the care that is now being bestowed on the points of merit of the different breeds, will also conduce to the most correct nomenclature, for which authorities may be attainable.—London Cottage Gard.

The friendships of the world are oft confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure.

Commissioners to the Exhibition at Paris.

The following letter, addressed to Gov. Bigler, will show that the Commissioners have been industrious in obtaining specimens of the various products of California, to be forwarded to the Exhibition at Paris. It appears to us that the Commissioners have pursued the proper course. The plan they have adopted, if fully carried into effect, will do more to give the people of Europe a correct impression of the vast resources of our State, than volume upon volume of books of travel.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st mo., 18th, 1855.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, notice that a Bill has been introduced to the Legislature, authorizing the appointment of an indefinite number of persons to attend that Exhibition, &c. They beg leave to call thy attention to the fact, that the duty of Commissioners appointed to attend the World's Fair, is to aid the managers in classifying the products from their section, as well as to attend in general to the interests of the country they represent; and that not only would two or three be amply sufficient, but a larger number might only confuse and embarrass. They also suggest, with deference, that advantage might result from communicating with them before making any appointments.

The Commissioners are desirous further, to apprise thee of what they have done:—

First—They have obtained from the newspapers the gratuitous publication of advertisements, &c.

Second—They have forwarded to Paris a list of the contributors already known, and the products to be exhibited, embracing agricultural and horticultural products illustrating the soil and climate, a large variety of mineral specimens of great value, and daguerreotype views of the principal buildings, cities and mining districts.

One of the Commissioners, M. Antoine, has made arrangements to visit some of the mines and obtain daguerreotype sketches, at his own expense, for this purpose. He also intends waiting on thee in the course of the coming week, to exhibit some of the most valuable mineral specimens intended to be sent.

The principal obstacle to a better show of the capacities of our country, consists in the heavy expense of transportation, and the great cost of almost everything in California. The expenses of the Commissioners, as yet, have been but trifling, and they are entirely willing to bear them. But they cannot do justice to the State, by presenting a proper illustration of her vast resources, without incurring liabilities beyond a reasonable limit. Perhaps the Governor would think well of recommending a small appropriation for the purpose. The rival Gold Field of Australia has appropriated \$25,000, in order "to make a creditable show."

With great respect, I subscribe myself thy friend,

H. GIBBONS,

Chairman of Commissioners, &c.

To JNO. BIGLEN, Governor State of California.

BENEFIT OF RAILROADS TO FARMERS.—We find in the report of the Michigan Central Railroad for 1853, the following list of farm products carried upon that road last year:

Apples, bbls.	25,912	Grass and clov. seed,	394
Barley, bush.	24,426	tons.	13,936
Beans, bush.	1,064	Salt, bbls.	533
Brass, &c., tons.	1,020	Wool, tons.	4,012
Buckwheat, bush.	6,372	Cattle, alive,	1,045
Butter, tons.	206	Garden roots, tons.	326
Pork, bbls.	11,673	Hams, &c., tons.	224
Pork, in bbls, tons.	2,104	Hides, tons.	115,295
Wheat, bush.	807,707	Oats, bush.	2,613
Corn, bush.	260,931	Plaster, tons.	212
Cheese, tons.	146	Polts, &c., tons.	534
Rumpricks, bbls.	1,036	Horses	12,432
Dried fruit, tons.	330	Sheep.	12,377
Flour, bbls.	416,863	Lumber, feet.	

At a rough estimate this would make upwards of 80,000 such loads as a common road wagon in Michigan usually takes to market, drawn by two horses, at an average, going and coming, of twenty-five miles a day, and would probably average six days for each load; say four hundred and eighty thousand days, or the labor of one thousand three hundred and fifteen men and teams every day for one year, to say nothing of back loads and transportation of live stock.—Louisville Journal.

POTATOES IN HASTE.—A very nice little dish may be made of cold boiled potatoes in a very few minutes. Having peeled, cut them in slices, half an inch thick, put them in a stew pan, pour boiling water over them; cover the stew pan, and set it over the fire for ten minutes; then drain off all the water, add a small bit of butter, shake pepper over, and serve hot. Or, having cut the potatoes in slices, put them in a stew pan, cover them with milk; cover the stew pan and set it over the fire for five minutes. Work a large teaspoonful of butter with a small one of flour, and put it to the potatoes; shake a little pepper over, and add a little parsley, cut fine, if liked. Cover the stew pan for ten minutes, then turn the potatoes into a deep dish. Potatoes may be pared and cut into slices and boiled in water, with a little salt, for twenty minutes, then served with butter and pepper over; or work a teaspoonful of flour with a small bit of butter, and put it to the potatoes a few minutes before they are done; then shake a little pepper over, and serve.

WHAT is faine to a heart yearning for affection and finding it not? It is like the victor's wrath to him who is parched with fever, and longing for the one cooling draught—the cup of cold water.

He who loves to that degree that he wishes he were able to love a thousand times more than he does, yields in love to none but to him who loves more than he would wish.—Brayere.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The citizens of Los Angeles have just completed another new school house and appointed a lady and gentleman teachers.

The San Diego Correspondent of the Herald says: Complaint is made of the want of rain in this part of the country, but our farmers and rancheros are busy putting in large crops of grain, and much more will be raised the coming season than in any previous year. New ground is being plowed up in every direction, and with but little labor the land may be made to produce an abundant harvest.

For several days past, says the Star, we have enjoyed the most beautiful summer weather, the thermometer ranging at noon as high as 83 degrees Fahrenheit. We have had as yet no very severe frosts, as we notice the peach leaves are still green in many locations.

Mr. D. W. Alexander, assisted by his vaqueros, lassoed a wild boar of enormous size, who it is believed has been running wild on the plains for years. His tusks were from six to eight inches long, the potency of which was fully tested by a frightful gore in one of the horses used in his capture.

Late arrivals from Kern River represent the miners as doing remarkably well, from \$15 to \$30 per day to the hand being the unusual yield. Teams are leaving Los Angeles daily for the river, and a line of stages will be put on the route by the 1st February.

ARRIVAL OF EIGHTEEN THOUSAND SHEEP.—Mr. J. F. Chavis, who was with the late F. X. Aubrey on his last trip to this country, arrived in Los Angeles a few days since, from New Mexico, by the Zuni route to the Pinos villages, and from thence down the Gila. Mr. Chavis, says the Californian, started from the Rio Grande on the 15th October, with about eighteen thousand head of sheep, crossing the Sierra Blanco on the 2d of November, he experienced quite a heavy fall of snow; on the 24th of the same month he arrived at the Pinos, and reached the Colorado on the 18th December. On the 2d December, while on the Gila, a tremendous rain fell, deluging the whole country, swelling the Gila into a mighty stream. It will be recollected that this same storm extended all along the Pacific coast, and throughout the entire country. Mr. Chavis describes the route as abounding in splendid grass, with the exception of the Colorado desert. This has been the testimony of all the immigrants who have come through the past year. His sheep are in fine order, and are now moving up the country. Mr. Chavis himself goes up in this week's steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at **SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY.** They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at **Sacramento**, fall to reach us regularly. 4-3 **WARREN & SON.**

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grasses, Flowers, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. **WARREN & SON.**

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUY'S **YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA** cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all in fectured matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine. Purchasers will place a careful ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guy's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARRIED.

On the 27th Jan., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Frederick Boehme and Miss Clara Tittel.

On the 25th Jan., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Wm. W. Hannes, of Sonoma, and Miss Johanna Seemann, of San Francisco.

On the 23d Jan., in Sacramento, Wm. Phillips, of Mariposa, and Mrs. Mary Harris, of Sacramento.

On the 25th Jan., by Rev. H. H. Rhee, A. C. Neil, of Sacramento, and Miss Virginia E. Surface, of Dry Creek, El Dorado county.

On the 25th Jan., by Justice W. Singer, John G. Williams and Miss Margaret A. Kirkpatrick, both of Yuba county.

DIED.

On the 28th Jan., in this city, Samuel Resegine, a native of Wisconsin, aged 55 years.

On the 24th Jan., at Forest City, A. Greenwaldt, aged 28 years, a native of Germany.

On the 26th Jan., at the residence of Dr. J. Marks, at Negro Hill, of typhoid fever, Dr. A. A. Joseph, a native of Charleston, S. C.

On the 25th Jan., in this city, Mary, wife of J. J. Pennybacker.

On the 24th Jan., in Sacramento, Clement W. Coote, late City Surveyor, aged 35 years.

On the 27th Jan., in Sacramento, Alexander Anderson, late Attorney at Law in Nevada.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, January 31, 1855.

TRADE continues dull, and though we have had some rain, it will not much effect business unless it continues for some time, for at least two weeks of rain is needed. Prices of grain and other produce remain without much change, and but small sales.

JOBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal.	
Shovels,	Ames' 1. h. bright \$13 00 @
do s. h.	— @ 10 00
Fields' 1. h.	— 12 00 @ 13 00
Rowland's 1. h.	— 00 @ 12 00
do s. h.	— 8 @ 10 00
King's 1. h.	— 10 00 @ 12 00
Spades, bright c. a. 10 00 @	— 00
do iron	no sale.
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. a. 12 00 @	— 00
do iron	— 00
Axes, Collins' a. h.	— 2 15
do Hunt's, do.	— 2 15
Jacks Collins' 4 1/2 to 6 in. solid	— 10 00 @ 12 00
eye.	— 10 00 @ 12 00
do other brands.	— 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick turned.	50 @ 2 50
do axe.	— 00
Plows, best make. 14 @ 30	— 24 00 @ 40 00
do steel.	— 24 00 @ 40 00
Thrashing Machines and Horse power.	no sale.
Hall & Pitts'	no sale.
Other makers'	— 00
Emmery's, with thrasher, separator, and fan mill.	— 00
Straw Cutters,	— 00
Rakes, horse and revolving.	— 00
do hand, wood.	— 00
do do steel.	— 00
Pitchforks, 4 doz.	— 00
Scythes, best.	— 00
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00 @ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. 1/2 in.	10 @ 11
Flour Mills, Noye's \$500 @	— 00
do Brown's, 30 in. 450 @	— 00
FLOUR—	
Guillego.	00 @ 14 50
Haxall.	00 @ 14 50
Chile.	8 00 @ 9 00
Repacked.	— 00
Hornor's Mills.	— 00
Benicia Mills.	00 @ 20 00
Meal, in bbls.	6 00 @ 6 50
do s. bbls.	3 25 @ 3 50
Brans, 1/2 lb.	— 1 1/4
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, 1/2 doz.	3 @ 3
Barley, California.	— 13
do Chile.	— 13
Buckwheat, flour.	2 @ 3
Oats, California.	— 2
do Oregon, none in mkt.	— 2
do Eastern.	— 2 1/2
LUMBER—nominal.	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ft. M	25 00 @
Plank and Sc't'g.	25 00 @ 35 00
Plank E. w. p. c. l.	60 00 @
do E. w. p. c. l.	80 00 @ 100
Boards, E. c. l. 1st.	60 00 @
do G. y. p. floor.	00 @ 55 00
do Pine, rough.	16 00 @ 18 00
dressed wood, Mendocino, gang sawed.	— 00
do Bay & Bolinas.	— 00
Flour Joist.	18 00 @ 20 00
Shingles, E. best.	7 00 @ 8 00
Chapboards, No. 1.	125 00 @ 30 00
Laths, Eastern.	7 00 @ 8 00
Doors, 40 pr ct on prime cost.	— 5 00 @ 6 00
Windows, 100 pr ct on cost.	— 12 13
do Mess.	— 9 @ 11
Cheese	— 20 @ 27
do California.	— 00
Eggs, fresh Cal. 1/2 doz.	90 @ 1 00
butter, choice, 1/2 lb.	40 @ 45
do good ordinary.	28 @ 31
do California.	— 00
Hams, ordinary.	17 @ 19
do extra.	— 20
Lard, in kegs.	13 @
do tins 10 lb.	— 16
do 15—20 do.	— 14
Pork, clear, 1/2 lb.	19 00 @
do do.	— 21 00
do mess, 1/2 lb.	16 00 @
do do.	— 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls. 1/2 lb.	6 1/2 @
China, No. 1, in mate.	— 10
do No. 2, do.	— 8 1/2
Manila.	— 7 1/2
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chile.	8 1/2 @
do California.	— 8 1/2
do An. white.	— 00
Split Peas.	— 5
Beets, 1/2 ton.	20 00 @
Carrots.	— 40 00 @
Onions, prime, 1/2 lb.	— 00
Turnips, 1/2 ton.	30 00 @
Potatoes, per sack.	20 @ 100
do new, 1/2 lb.	— 1 1/2 @

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 24—Hamb bark Congo, Dine, Hong Kong, 55 days; mda.	
JAN. 25—Br bark Bankside, Hollin, London, 163 days; mda.	
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 3 days; produce.	
JAN. 26—Clipper ship Wild Ranger, Sears, New York, 124 days; mda.	
Schr Leo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.	
Sloop Col. Collier, Elver, Hak-Moon Bay, 3 days; mda.	
JAN. 27—Ham bark Mainland, Ne-on, Hamburg, 206 days; via Valparaiso 47 days; mda.	
Schr Gen Pioche, Coffin, Honolulu, 27 days; mda, etc.	
Schr Ada, Joselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.	
Schr Octelon, Robinson, Pajaro, 24 days; produce.	
JAN. 28—Sloop Guliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2 1/2 days; mda, etc.	
Mex brig Cordoba, Nye, Mazatlan, 37 days; via San Jose del Cabo, 32 days; mda.	
Schr Henry, Redfield, Bodega, 16 hours; produce.	
Schr Jos Hewter, Loper, Tomales, 1 day; produce.	
Schr Warsaw, Holman, San Pedro, 19 days; in ballast.	
Schr Mt Vernon, Blake, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime, etc.	

CLEARANCES.

JAN. 24—Ship Harriet, Benson, for Valparaiso; bark E. Corn ing, Groves, New York; schr Re-thes, Brown, Honolulu.	
JAN. 25—Ship Esther (R.), Smith, for Callao; Wm Penn, Cole, do; bark Golden Fleece, Hong Kong.	
JAN. 27—Ship Haven, Crocker, for Singapore; bark Isabella Hynes, Calhoun, Wmpona; Mex brig Arizona, Newman, Mazatlan; Mex schr Alente, Arnold, Gmymna.	
JAN. 30—Bark Chas Devenis, Haley, for Portland; schr Laura Boyan, Morton, San Pedro.	

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.
THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to clean Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straws, white caps, ruds and other local substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & H. Alsius, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Rab bit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.
These building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.
Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received: others can be referred to in quantities:
This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, Fine street, San Francisco. v35

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
We have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, v35
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

R. H. TIBBITS.
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v35

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery of ALL KINDS. v35

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOUND, NOW READY FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, From the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds; Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sawage Cutters and Saws, Horse Powers, Stunt Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Oak Yokes, Bows, Horse Rakes, together with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v35

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. v35

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE, \$30,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Ticket without delay. v35

Wanted.
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
No. 53 Montgomery Block, (Third Floor),
Corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.
ORDERS for ALL KINDS of HELP, will be furnished without delay. Private Families, Merchants, Contractors, Farmers, Hotels, Mechanics, Milliners, Dr. snakers, and others wanting help of any kind, may rest assured of being supplied free of charge. By pursuing an honorable course towards both employer and employee, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Those in want of situations can be supplied by calling at our Office. (v35 lm) **W. H. HALE & CO.**

New and Rare Seeds.
We have received from Paris, by last steamer, an invoice of New and Rare Garden Seed—varieties never before introduced here. Market gardeners will find these very desirable. **WARREN & SON.**

Hydraulic Pumps.
An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office. **WARREN & SON.**

WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Fur-trimmed Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v34tf

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

FLOURING MILLS.

HENRY POLLEY, R. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD.

POLLEY & CO.,

BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,

Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento,
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v31

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mollus streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial commitments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!
THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON.—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the United States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the first Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHRE AND OIL.
134 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. R. TOWNSEND, HIRSH C. CLARK.
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal.

Office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v34

CHAS. A. FITCHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Washington street Wharf,
Between East and Drumm streets, San Francisco. v32

Liberal advances made on consignments. v32

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHRE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPHRE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic
Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco, 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND BATTERY.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24tf

SAUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
137 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Milling and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shain Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M

MISCELLANEOUS

S O L I D I F I E D M E L T I N G

MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

PURE PRESERVED MILK is made from **PURE FRESH MILK**, which is sweetened with crushed sugar, and which is condensed in a liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply **Pure Milk and Sugar**. The Tally weighs one pound and is equal to the pure milk used. It is not necessary to add sugar, as it is already added. It is suitable for all purposes, and its properties are the same as fresh milk. It has been fully tested during the last winter, and it is found to be of great **HEALTH** interest, its value is much below that of the milk used by the especially weak accompanied by young children (children) it recommends itself by its portability and the facility with which it may be used.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
 DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Pre-Cured Milk, having used it in my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to catering men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
 Yours, &c.,
 O. R. MUMFORD,
 Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1894. }
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me }
for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can }
with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I }
have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when }
you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep as well as }
the preparation will be a great luxury to the soldier as it will }
enable him to consume a good food that has hitherto been }
supposed could only be had on horseback."

Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Will un, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co.
were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea
without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as
when first made."

April, 1853;
Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your
preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I
tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea
last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.

Yours, very respectfully, RICH. S. CORNING,
 v3-4 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

GRAND RAFFLE.
\$30,000 for one Dollar
THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best
paying property in Sacramento county, viz.:
The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk Wagon, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Wall of the same, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per mth, exclusive of raising the Calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect

order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is known who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

First Grand Prize	\$30,000
2d Grand Prize 20 Slugs	1,000
3d 16 and Prize, 10 Slugs	500
4th, A Match span of Barrel Horses,	1,000
5th, 1 Bay Buggy Mare	300

7th, 1 heavy G. d. Hunting Watch	15,000
17th, 1 heavy G. d. Hunting Watch	200
18th, 1 heavy G. d. Hunting Watch	17
19th, 1 heavy G. d. Hunting Watch	150
20th, 1 heavy G. d. Hunting Watch and fob chain	125
GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$48,740.	

The Lots all sit on Y Street, Sacramentos, and are included and under cultivation. Sutter title, and price is given. Taxes all paid. The subcribers as well as the property we know to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.

We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the prices of the above, as the Property of the above, and in the same, have much pleasure in recommending them to those, favorable notice, and we have, ever, at our disposal.

W 8 COLLINS & CO. S W 4
JNO M 101 S O W 4 & CO.
JEAR F B WM B ROCH R.
COTH & CO. JOHN K K
[T -1 ed or ev -1
at & C. R. k -1 street, up -1

INDIAN FILMS

Varieties.

THE PRESS.

BY WM. CLAND BOURNE.

A MILLION tongues are thine, and they are heard
Speaking of hope to nations in the prime
Of Freedom's day, to hasten on the time
When the wide world of spirit shall be stirred
With higher aims than now—when man shall call
Each man his brother—each shall tell to each
His tale of love—and pure and holy speech
Be music for the soul's high festival!
Thy gentle notes are heard like choral waves,
Reaching the mountain, plain, and quiet vale—
Thy thunder-tones are like to sweeping gale,
Bidding the tribes of men no more be slaves;
And earth's remotest island hears the sound
That floats on ether wings the world around!

OF ALL THE DEVILS AVOID THE BLUES.—Remember this is a comical world, given to calculation—therefore, if you would thrive and have "tallow covered kidneys," you must tickle the community and eat melancholy. Nobody wants to listen to distress if he can possibly avoid it—in a word, misery is a "dem bore" and won't be tolerated. A comedian can extract his hundred dollars a night, from almost any community—a beggar is doing a deuced good business if he raises two loaves of bread. For children to complain is all very well, Mr. Ferguson, but for a man with good sense to go about like a dog with a scorbatic cranium—is a ridiculous waste of good grunting, that might better be kept for the cholic. Even the character of Cicero is lessened by the complaints he suffered to escape him; and who can read the sad things written by the banished Ovid, without despising the man whose misfortunes debased, whereas they should have exalted his mind. Men who have experienced evils which are really of a trivial nature, should be in haste to forget them. These things are important to themselves; but why should they suppose them sufficiently interesting to engage the attention of others? Again, we say, if you have trouble, just keep it to yourself; a jolly fellow can raise a half eagle at any time, a dismal individual could not effect a loan of one and ninepence if his soul depended on it. Be cheerful, therefore, for your own interest. Or, to condense the whole sermon into one line, "laugh and grow fat." "Everybody does it," who has any expectation of rising in the world.—*Albany Knicker.*

PUMPKINS IN PARIS.—There was lately exhibited in Paris a pumpkin weighing 473 pounds. We understand, says our resident correspondent, that as soon as the Empress Eugenie heard of it, she instantly sent for a slice, and had it made into a pie for her private delectation. Louis Napoleon coming in a few moments after, scented the delicacy preparing in the kitchen, for he was well acquainted with the article, having in bygone days, when in New York, often bought a three-penny slice at the street corner. After the pie had been duly baked, the Empress proceeded to taste it, and was so delighted with it, that she made way with the whole of it, leaving her royal consort with his month watering for the delicacy. He instantly set out with his staff to the place where the pumpkin was exhibited, and found the streets in its vicinity crowded with such a dense mass of Frenchmen, who were quarreling with each other for precedence in obtaining slices. That to see it was impossible. He instantly ordered out a regiment to drive away those surrounding it, seize the pumpkin, and bear it to the Royal Palace, where a small portion of it is yet remaining under the care of a file of soldiers. A few daring spirits attempted to cut slices in defiance of the sentry, but being threatened with the guillotine, they have since desisted.

Louis Napoleon fearing the crowds who may be drawn to such exhibitions would become ungovernable, and by association of ideas (connecting pumpkins with thoughts and Yankee freedom) be led to convert these monsters into barricades, has ordered that pumpkins shall no longer grow to that enormous size, but shall be limited to a weight of 100 pounds.—*New York Picayune.*

A TREASURE COSTING NO MONEY.—Which will you do—smile and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you but show a smiling face and a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

WHEN Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mathews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from!" "True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

"SALLY Mander safe?" said Mrs. Partington as her eyes fell upon an advertisement. "Do tell me, Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and what she's been doing, that they've got her safe?" "I don't know what she's been a doing," said Ike, "but I guess she's a sister to Jerry." "Jerry who, Isaac?" "Why, Jerry Mander," said Ike.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Wright, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.
PAGE, BACON, & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon. St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 19

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Oceana Bank. New York.
Bank of North America. Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larnier. Raleigh, N.C.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdock & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank. Albany.
Utica City Bank. Utica.
Bank of Syracuse. Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn. Auburn.
Bank of Attica. Attica.
Rochester City Bank. Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank. Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio. Cleveland.
Clinton Bank. Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand they will be without interest, unless the maker remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is held only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgage, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security of all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.
FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DEWEY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting—
Real Estate business, in all its branches.
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with all forms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSON'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.
Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly when it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.
A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders at almost any amount.
For particulars address **J. T. HESTON,**
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artestan Well Boring.
We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
Sams & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implemented for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, at Heworth & Ellis, N. A. Suber, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the West Coast House will be promptly attended to.
S. M. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento City.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of—
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.
The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruit, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor. 10

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do do;
Fuchsia, a choice collection, Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeyuckles, Carnations, Dillies, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Grecian-plant and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-30) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
We have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in large quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Quince, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereinafter announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the want of preserving her products as to have a continued supply during the winter months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producers to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the late New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time been desirous of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving the cost of the moisture of the atmosphere. The moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, the construction of main chimneys, not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, but by using heated steam, and by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in carriage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HANBINSBURG, Pa., July 13, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's above named kilns, the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. (17) W. H. SULLENBERGER.

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Engle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville. 24

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apaca with the Age and Times!
WHY should every one go to VANCE's who witness PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half-side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely, in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.
Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasury crosses the Atlantic under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasury forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.
We also forward Treasury on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.
We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.
Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio. Cleveland.
Utica City Bank. Utica.
Bank of Syracuse. Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn. Auburn.
Bank of Attica. Attica.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank. Columbus, O.
In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:
San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.
And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.
Through LANGTON & BROS.'S Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:
Yuba City, Deer Creek Crossing, French Bar, Knickerbar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral, Keenecbar, Swatland's, Boston Bar, Union Bar, Hoyat's Digging, Hunt's Ranch, Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar, Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Womboy's Bar, Winlow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range, Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House, Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empty Ranch, Shasta City, Bullard's Bar, Downville, Cox's Bar, Miners' Digging, Kanaka Creek, Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton.
In the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.
Our Bills of Exchange can be procured at, and Treasury forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Branch Banks, and from San Francisco and the city, by Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and the city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
ADAMS & CO. 7

Boston Clipper Steel Plow.
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Engle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville. 24

MISCELLANEOUS.



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest style and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apaca with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)
New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who witness PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half-side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely, in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
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4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
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We also forward Treasury on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.
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Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio. Cleveland.
Utica City Bank. Utica.
Bank of Syracuse. Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn. Auburn.
Bank of Attica. Attica.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank. Columbus, O.
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San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.
And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.
Through LANGTON & BROS.'S Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:
Yuba City, Deer Creek Crossing, French Bar, Knickerbar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral, Keenecbar, Swatland's, Boston Bar, Union Bar, Hoyat's Digging, Hunt's Ranch, Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar, Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Womboy's Bar, Winlow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range, Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House, Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empty Ranch, Shasta City, Bullard's Bar, Downville, Cox's Bar, Miners' Digging, Kanaka Creek, Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton.
In the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.
Our Bills of Exchange can be procured at, and Treasury forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Branch Banks, and from San Francisco and the city, by Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and the city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
ADAMS & CO. 7

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The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville. 24

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ADAMS & CO. 7

Michael Williams

Office in Masonic Hall B. Eding, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
 of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
 A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

MERCED RIVER, Jan. 27, 1855.

For two years we have considered our connection with the mining district oppressively and productive of no good; we humbly asked, by petition, of the Legislature of our State the liberty of forming ourselves into an Agricultural county, and if there was anything to do with it the people in this vicinity are not aware of it. True, the miners and county officers at Mariposa county remonstrated against it and why? Time has revealed the answer. The objections raised to our separating ourselves from them at that time were unjust and the county was in debt and their tax a heavy burden to the county would be increased, and then we could form a new Agricultural County in the same five townships and not have a heavy debt hanging over us. There is no personal animosity between the counties; they are separated by the mountains of this country; did we want the taxes from the other county we could get them without any trouble.

J. J. HARRIS

Yours respectfully,

ROVING JACK.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANNER OF SOWING
 1 - 1 1/2 bushels of seed per acre
 1 - 1 1/2 bushels of seed per acre

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

that a grain of wheat contains within itself the component parts of the germ and of the fibres of the radicle. These component parts are starch and gluten; and it is evident that neither of them alone, but that both simultaneously assist in the formation of the root, for they both suffer changes under the action of air, moisture, and a suitable temperature. The starch is converted into sugar, and the gluten also assumes a new form, and both being conveyed to every part of the plant. Both the starch and the gluten are completely consumed in the formation of the first part of the roots and leaves; an excess of either could not be used in the formation of leaves, or in any other way.

"The conversion of starch into sugar during the germination of grain is ascribed to a vegetable principle called *diastase*, which is generated during the act of commencing germination. But this mode of transformation can also be effected by gluten, although it requires a long time. Seeds, which have germinated, always contain much more diastase than is necessary for the conversion of their starch into sugar, for five parts by weight of starch can be converted into sugar by one weight of malted barley. This excess of diastase can by no means be regarded as accidental, for, like the starch, it aids in the formation of the first organs of the young plant, and disappears with the sugar."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, says the N. Y. Herald, Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Alexander Lawrence et al. vs. Charles McIntorn. The Court decided a vessel seaworthy, when the cargo was stowed below the deck, would be considered seaworthy with a cargo on deck, if placed there by the consent of the shippers; and in the event of the deck cargo being thrown overboard in stress of weather, the shippers were not entitled to an average, nor were the owners liable on a charge of the unseaworthiness of their vessel. The judgment of the Court below, giving \$28,000 damages, was reversed, and the libel ordered to be dismissed with costs.

SOMETHING NEW.—The N. E. Farmer, says that at the Farmer's Club in Boston, there was exhibited lately an artificial cow, constructed for the purpose of weaning the calf!—a sham brindle, with sham teats, yielding milk and water! But what's to be done in the matter of weaning the cow herself, who mourns the loss of her darling as if she was gifted with reason?

THE abolition of the feudal tenure in Canada, has been very quietly submitted to by the owners of estates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from this proposition.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

TO AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

With a desire to extend as widely as possible the circulation of the FARMER, and by this means make known all the Agricultural information we obtain, we shall offer to Agents, Booksellers, and all who desire our paper in quantities, a price for copies by the hundred that will leave them a handsome margin.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are fully authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit, Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully allow the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

WHEN WE ARE ABSENT.—Duties appertaining to the great interests we serve require that we should be frequently absent from our office; this is now imperative, that we may obtain the most interesting and valuable data, with which to serve those for whom we speak. When absent from our desk, we commend our friend, Mr. I. M. BLOOM, formerly connected with the Press in Connecticut, and for some time with one in this city. Mr. B. will receive communications for our paper, and be ready to receive subscriptions and advance the interest of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in all its departments.

What Constitutes a State?

In the inaugural address of Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, we recognize that tone which, when felt more generally throughout the Commonwealth, will give a character to all our institutions and raise us in reputation and influence at home and abroad.

When the Chief Magistrates of every sovereign State shall be imbued with a desire to improve the condition of the whole State, regardless of sectional or party influence; when they shall resolve to leave an impress of their labors, that shall be remembered for good only—then, and not till then, shall we see and feel all the best and lasting influence which our republican institutions are calculated to exert, or were intended to exert by the patriot founders of that glorious chart of liberty to which we look for peace, prosperity, and happiness.

"Educate the people," is a watchword that should be heralded from one portion of our land to another. Educate them by every means in the power of each and every form of Government, from the primary school of a country village, to the richly endowed college of the sciences, established, encouraged and supported by the liberality of the nation's purse. The United States are now far behind every other nation, on the subject of education, as fostered by the National or State Governments.

'Tis true, the cause of education is progressing, but not so rapidly as it should, or would, if the legislators were reminded more frequently of the "wants of the State." But we will not forestall the most excellent appeal of Governor Grimes, to which we have alluded; we give a portion of his own words, and hope they will not be forgotten by any one, but acted upon, not only in Iowa, but in every State of our glorious Union; and most especially would we commend them to those who regard the best interests of our own NOBLE EUREKA STATE. The Governor, in speaking of the wants of the State, says:

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. These wants can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that a University fund be appropriated to establish a practical scientific or polytechnic school."

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—It is always a source of pleasure to every purchaser to enter a warehouse where every impression you receive carries conviction that you are doing business at "head quarters;" that you are receiving the best quality, and at fair prices. A purchaser is always better pleased to make a selection from a large and well assorted stock of a regular importer, than to go to those who have bought at second or third hand. We have now in our mind one warehouse at which we believe purchasers can be satisfied with a stock to select from, that ought to suit, as to the quantity, quality and price. For as to quantity, no one stock in our city can exceed it; and the quality speaks itself No. 1—the price being regular importers prices, purchasers can rely upon their being fair and equitable. We have been speaking of an agricultural warehouse known widely as Treadwell & Co., corner of Battery and California streets; and also known up-river as Treadwell & Co., of Marysville. A house of this character and standing should be widely known as possible, for they are evidences of prosperity in themselves. We wish our readers would visit their extensive warehouses, and we are sure they will be pleased in doing so.

State Agricultural Society.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society, met in convention at Sacramento, on the 2d inst. The following named gentlemen were present,—

C. I. HUCHINSON, President.
W. W. STOWE, Vice President,
J. L. L. F. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary.
O. C. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.
A. FRIERSON, Treasurer.
E. L. BEARD, Vice President, (by proxy.)

On motion of Mr. Stowe, the Recording Secretary was directed to procure a suitable book for the records of the Society.

Voted, That the Secretary be requested to prepare a Memorial to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and Assembly.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a List of Premiums to be submitted to this board on Wednesday evening next.

Messrs. Stowe, Frierson, and Wheeler were appointed this Committee. On motion, the President was added to the number.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the CALIFORNIA FARMER be the organ of this Society, and that the doings of the same, with all notices of its meetings, be published therein.

On motion of Mr. Stowe, it was

Resolved, That Hon. C. W. Cook be elected an honorary member of this Society.

On motion, adjourned to Wednesday evening, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock.

O. C. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

Patent Office Seeds.

SACRAMENTO, JAN. 27, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having just received from the Patent Office at Washington, a small assortment of seeds, selected in England by the agent of the office, I shall be happy to distribute the same to such professional and amateur gardeners as may wish to test their value in our interesting soil and climate. A small quantity of the celebrated "Soule Wheat" is among the collection. Communications (post-paid,) or personal calls at Tenth street, between F and G, will be received and answered with promptness and pleasure.

Yours very truly,

O. C. WHEELER.

NOTE.—We commend the above kind notice to all our readers. It is worthy their attention, as emanating from the right spirit. We have received some of the same kind from the patent office, and know them to be worthy the trial. We also received some through the politeness of Mr. W., and recommend our friends to go and visit this gentleman. That will be much better than sending, besides seeing a fine and well cultivated nursery and gardens, made so by untiring industry and attention. They will find pleasure and profit, and receive instructions from one of our best amateur cultivators in the country. For we can say, with truth, that the grounds of Rev. Mr. Wheeler give evidence of what can be done; besides, it is worth a ride of many miles to obtain such trees and other articles as can be found in that Excelsior Nursery, to which card we refer our readers.—En.

DR. GIBBON'S LECTURE AT SACRAMENTO.—Well may every citizen of our State be glad to note the advance making toward a better condition of society. In our cities, schools, lyceums, lectures, and libraries, are rapidly springing up, and education, improvement, and progress, is the watchword. This is well. We also notice, and with increased pleasure too, that our public men—our scientific men, and professional men of all classes, readily step forward to aid in all these public measures, and to their honor be it spoken.

The Pioneer Society of Sacramento, are now making rapid progress. They have able and efficient officers—are rapidly collecting a library and museum—have established a course of lectures of a high order. Already have lectures been delivered by Col. E. D. Baker, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Henry Gibbons, to large and appreciating audiences. Each lecturer by his knowledge and influence, has awakened an interest that gives assurance of permanence. It will ever be our pleasure to aid forward all such valuable auxiliaries to the permanence and prosperity of our cities, towns, and State.

MAINE LAW.—We understand the ladies in Calaveras Co. are circulating petitions for, and advocating the passage of a law similar to the Maine law, for the suppression of the liquor traffic in this State. If the ladies throughout the State move in this matter and demand of the Legislature such a law, we pity the Representative or Senator that dares to vote against it.

California Bacon, Hams and Pork.

How few are aware of the rapid progress that is now in operation for the entire independence of California. Our forefathers fought, bled and died to win their own independence from British tyranny and sway; but from that day we have been paying an annual sum of "tribute money" to the same British tyranny. We may talk as much as we please of independence, but there is no freedom so long as we look to them or receive of them what are esteemed as the necessities of life, or rather called necessities, although properly named extravagancies; and what was true of our forefathers in their efforts for independence, is true now as applied to ourselves in California. We need not talk of independence so long as we are so dependent upon other States for what we could easily raise or manufacture within our own borders.

We rejoice to know the struggle for independence is commencing in earnest. Many new and valuable kinds of products are daily brought to light, also new inventions, and important discoveries—all tending to independence. Among those recently brought to view we note bacon sides, hams and salted pork and beef.

On our last trip to Sacramento we called at the Phoenix Market, carried on by John Bosler, and were requested to notice the samples of very fine "smoked hams, bacon sides, salt pork, beef, &c," all cured by this gentleman at Sacramento. Mr. B. also showed us the finest pork we have ever seen in California—a splendid hog, only ten months old, and weighing when dressed 330 lbs., raised near the city by him. The sides were very deep, thick, hard and fat; and those "spare ribs!" the very thoughts of one roasted, with cranberry sauce to match, seemed delicious. Well what is California coming to? We answer to her true position. Independence, when she shall raise, produce, and manufacture enough for all her wants, and keep her gold dust at home to build up the State.

Festivities at Sacramento.

ALTHOUGH San Francisco is the metropolis of our State, it is not the capital—and although the commercial emporium, yet Sacramento can and does offer opportunities of a social nature equal if not superior, to any city in our State.

We do not fear contradiction when we assert that the extent and influence of social life and enjoyments are more widely felt at Sacramento than elsewhere in California. Fashionable life, etiquette, wealth, and fashion, may have a greater preponderance at the "Bay City," but the "Queen City of the Plains," will wear the crown in all the widely extended influences of refined social life. The family circle, the pleasant intercourse of neighborhoods, and the charms of social parties of pleasure, here present a degree of rational enjoyment no where else to be found upon the Pacific coast.

When we speak of the public gatherings, and the literary and scientific meetings, we cannot but remark that they are encouraged and graced by the society of large numbers of intelligent women. To the large public balls and parties of Sacramento also, one can go without that fear to check the enjoyment, which is too frequently engendered in most such assemblages elsewhere, for in no place of the same number of inhabitants can a public ball be conducted with such full assurance of pleasure.

Under these features it is pleasant to notice the "Citizen's Ball" announced for the 8th inst. It will most assuredly be one of the most interesting assemblies of pleasure yet presented to the citizens of this favored city. The managers are composed of some of the first citizens of the place, and all the arrangements are of the highest and most refined character; and there can be no question but all who attend will enjoy themselves.

CALIFORNIA TOBACCO.—Some time since we received fine samples of tobacco from S. S. Turner, Esq., grown at Sonoma. This tobacco is of excellent quality, and is said by judges to be of extra quality. Recently we have received a parcel of very handsome cigars, manufactured from the leaf by H. L. Gassert. These cigars have been seen and tested and pronounced of very superior quality. Samples of tobacco and cigars can be seen at our office.

TAME PIGEONS.—A large number of these domestic birds are now offered for sale at \$2.25 per pair. It is said to be very easy to raise these birds in this country, and they find ready sale. We would advise our friends the farmers to think of this.

We are under obligations to our friends of the Noisy Carrier's Hall, for the N. Y. Tribune and Herald, and the Boston Journal, received by the Uncle Sam.

The Climate of California

The most beautiful country of California, especially her winter country, was never more enjoyed than it has been the present season. Heaven never sent forth a kinder June, with the breath of roses ever breathed a sweeter breeze than is now enjoyed in the central portions of our State. The Sacramento valley, with her balmy atmosphere and her bright moonlight, seems to rival the vases of Italy with all their fabled beauty;—but we refrain further words.

We were on the prairies of Sacramento a few days since, and had enjoyed the delicious weather there, and felt inclined to speak in the fulness of our admiration of it, when our eye fell upon the following beautiful thoughts, as expressed by a correspondent of the Sacramento Union. Their beauty, truthfulness and originality, so quickly obliterated our own humble description, that we laid down our pen, and quickly catching the inspiration, became convinced that we were not touching our own thoughts with too high a coloring. We feel confident our readers will enjoy, as we have, the "pencilings" here copied, and feel assured that however gloomy the world may appear to them, though the "rafters shall be a great way off," when they begin to read, they will not fail to say they are nearer heaven than when they began; for unless the heart be too cold they will see the "blue break of beauty," peering through the rafters:

It is one of the loveliest days that ever strayed out of heaven! A breath of Paradise was never purer than the atmosphere that now rests upon the valley of Sacramento. The mildness of this delightful day has wooed me forth, and I have enjoyed an unusual lengthy stroll upon the banks of as lovely a river as ever slumbered beneath the skies of Scotia. Beautiful aquatic palaces glide along its swelling bosom, richly freighted with the wealth of kingdoms, and noble hearts, who have come to plant their standard in this Eden of the west. See! here is one just passing, her decks are swarming with mankind in all its confidence, strength and pride, woman in all the dignity of matronly virtue, and childhood before whom is only the unclouded brightness of life's early dawn. The piercing whistle, which but a moment ago heralded its approach, has died away in the distance, and the phantom of the "Flying Dutchman" looms up before the mind's eye. The snow-capped Sierra Nevadas with the setting sun pouring a golden flood upon their dappled sides, stretches far away in the distance, their gigantic, cone-like peaks, pointing heavenward, as if in adoration of the Being who called them forth. They are no less objects of interest to me than these graceful sea gulls, dipping their tiny wings in the silvery wave. The same hand that fashioned and sways the universe, takes cognizance of birds and flowers, and the meanness of created things claims the same affinity with the Father as ourselves.

The "Castle of Indolence," to which I always move in the spring, has already claimed me for an occupant. How can I work within doors, or shut myself up in a gloomy study, when there are so many nooks and crevices in dame Nature's dominions unexplored; so many kind friends to show me this and that place of interest; such a vast expanse of blue sky, unbroken by a single cloud; above me, the mellow moonlight with its rich and soothing shades; the music of the early birds and the balmy spring breeze? With them come old memories and sacred. The past, with its "sweet and bitter fancies," comes back, and delightful associations cluster around the heart, as my spirit's bark bounds back o'er the ocean of memory, and moors itself in some little silvery strand at my mother's knee. The swelling surf, the angry billows which have assailed it these many years are all forgotten; nor wave, nor ripple mars the sheen as the little shallop glides lightly o'er the glassy surface. I live in her peaceful smile and repeat over again the many useful and beautiful things I learned from her lips. The smiles of infancy, the gambols of girlhood, the sweet and happy hours of riper years, are recalled with such distinct vividness that it seems almost an impossible duty that years have intervened and that I now occupy a middle round in the "sadder of life."

Heaven never seems so near as on such a day as this—its blue arches loom low—we can almost grasp the rafters! Bye and bye, the weight of years will rest upon us; we shall glide away and earth will know no more; we shall be looking for a place to rest.

Death does not fear the sunshine; the rustle of myrads of leaves is not startled by its light. The sun's rays, which have hitherto been a source of joy, now become a source of sorrow, as if the rustle of leaves were a death knell. The rustle of leaves is a death knell, and the rustle of leaves is a death knell.

Heaven never seems so near as on such a day as this—its blue arches loom low—we can almost grasp the rafters! Bye and bye, the weight of years will rest upon us; we shall glide away and earth will know no more; we shall be looking for a place to rest.

What Papers do You Send Home?

It is "Steamer" and I must go and get some papers to send home that our friends may know how we are getting along here. I have in time to write and I must therefore send some papers. But what papers shall I send? Father is a democrat, but mother is a whig!—then uncle and brothers are "Know Nothings," while sisters all love music, paintings, and flowers! I have it! I'll send the "California Farmer." Politics ain't of much account, and I know they had all much rather know how we live—how we prosper—what we have to eat and drink—how our homes look, and where all attend church—who is married—who is dead, &c. This kind of news will prove much more acceptable to them than all the politics, recorder's court proceedings, sheriffs' sales, &c., in the world.

Yes, what our eastern friends want to know about is, human progress, improvement, home comforts, and such like, and I will therefore go and buy twenty copies of the "California Farmer," and mail to them—these will show them the real comforts, capabilities, and interest, of California.

Wise man that—we like such.—En.

HAPPY VALLEY FLOUR MILLS.—We have found much of interest and pleasure in an hour or so occasionally spent in examining the progress made in the various kinds of machinery adapted to the mills of this State. We like the spirit of rivalry now springing up among the various establishments of our State in regard to machinery. Such rivalry will be of great benefit to all, for the best machinery will produce the best flour, and at the least cost—and this benefits the consumer. Among the various kinds of improvements recently introduced into our milling establishments, are the improved smut mills of Ingham's make. They are now esteemed among the greatest improvements yet known in this department, and at this mill one is in successful operation. The Happy Valley Mills have very important and valuable improvements in each branch of their business, and the flour from these mills is taking high rank. In addition to flouring, they have introduced a new mill for preparing Indian corn into hominy, grits, Indian meal, &c., and also various kinds of family meals. To all who feel interested, it will be very interesting to visit these mills; Mr. Hall, the intelligent and gentlemanly miller, will take pleasure in showing every department. Messrs. Brooks & Langley are the proprietors.

THE SABBATH AT SACRAMENTO.—We learn that a most honorable effort has been made by the merchants and business men of that city to cause a proper observance of the Sabbath, and that over two hundred signatures were obtained of the principal and most influential merchants, and that many of the Jew merchants also cheerfully signed it, in order to have the public good observed. This petition, we are informed, was laid upon the table of the common council, and although effort has been made to bring the matter up for action it cannot be effected. Most sincerely do we regret to learn this, for no city, we had hoped, would more readily and cheerfully sustain a proper regard for the Sabbath than Sacramento. We vain would hope that some good excuse can be offered for neglecting so important a subject. We shall keep it in view, and if we find that this wish of the citizens is still unfulfilled, we shall make it known and then we hope citizens will know their duty and perform it for the people are dependent on it, and their petitions must be heard.

INGHAM'S SALT MILL.—In a recent visit to Sacramento, we were attracted to the works of Mr. Ingham, to examine his new *Salt Mill*.

It is a valuable invention, and is a first class article, and is a first class article. It is a first class article, and is a first class article.

The grainers are a very rare and valuable article, and is a first class article. It is a first class article, and is a first class article.

It is a first class article, and is a first class article. It is a first class article, and is a first class article.

EASTERN ADVERTISEMENTS.—We have, on a former occasion called the attention of our friends in the old State, to the advantage that would accrue to them by having their business cards or advertisements, inserted in the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal now goes into every county in this State, and in Oregon and Washington Territories; it is also circulated in all the leading towns and cities. All manufacturers of agricultural implements, inventors of patent rights, proprietors of seed warehouses, of nurseries, in short of all branches of business of importance, should not fail to have their business advertised in our paper—the "Pet Paper" of California, as our neighbors of the State Journal, are pleased to term it,—and what the Journal says must be true. The Journal being the favorite of so large a portion of the State, to be considered by it the "Pet Paper," adds to the compliment paid us, as delicate a flavor as does the "Redding Sauce" to an epicure's dinner.

From these statements, all can readily see the inducements which our journal presents as an advertising medium.

FAVORS RECEIVED AND CONTINUED.—Constantly and continually we are under obligations to friends, personal friends, and friends of the great interest we advocate, to whom, although strangers to us, we feel grateful.

To several gentlemen who have in our absence left samples of the products of California, at our office, we have been much and kindly indebted.

To our delegation in Congress we are under many obligations for favors of great value.

It is so common to name the attentive messengers of our two famous express, that it would seem stereotyped, were it not for the fact that they are still continuing to confer favors, and always have something new. There is our friend Haskell, of Adams & Co., like Biddle of the old U. S. Bank, "smiling as a summer's morning;" always ready, up or down river, with a word or a smile, and a bit of news. Then there is Howard, of Wells, Fargo & Co., a lineal descendant of the "benevolent man," and like him, he is always ready. For the kindness we have received of each we are grateful.

FINE GARMENTS.—We frequently notice dashing advertisements and laudatory puffs of fashionable and splendid styles of clothing, something superior to anything ever seen before, but as the times are said to be hard, and money scarce, and as our farmers do not need such very fashionable garments, and as we are for everything that tends to advance our agricultural brethren, both in appearance and interest—and as we wish them to dress as well as any other class in the community, we do advise them to go to Messrs. Keyes & Co.'s well furnished rooms corner J and Second streets, Sacramento city, and they will find garments of every kind and quality, and which can in truth be styled fine garments—and when we speak of such we mean what we say. No establishment in this State can exhibit a more complete stock of garments of every style than can Messrs. Keyes & Co. of Sacramento; and when we speak of style, we care not how genteel a person may be, if he is a gentleman of taste Keyes & Co. can suit him in every article of a gentleman's wardrobe. Reader! go and judge for yourself.

SEEDLING POTATOES.—By reference to the various agricultural journals of the eastern States, it will be perceived that great interest is felt in the production of new varieties of potatoes for sale. This is all important and we trust our farmers will give attention to this subject. We have in the State a few varieties of potatoes, and especially the "Maine Wonder," "Piedmont," "Golden Wonder," "Blue Wonder," "Red Wonder," "White Wonder," "Black Wonder," "Green Wonder," "Purple Wonder," "Brown Wonder," "Orange Wonder," "Yellow Wonder," "Pink Wonder," "Lavender Wonder," "Crimson Wonder," "Violet Wonder," "Indigo Wonder," "Mauve Wonder," "Cyan Wonder," "Magenta Wonder," "Carmine Wonder," "Cobalt Wonder," "Navy Blue Wonder," "Slate Wonder," "Steel Wonder," "Gun Metal Wonder," "Bronze Wonder," "Copper Wonder," "Gold Wonder," "Silver Wonder," "Platinum Wonder," "Iridium Wonder," "Rhodium Wonder," "Palladium Wonder," "Osmium Wonder," "Ruthenium Wonder," "Rhenium Wonder," "Cadmium Wonder," "Zinc Wonder," "Nickel Wonder," "Cobalt Wonder," "Iron Wonder," "Steel Wonder," "Copper Wonder," "Bronze Wonder," "Gold Wonder," "Silver Wonder," "Platinum Wonder," "Iridium Wonder," "Rhodium Wonder," "Palladium Wonder," "Osmium Wonder," "Ruthenium Wonder," "Rhenium Wonder," "Cadmium 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To the Readers of the California Farmer.

THE annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either graze our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil," which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACDONALD, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
W. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANDUS FRIERSON, "
JOHN M. HORN, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD, "
H. CHANNING BEALS, "
TILDEN & LITTLE, "
DAVIS & CO., "
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES, "
SIM & CO., "
W. S. CHRYSLER & CO., "
S. H. MEER, "
JUDGE McHENRY, "
C. V. GILLESPIE, "
J. ROOT, "
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO., "
TREADWELL & CO., "
D. B. RISINA, "

Horticultural Department.

Examine your Fruit Trees.

THE TREES IN CONVENTION.

WE are persuaded that more trees die of the laziness or carelessness of their owners than from all other causes united. Were they gifted with tongues, and assembled in convention, we think there would be indignant remonstrance at their untimely "taking off," and the cause of their death would almost invariably be laid at the grower's door. Whether such a convention has actually been held or not, we do not presume to affirm; but we find among our editorial notes, reports of speeches said to have been delivered at such a tree meeting. It seems the orchard and garden trees took a hint from the "Joint-worm Convention" held sometime this last summer, down South, which they saw reported in the papers, and thought if the field insects could muster a gathering, it was fair for them to be up and doing. So a meeting was called at Pomological Hall, to protest against death's doings, and to devise ways and means to promote the longevity of the race. The notes state that the meeting was unusually lull, and that the natives of the orchard were all astonished at their own strength and numbers. The chief speakers were invalids, who bore in their persons unequivocal evidence of harsh usage and neglect. A venerable gentleman, by the name of Apple, was among the first to address the chair. There was a terrible stoop in his shoulders, and a sad crook in his limbs, occasioned by the heavy burdens he had borne. His collar was perforated with holes, and little piles of saw-dust lay about him as if he were about to make a saw-dust pudding, instead of a speech.

"You see, gentlemen," said he, "that if this convention had been held a little later, I should not have been here to attend it. This is my last speech, as it happens to be my first. I speak from the horrors of the grave, and trust, therefore, that my words will be heeded. You see in me the marks of premature age, that I am honey-combed by the borer, and am soon to go the way of all trees. I might have continued my useful labors for generations to come, had I not been over-tasked with burdens, and had my friends seasonably guarded me against my enemies. But not a finger did they lift to ront the caterpillars from their nests, or to save me from the ravages of the canker-worm. Year after year violence was done to my taste in dress, and instead of the beautiful green I most delighted in, I was forced to put on russet and dingy brown in mid-summer. The borers seized me by the collar and plied me with their instruments of death, and not a soul of the bipeds that thrived on the fruits of my toil thought it worth while to knock out their teeth. I cannot stand it much longer. I move you sir, that we appoint a committee to draw up a remonstrance, in view of our common grievances.

A short-legged gentleman next arose, and was introduced to the audience as Mr. Pear. Some called him a dwarf, but he did not relish the name, and always feigned youthfulness to account for the lack of length in his perpendiculars. His coat was a pepper-and-salt hue, and some called him a scaly fellow.

"I rise," said he, "to second the motion of my friend, Mr. Apple, and I do it all the more cheerfully, because I have certain grievances of my own that call for relief. It is enough to bring blight and mildew upon my body, that has the susceptible soul of a pear within him, to be treated as I am. Because I happen to be a modest gentleman, and am willing to take lodgings with my country friend Mr. Quince, I am treated as a person of small consequence, and am jammed into quarters close enough to breed distempers of all kinds. Instead of the great ado men make about the blight, the only wonder is that the race was not all blighted long ago. I am a wonder to myself when I remember the usage I have survived. At first I was over-fed, and dosed with stimulants, that I might grow rapidly and gratify my owner's cupidity with a large crop of fruit. My limbs had no opportunity to harden, and the first killing frost sloughed them off every winter. Then I began to bear, and that was the end of my suffering. I can now scarce get nourishment enough to make fruit, and as to making wood, it is impossible as a new creation. I am prematurely old, mossy, hide-bound, and to top all, covered with scale-bugs, that are sapping my life. Not one of the ingrates whom I have annually feasted with my dainties, has had the manliness to touch me with potash or soda, and rout these enemies. I shall go for the motion."

Mr. Peach was on his feet in a twinkling, and said that, "the grievances presented by the gentlemen that preceded him, were milk-and-water tales in comparison with the abuse which had been heaped upon him. If the age of martyrs was not already passed, he would readily pass as the John Rogers of his race, save that, to make the case parallel, the wife and all the children should have been tortured with him." Here he gave a heetic cough by way of emphasis, and which showed that he was dealing with realities. "The abuse begins in my case previous to birth. We are bred as promiscuously as the fish, and the result of this low state of morals is, that the honor of the family is impeached, and every woman among us gets jealous and dies off with the yellows. When we were young, and had vigorous constitutions, we could get along with almost any fare and do good service. Our very hardness invoked neglect, and that treatment has become so chronic, that multitudes of us perish under the regimen. You see the worms have anticipated the feast of the grave in my case. I am attacked above ground, and my life-blood is flowing out

through their deadly wounds. No one thinks to be after these wretches with a stick or a—"

Here he was taken with a fit of coughing, and ruptured a blood vessel, which broke up the meeting.

The convention was timely, and the discussion was on home topics, as we discovered the first time we visited our own garden. There were the saw-dust piles about our apples and quinces. We took a sharp-pointed knife, and a piece of wire, and were immediately upon the track of these animal augurs, *auguring* so ill for their future usefulness. The white-livered wretches caught it for once, so that we shall have a clean conscience when the remonstrance of the convention comes to town. The pears, some of them, were covered with the white scale insects, which we soon scattered with a strong decoction of soft soap suds and a coarse brush. The peach trees we cleaned around the collar, cutting out the white worms that clustered under the oozing gum, and treating the wounds with a good covering of wood ashes. We saw, in a very short examination, that the speakers at the convention were manifestly dealing in home truths in their remarks. Possibly some of our readers may find their own gardens an illustration of the same truthfulness. At all events, it will be perfectly safe to examine your trees without delay—do not let them die of neglect.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

The Castor-Oil Plant.

THE castor-oil plant, (*Ricinus communis*), belongs to the Natural Order Euphorbiaceae, which consists of a collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, abounding with an arid, milky juice. The plants of this order grow in warm regions, especially in equinoctial America, and the interior of Africa, where they occur as trees or bushes or laetescant herbs, and often present the appearance of Cactuses, from which they are at once distinguished by their milky juice.

The castor-oil plant grows spontaneously in the East and West Indies, in Africa, and the southern parts of Europe. In the temperate and more northern counties of Europe and America it is a herbaceous annual, with a primrose or mealy stem, petiole-palmate leaves, and simple unisexual flowers, the male and female being present on the same plant. The fruit consists of numerous clusters of thorny three-seeded capsules. The plant grows from three to eight feet in height, but the first frosts of autumn destroy it. In more southern latitudes, where the climate is warmer, the stem of the castor-oil plant is ligneous and it assumes a shrubby and sometimes even an arborescent growth, attaining to a height of from twenty to thirty feet.

At Ville-franche, near Nice, there were, in 1818, specimens in the open air about thirty feet high, which were the only arborescent species at that time growing in Europe. In the happy regions within the tropics, where the beams of the sun forever shine, the castor-oil plant takes its highest form of development; amongst the stately palms and arborescent ferns, it grows into a powerful and lofty tree, covering with an ample canopy of shade the browsing elephant, or the beautiful and ferocious tiger, the principal inhabitants of the woodland solitude.

The entire plant is possessed of active properties; but its medicinal virtues are chiefly contained in its seeds. These seeds, of which three are found in each capsule, are about the size of a small bean, obtuse at both ends, with a smooth, shining, marbled surface. The castor-oil is extracted from them.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

Trees and Flowers.

WE feel the irremediable destruction of flowers more than we do the stripping of trees and shrubs, because these appeal more than they to our protection and to our fondness.

We look up to trees as superiors, in whom reside Guardianship and protection. They teach us patience, endurance, and unwearied hope. We see them beaten bare by autumn storms, and perfectly content to stand bare. The moment the winter relents, they spring forth again, and all the summer long you hear them singing, but never do you hear a tree rehearse its wrongs. It forgets the past. It lives outwardly so long as it can, and then retreats within itself, patient to wait for better times. And we feel also, in the case of trees, something of the veneration which antiquity always inspires. They are old chronologers. They are older than the oldest living men. That old oak was an old oak when that crippled old man yonder was a boy, and it was an old tree in the days of his fathers. The faces that grimly hang upon our walls—the portraits of shadowy ancestors that long since have ceased to make a noise in the world—these very old faces, in generations gone by, used to look up into these fresh and hearty trees that carry themselves so youthfully, and marvel how high they were, and wonder that little birds were not afraid of falling down off from their perilously high branches. The annual changes of trees are therefore devoid of the sense of death. Leaves die. We pity them. But trees do not die. They undress. They sleep in naked majesty. What time they will, when the south wind blows its horn among the hills, they rouse themselves and put on again their robes, and go forth as at other times.

It is not so with flowers. They are like little infant children. They look up to us for protection. They have no life that lasts. When they are stricken they make no resistance. They utterly die. And it is a real pain that we do not choose to encounter, to go out after the first frost stroke, and see all the plants which we have nursed and fondled, not gone, but lying there in colors so disgraceful to their former beauty. All

these fine-edged leaves, these delicate lineations, these exquisite lines and shades of color, these matchless forms and symmetries, whatever is superlative in fineness, delicacy, variety, profusion, gorgeous richness, now lying a heap of undistinguishable decay and loathsomeness. The dank smell of decomposing vegetation drives you from your garden as from a grave-yard. The brilliant generous verbenas, the pansies and graceful fuchsias, the geraniums, the murrinidias, the tufted ageratum, and the other scores which blossom all the summer long, from which you had gathered hundreds of bunches of flowers, to cheer your parlor, to inspire your pen while writing, to furnish you silent loving company as you walked about among frigid men or barren things, they have here all gone to corruption before your eyes.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Experiments in Wheat Culture.

A WELL known English agricultural writer, Cuthbert W. Johnson, in an article on the Wheat Crop, in the September number of the Farmer's Magazine, says:

Now there are one or two facts which have been produced within the last two or three years, which are well worthy of the farmer's attention—not as offering certain rules for our imitation on all soils and in every situation, but as affording valuable suggestions for new experimental courses of inquiry. It is pretty certain that the best state to which the soil should be brought for the reception of the seed-wheat, is not in all cases well determined. At the July gathering at Mr. Mechi's farm, some fine specimens of wheat ears were produced by Mr. Piper, of Colne Engaine, grown on land which had not been plowed for several years, and yet had, with the aid of top-dressings of soot and other artificial manures, produced good crops of wheat every year: here was the result from an undisturbed soil. On the other hand, we have the equally successful, yet opposite practice of Mr. Smith, of Lois Weedon, who follows for wheat every other year—still growing wheat and wheat only, year after year. His practice he briefly describes as follows: "I divide my field into lands five feet wide. In the centre of each land I drop or drill my seed in triple rows, one foot apart, thus leaving a fallow interval of three feet between each triple row. When the plant is up, I trench the intervals with the fork easily, taking my spits about three inches from the wheat; and at spring and during summer I clean them with the blades of the sharp-cutting horse-hoe, and keep them open with the tines of the scutler. Every year, in short, I trench and cultivate two and a half feet of the five for the succeeding crop, and leave the other two and a half for that which is growing. One moiety of each acre is thus in wheat, and the other moiety fallow; and, the average yield of that half acre is thirty-four bushels, surpassing the average yield of a whole acre on the common plan." Why wheat should be thus grown for a series of years on the same land with success in Essex and in Northamptonshire, and in one place by constantly stirring the soil, and in the other locality by never plowing, but by merely hoeing the seed in, and hoeing it afterwards for the removal of weeds, certainly seems to be phenomena worthy of our careful study, when we are considering the state of the soil the best adapted for the growth of wheat.

Agriculture the Only Real Source of Wealth.

A WRITER in the Mark-Lane Express, maintains the position that commerce and manufactures must ever be secondary to the cultivation of the soil, and that the latter is not only the most important of all the industrial pursuits of man, but also the only real source of wealth. In proof of the truth of this position he compares the nature and results of other industrial pursuits with that of the cultivation of the soil. It may tend to elevate the business of the farmer, both in his own estimate and in that of others, to consider some of the principal points and features in this comparison. For this purpose we present a brief outline of them to the American reader.

First, as to commerce. There is nothing produced by commerce, its office being merely the barter of commodities. And whether this barter takes place between one country and another, or between individuals of the same country, it is but an exchange of equivalents. Hence it is to be regarded as a mere medium for the distribution or circulation of wealth, and not as in any way contributing to its existence or production. Then as to manufactures, there is no matter produced which did not previously exist, their office being only to convert material previously existing into forms of greater utility or convenience. Mining, at first sight, may appear to have a greater claim to the production of wealth, but does not, in reality, produce anything which did not before exist, every pound of coal, iron, silver or gold, having previously existed in the bowels of the earth before being taken from them. Agriculture alone affords an increase of matter; and the surplus of over the cost of production constitutes the only increase of real wealth or capital. But however true this may be, it must be remembered that commerce by the exchange of commodities, and manufactures by giving to the matters produced by agriculture a more useful form, are greatly conducive to the aggrandizement of nations; and to the convenience and comfort of their population.

THEOLOGY in a NUTSHELL.—A very young child, whose kind and pious mother had early taught him the being and power of God, was asked, "How many Gods are there?" "One," said the little boy. "How do you know that?" inquired his sister. "Because," replied he, "there is no room for any more, for He fills every where."

FROM THE EAST.

The steamship *Uncle Sam* arrived at this port Sunday afternoon, bringing advices from New York to Jan. 12, and 500 passengers. The time made is only 33 days 6 hours from Europe, 23 days from New York, and 20 from New Orleans.

In Congress, Hon. M. S. Latham made a lengthy and elaborate speech on the Pacific Railroad bill in the House of Representatives, Jan. 9, which is commended as very able and eloquent. In the Senate, Jan. 11, the bill was referred to a special committee, and ordered printed.

The bill for a telegraph to the Pacific is before the House, reported from the committee on territories.

James Harlan, whig, has been elected U. S. Senator Iowa, to succeed Gen. A. C. Dodge.

W. H. Barras has been appointed District Attorney of Oregon Territory, and Samuel Dexter, of Maryland, Marshall of Kansas Territory.

Gardner, the Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural message, made a full enunciation of the principles of the party which elected him.

The steamer *Ben Franklin* was fired into by the commander of the fort at St. Thomas on the 21st Dec. She had been chartered by the British Mail Steamship Company to convey mails and passengers to Barbadoes. The outrage called forth a firm protest from the American Consul Hajor Helm, to Gov. Berg.

Late accounts from Mexico state that a large trade is being carried on in mother of pearl shell, at La Paz, Lower California. A Hamburg bark had left with a full cargo.

Anson P. Morrill was on the 5th Jan. elected Governor of Maine by the Legislature. He received the unanimous vote of the Senate.

FROM EUROPE.

No change has taken place at Sebastopol. Reinforcements, amounting in all to 18,000 men, had been received by the allies by December 18, and 5,000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The French had mounted their batteries on the third parallel. On the night of the 6th, the Russians evacuated the redoubts at Balaklava, carrying with them eighty-five pieces of artillery. By the 15th the damage done by the rain to the allies' works had been repaired. It is said that the Russians have removed part of their artillery to the ships, twenty-two of which are equipped for sea. Forts took place frequently, but the Russians were generally repulsed. Gen. Menschikoff was sick, and the command had devolved on Osten Sacken. The Czar's sons have returned to St. Petersburg.

The Czar is concentrating troops round Moscow and on the Austrian frontier—looking, it is said, to the possibility of a decided rupture with Austria.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held on the 28th of December, at Lord Westmoreland's office in Vienna. The ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff) were to take part in the discussion. The conference is to be "of a positive character."

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* sailed from Marseilles on the 21st Dec., with 1,640 men of the 18th French regiment of the line, for the Crimea. The *Arabia* attracted much attention at Marseilles.

The event of the week is the speech of the Emperor of France, which makes no allusion to any prospect of peace, and is followed up by a loan of five hundred millions of francs. There has been an important diplomatic conference at Vienna. The Prussian mission to England proves to have been of no importance. The bill for the enlistment of foreigners into the British service has passed into law. Parliament has adjourned.

The very latest dates from the Crimea (Dec. 20.) state that it is confidently asserted that the resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack Menschikoff.

The late report of the Grand Jury states that San Francisco contains 60,000 persons, and property to the amount of \$60,000,000; equal to \$1,000 to every man, woman, and child.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31—Ham bark *Herman*, Hanning, Hamburg, 150 days, via Valparaiso 44 days, with m/c.
Br bark *Macabuso*, Putt, Rio Janeiro, 124 days; m/cso.
Br bark *Hiram*, Besodo, Bordeaux, 165 days; m/cso.
Schr *Exeter*, Watson, Fort Quetton, 16 days; m/cso.
Feb. 1—Steamship *Columbia*, Dahl, Oregon, 60 hrs; pass, etc.
Clipper *Schr Wanderer*, Virgin, Punta Arenas, 48 days, with cedar and mahogany.
Feb. 5—Nic steamship *Uncle Sam*, Baldwin, San Juan, 12 days; with passengers, m/cso, etc.
Feb. 6—Brig *J S Cabot*, West, Humboldt Bay, 11 days; lumber.
Schr *Adeline*, Hungen, Hodege, 36 hours; produce.
Feb. 6—Brig *Santa Anna*, Cornu, Honolulu, 20 days; m/cso, and 15 passengers.
Schr *Sea Serpent*, Fish, San Luis Obispo, via Monterey, 2 days; with granite.
Schr *Olivia*, Thomas, Monterey, 2 days; 900 sacks potatoes.
CLEANINGS.
Jan. 31—Steamships John L. Stephens, Pearson, for Panama; Golden Age, Watson, for Dover, Maine.
Feb. 1—Steamship *America*, Haley, for San Diego; Chile ship *America*, Mutton, Talcahuano.
Feb. 2, 3, 5, and 6, no clearances.
Feb. 6—SAILED—Clipper ship *Osborne* Howes, Kelly, Callao; *Schr Wanderer*, Virgin, ports in the Pacific.

MARRIED.

On the 29th Jan., at Michigan Bar, Joseph W. Houston and Miss Sarah E. Jones, both from Dover, Maine.
On the 29th Jan., by Rev. E. Marchant, Ekanah Payne and Miss Matilda C. Robinson, both of Sacramento.
On the 30th Jan., by Rev. E. Marchant, J. Soren Monre, of San Jose Mission, and Miss Elvira T. Pough, of Sacramento.
On the 31st Jan., in Oakland, Charles Watrous, E-g, of New London, Conn., and Miss Ruth A. Wilson, of Glens Falls, N.Y.
On the 1st Feb., in the city, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Garret J. Byrne and Miss Annie M. Lord.
On the 1st Feb., in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Eluck, Lewis V. H. Howell, of San Francisco, and Miss Althia E. Walker, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 3d Feb., in this city, Mrs. Beggs, aged 28 years, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland.
On the 4th Feb., in this city, at the International Hotel, Kate Mallory, daughter of F. M. and Frances A. M. Case, aged 14 months.
On the 25th Jan., in Grass Valley, of consumption, Elias Cochran, aged 34 years.
On the 30th Jan., in Stockton, Henry S. Mortoo, of consumption, in the 36th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY. They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, fall to reach us regularly.
4-v3 WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.
WARREN & SON.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUYSSOT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.
It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all in fect matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and non-sickening disease.

SCABIFUL, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.
Purchasers will place be careful to ask for and take none other but Dr. Guyssot's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.
For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable *Smartest* Outer Coat, decidedly the one in New York; Paleot, Tailcoat, Cloak, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Pants, Silk Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimeres and Vellings, Boley and Simon's Clothes and Dueskins, for our custom department.
Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!
WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—
CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Altringham;
CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Also Received.
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
v3-6 Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased of this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wanted.
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
No. 53 Montgomery Block, (Third Floor.)
Corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.
ORDERS for ALL KINDS OF HELP, will be furnished without delay. Private Families, Merchants, Contractors, Farmers, Hotels, Mechanics, Milliners, Dress-makers, and others wanting help of any kind, may rest assured of being supplied free of charge. By pursuing an honorable course towards both employer and employee, we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Those in want of situations can be supplied by calling at our Office.
[v3-5lm] W. H. HALE & CO.

New and Rare Seeds.
WE have received from Paris, by late steamer, an invoice of New and Rare Garden Seed—varieties never before introduced here. Market gardeners will find them very desirable.
WARREN & SON.

Hydraulic Pumps.
AN invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office.
WARREN & SON.

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
v3-5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.
THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straws, white caps, and all other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the sound and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgekins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.
Those building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.
Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received: others can be referred to in quantities:
This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.
WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Fine street, San Francisco. v3-5
San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.
FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.
A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. HESTON has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders at almost any amount.
For particulars address
J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

Artisan Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made. S. VAN DYKE, having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to the following: Palm, San Jose; R. S. Ellis, of Hayward & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Can, 137 Jack-on street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty. All orders left at the "Wheat Churn" will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be drawn, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Refused for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.
Remember—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. v3-5

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches.
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.
They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Notroguea, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 612

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, and all kinds of Imported Goods, and for sale—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pollevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Saignet do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton do, 1805
5 pucbions pure Scotch Whisky,
15 bbls Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrd's Champagne Cider,
50 huckets Imperial Champagne,
100 huckets fancy Brand Brandy and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Gracoco, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 1m

FLOURING MILLS.

HENRY POLLEY, R. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD.
POLLEY & CO.,
BAY STATE MILLS,
N street, between Front and Second.
BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,
Corner of Front and K streets, Sacramento.
MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is dispensed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v3-1

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Melus streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.
Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.
A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!
THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILL STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.
A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.
Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.
For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. THIBTS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery of ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHEN AND OIL.
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN M'HENRY, JAS R. TOWNSEND, JIHAM C. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
San Francisco, Cal.
Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington street—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHEN MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPHEN AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scentling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 ft

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS V. SAWYER.
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Milling and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sledge Bakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T. T. Physician for Women and Children. 22

WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING!
WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.
Also,
Every description Fine Furs, Gauds; Flan Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO., would call to invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-4if

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS OF Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gracers, Saddlers, Tanners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.



**COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,**

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no one shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

**SOUTHWICK & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.**

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz.:

The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 of the best MILCH COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, Milk Wagon, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Will of the same, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of milking the Cows. The whole will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the time it is known who is the lucky one. The above described property makes up the

First Grand Prize.....	\$30,000
2d Grand Prize, 20 Slugs.....	1,000
3d Grand Prize, 10 Slugs.....	500
4th, A Match span of Saddle Horses.....	1,000
5th, 1 Bay Buggy Mare.....	300
6th, 1 Grey Pony.....	100
7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOTS, ranging on Val, each containing five acres, and valued at \$1,500 each.....	15,000
17th, 1 Heavy Gold Hunting Watch.....	200
18th, 1 Heavy Gold Hunting Watch.....	175
19th, 1 Heavy Gold Hunting Watch.....	150
20th, 1 Heavy Gold Hunting Watch and fob chain.....	125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$48,510.
The Lots all stand in Y street, Sacramento, and are included under one cultivation. Further details, and possession given. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the property are well known to the people of Sacramento and vicinity, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.
We the undersigned, being well acquainted with the proprietors of the above Raffle, and the Property offered to the public in the same, have much pleasure in recommending the Scheme to their favorable notice, and we have every confidence in its being conducted with integrity, and also consider the Property put up at a fair valuation.

W. S. CUTHBERT & CO., S. W. & F. R. BURKE,
JNO. M. RHOES, O. SIMMONS & CO.,
J. R. HARDENBURGH, WM. B. ROCHSTER,
ROOTH & CO., JOHN KIRK.
Tickets for \$1 each, and \$5 for every Day and Evening, at the principal office on Second street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking House.
* Tickets for sale at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

INDIAN MUMMY
ONE of the most remarkable specimens of primitive life and civilization ever discovered in the world, and the only one of its kind in California. It is the skeleton of a man, of the tribe of the "California Farmer," and is preserved in perfect condition. It is a valuable relic of the past, and is of great interest to the people of California. It is now on display at the California Farmer's office, and is open to the public.

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STEAMERS.

California a Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1855.

Departure from Vallejo at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Polt, master;

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
The W. G. HUNT will leave Saturdays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARYSVILLE.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barrell, master;

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk, master;

Steamer SOPHIE, E. G. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALTA AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3 1/2, and Alviso 9 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storehouse Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storehouse Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. R. CHENERY, President.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE new and splendid steamer QUEEN CITY, C. R. BARCLAY, master, will leave Pacific wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Marysville.

Freight to Sacramento \$3 per ton, until further notice. For further particulars, apply to

E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.

FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.

E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above Line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers To and from the various Steamboats.

One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the Boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for ONE DOLLAR.

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price, beyond those limits, \$1 50.

Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co.'s

MARTIN T. CHAMBERLYN, Proprietor.

California Stage Company.

Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.

STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee Juno, Georgetown, Placerville, Mammoth, Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Nohokanne Hall, Stockton, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:

Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.

Georgetown " " " 6 " " "

All other places " " " 6 1/2 " " "

Accommodation line for Marmon Island, 11 1/2 o'clock P. M.

We have also the best stage coaches, and the most attentive and careful drivers to them and their baggage.

Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.

JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.

J. P. DERRMAN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,

Second, between J and A streets, Sacramento.

THIS above Hotel, occupying a space of 80 by 150 feet, is in the most central part of the city, and is well supplied with every convenience for the accommodation of the public.

The Table will be found at all times supplied with the best of the market.

At the Reading Room can be found the latest papers of the State and the latest news from the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Billiard Saloon is well supplied with the best of the market.

The Bar will be found at all times supplied with the best of the market.

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The Billiard Saloon is well supplied with the best of the market.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:

1,000 Boston Pine,	at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	" 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine,	" 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson,	" 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	" 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling,	" 15 " "
1,000 Prolific Hambro,	" 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince,	" 15 " "
500 Crimson Crown,	" 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruiting qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;

or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

v34

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties; Strawberries, 7 varieties;

Pear do 44 do; Fig Trees;

Apple do 50 do; Timegranates;

Plum do 15 do; Vines;

Almonds do 6 do; Chestnuts;

Quinces do 2 do; Locust Trees, very large;

Cherry do many do; Rose Acacias, for hedges.

Grapes, 12 do; Osage Orange,

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand Fruit Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. De Lange, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

L. PREVOST & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.

FRESH and GENUINE, per "Express"—Just received and constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed,

100 " Red " "

60 " White " "

200 " Top Onions for sale.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854: Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Osage Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by

C. MORRILL, Druggist,

And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.

Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the best collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Strawberry Vines.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberry, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.

The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, standard, the best; Black Prince and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kind, all for sale low by

M. W. D. Jones.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and of other kinds of seed.

Orders by express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh.

For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,

811 Broadway, between W and S streets.

Strawberry Plants.

APRIL, 1855. Strawberry Vines, at \$1 per doz. Back

do \$1 per doz. Hovey's \$1 per doz. and \$1 per doz.

do \$1 per doz. Standard, do \$1 per doz. and \$1 per doz.

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AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Barr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter, with all the iron:

Smith's Patent Premium Sm it Machine;

Power and Hand Corn Mills;

Corn Shellers;

Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth

Varieties.

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

With cautious step, we tread our way through
This intricate world as other folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two;

For an excellent thing
Is a dollar or two,
No friend is so true
As a dollar or two;
Through country or town,
As we pass up and down,
No prospect so good
As a dollar or two!

Would you read yourself out the bachelor crew
And the hand of a pretty young female sue,
You must always be ready the handsome to do,
Although it will cost you a dollar or two.

Love's arrows are tipped
With a dollar or two,
And affections are gained
With a dollar or two;
The best aid you can meet
In advancing your suit,
Is a dollar or two!

Would wish your existence with faith to imbue,
And enroll in the ranks of the sanctified few,
To enjoy a good name; a well-enslaved pew,
You must freely down with a dollar or two.

The gospel is preached
For a dollar or two;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two;
You may sin sometimes,
But the worst of all crimes
Is, to find yourself short
Of a dollar or two.

CELEBRATED ENGLISH OAKS.—An English publication gives the following accounts of the most celebrated oaks in England: The oldest oak in England is supposed to be the Parliament Oak (from the tradition of Edward I. holding a parliament under its branches) in Climpstone Park, belonging to the Duke of Portland, the park being also the most ancient in the Island; it was a park before the Conquest, and was seized as such by the conqueror. The tree is supposed to be 1500 years old. The tallest oak in England was believed to be the property of the same nobleman; it was called the "Duke's Walking Stick," was higher than Westminster Abbey, and stood till of late years. The largest oak in this country is called the Calthrop Oak, Yorkshire; it measured seventy-eight feet in circumference where the trunk meets the ground. The "Three Shire Oak," at Worksop, is so called from its covering part of the counties of York, Nottingham and Derby. It had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, dropping over 767 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelons, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. Its bark brought £200, and its timber £670. In the mansion of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room 42 feet broad, and 227 feet long, the floor and wainscots of which were the production of a single oak tree, grown on the estate.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CHOATE.—At the trial of the salvage case of the bark Missouri, at Boston, the case in which a part of the cargo was embezzled by the masters of the two vessels on the Coast of Sumatra, one of the masters was examined as a witness, and disclosed the plan of embezzlement, and stated the inducements that were offered to him by the other master. He said that he objected at first, and told his comrade they would be found out and convicted, but was overborne by the assurances given him. Mr. Choate cross-examined him strictly and particularly as to what the inducements and assurances were. The witness had the appearance of holding back a little, but at last he said: "Well, sir, he told me that if we were found out, he could get Mr. Choate to defend us, and he would get us off if we were caught with the money in our boots." It was not five minutes nor ten minutes that it required to bring the audience back to a sober countenance. The counsel on the other side paid a tribute, in his closing argument, to the genius of Mr. Choate, the fame of which, extending to the antipodes, was relied upon as stronger than the law and the evidence.

In 1817 Lady Franklin produced and published a poem, from which the following is extracted. It is said that this poem brought about her acquaintance and final marriage with Sir John. There appears a strange agreement between his ultimate sad fate and the ideas expressed in the production:

"Oh has their sight

Been straitened o'er growing realms of dreary white,
While each clear iceberg floating o'er the main,
Boomed a white sail and waxed hope again;
Till faded outcasts both of heaven and man,
E'en to their hearts the piercing coldness ran;
O'er blasted fields they rolled their suffering eyes,
And saw the victims of the upstaring skies."

It was Napoleon who said, "Strange as it may appear, when I want any good head work done, I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable, with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his brain, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and free. In my observations of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and head go together."

JUST LIKE HIM.—The man "who is too poor to take a paper," has bought a slabsided dog, an old shot gun, and a twenty shilling gold watch. He educates his children in the street, and boards his Shanghai on his neighbors.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Fulton and Fourth streets, San Francisco, OFFICE—No. 170 Washington street.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camel: Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, of all the classes;
Fuschia, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arabidiums, Azaleas, Orleaners, Passifloras, Honey suckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1853 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.

(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Quince, from 1 50 to 2 50

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of the farmer and gardener, for years, has been the means of preserving his products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, of long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ac plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on big voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be sufficient.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time used the portable apparatus, extracting the moisture from Grain and Flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving the purity of the flour and the quality of the bread is extracted. It must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your machine is particularly worthy of notice, in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Americans is fast dying away, and that many patriotic large shippers both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,

I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvement. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the same in cartage will more than repay the expense of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

(17) W. H. SULLIVAN.

BANKERS.

David D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hitchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goddard & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macomber & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Union City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Conn. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest at one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity, so that the depositors desire to continue their deposit, the certificates will draw interest, and they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FRIDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLANCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, is sealed in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablets which one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

New York, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blanchford—

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.

Yours, &c.,

O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 31, 1853. }

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blanchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blanchford—

DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it well worth the trouble of procuring yours.

Yours, very respectfully,

RICH S. CORNING,
v3-4 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 3, 1853. }

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blanchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1853.

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I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it well worth the trouble of procuring yours.

Yours, very respectfully,

RICH S. CORNING,
v3-4 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Rogers, Noxon & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Rogers, Noxon & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Rogers, Noxon, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Smit Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse Rakes—together with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.

N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v35

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on pace with the Age and Times!



Hurray for Vane's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vane's who wishes to see PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can turn three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Transac crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard, and the Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mail, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other line, with the same security.

We also forward Transac on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from A-pannival by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

New York, Philadelphia,
Boston, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of St. Paul, Minn. Cleveland.
Union City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank Columbus, O.

In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:
San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Norman Islands,
Coloma, Placerville, Salmon Falls,
Greenhorn, Haughton, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Siskiyou counties. Through LANGTON & BROS.' Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:
Long Bar, Deer Creek Cross Ing, Park Bar,
Sierra Bar, Bridgeway S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kendree Bar, Sweetwater, Boston Bar,
Roose's Bar, Hays's Diggins, Hunt's Ranch,
Foster's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Wishow's Bar, Hess' Cross Ing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Oak Valley, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Indian Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Slackville, Frenchman's Bar, Indian Bar,
Cox's Bar, Miners' Diggins, D. Wainville,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Our Bills of Exchange can be procured at, and Treasury forwarded to, for shipment, from any of the above places. In all the above places we have *Irish Faith and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasures entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, in any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on G. I. Dist. Bars, Cohn and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

ADAMS & CO.

be needed. The invention of Mr. Caryl, however, has supplied the necessary means, and will this year convert 40,000 tons of straw into merchantable flax, and possibly a much larger amount.

"The principal growing States, many of which do it principally for the seed, are Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, Mississippi, and, indeed in most of the States it forms one of the products, although not so largely as in those named. There is probably sold in the city of New York, for the use of upholsterers and other purposes, of rotted and unrotted tow, not less than 5,000 bales per annum, in addition to that used in rope-making, cordage, &c.; and all of which, if required, may be converted into an article for spinning by the help of Mr. Caryl's invention."

CALIFORNIA NUTMEG.—Our readers have doubtless seen accounts going the rounds of the papers, of a California tree producing an aromatic fruit like the Nutmeg. Indeed, some of the writers have announced this nutmeg-like fruit, as the true Nutmeg of commerce; and it is therefore presumed, that those of our friends who happen to know the difference, in climate and natural productions, between the Moluccas, and the Sierras of Upper California, may have a curiosity to know what the "California Nutmeg" really is.

The tree belongs to the new Genus *Torreya*, of which, besides this California species, there is one found in Japan, and another in Middle Florida. The *Torreya Californica* is a beautiful evergreen conifer, more like the Hemlock or Yew than the Nutmeg tree of the East, though the fruit, or nut, has considerable resemblance to the Eastern spice, except in flavor; which, as it should be, is that of the terchinthinate Coniferae, in general.—*Chicago, Ill., Prairie Farmer.*

ZIMMERMAN WHEAT.—The St. Charles (Mo.) Reporter, notices as follows this new wheat, of which something was said in the Pike County Notes: "The Zimmerman wheat introduced in St. Charles county, by one of the best farmers from Maryland, about seven years ago, has proved to be the best variety of grain in the valley of the Mississippi. It is, when perfect, of a bright golden color, short, round grain, weighing from six to sixty-five pounds per bushel. It is said to be of strong straw, waiting longer on the farmer in harvest than any other variety. It produces flour of a rich cream color, free from specks, and always passes for extra. Upwards of forty thousand bushels have already been shipped from this county since harvest. One house alone in this city, Messrs. Yosti & Orrick, have shipped 22,000 bushels since the 20th July. Of corn, the same house has purchased and partly shipped 20,000 bushels."

SPECIAL NOTICE. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

WITH the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from his proposition.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WE have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten, or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send us the amount due, and add the counting volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

TO AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

WITH a desire to extend as widely as possible the circulation of the FARMER, and by this means make known all the Agricultural Information we obtain, we shall offer to Agents, Booksellers, and all who desire our paper in quantities, a price for copies by the hundred that will leave them a handsome margin.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEVART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully all the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and occasionally too.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

THE WAY 'TIS DONE.

"MEN do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles," and yet it is as reasonable to expect to do this, as to anticipate success in our Agricultural pursuit while it is enveloped in such ignorance of its first principles. All intelligent minds readily admit the correctness of the parable of the sower, and no farmer would expect much of a crop from the "stony ground," nor from the seed that had not much "depth of earth," nor a harvest if the "birds of the air came and gathered it up"; yet why would it not be as reasonable to expect great results from these, as to look for a good harvest from the present system of farming?

We are told that the seed that fell where there was not much depth of earth, withered away; and yet, how deep an impression does this truth make upon the farmer? Go examine their systems of plowing, and see the shallow earth upon which the grain is cast, and do we wonder there is no better result? When the summer sun pours upon it, it withers away, and yet with all the experience of season and climate, cultivators will not be advised, they will not see that the parable says some fell upon "good ground" (a deep soil) and it sprung up and brought forth, some sixty, and some an hundred fold; and thus when our cultivators will learn of the importance and value of DEEP CULTURE, of having everything that is done, done well, then may we look for some permanence and prosperity to our Agriculture.

We are now particularly impressed with the importance of urging a better knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture from the many facts that daily come to us as we meet and mingle with those who call themselves farmers, cultivators, and gardeners. Standing a day or two since at a seed store in Sacramento where trees were sold, a man was purchasing grape vine cuttings; he seemed to understand all about the culture, and as another person came up, this farmer was inquired of as to the probability of grapes growing in this country!—when the farmer or gardener answered, O yes, 'tis the easiest thing in the world to grow them, they grow themselves—all you have to do is, just make a hole with a crow-bar, stick in the cutting, fill up the hole with sand and water, and your work is done.

Here is a treatise upon grape culture that puts the famous work of "Clement Hoar" to the blush, for if all Hoar's advice as to the importance of good culture be of no consequence, if "a crow-bar and sand and water" is all that is required, the sooner we know it the better, for we should have a great saving of labor and expense. This is but one specimen of the "the way 'tis done" in California. The great object seems to be, do something, without at all looking forward to the results. Any person with common sense would as quickly expect to gather his "grapes of thorns" as to find a crop of grapes upon vines planted with a "crow-bar; but we are convinced that some of our cultivators have not any too much common sense to spare, if we should judge them by their system of cultivation.

About the same system is adopted in the planting of fruit trees; not one tree in one hundred that is set out has the care bestowed upon it that it should have. We have seen men planting trees, as they called it—a small round hole was made some six by ten inches and the tree set in, the roots coiled round it, the hole filled in—and this is "the way 'tis done." The tree is "stuck in," not planted, and it is as impossible to expect fruit from this tree, as to gather "figs of thistles." That which is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and until our farmers and gardeners will make effort to enlighten one another, form clubs, talk of their own profession and build it up, we cannot, must not expect a general prosperity upon the business.

We might enlarge, but enough is said for our readers to understand our meaning. The abominable bungling manner in which half our farming and gardening is done, results in loss, this deters others from engaging in the business, and the mass of the people are losers. Such things ought not to continue longer. It is too enlightened an age for the "Science of Agriculture" to be thus darkened, and we hope effort will be made in all our counties to arouse a proper spirit of inquiry as to all that relates to Agriculture.

KATE HAYES realized £7,000 clear profits, it is said, from nine concerts in Sydney.

Santa Clara County Agricultural Society.

It is a pleasure to note the interest that is awakening in various parts of our State, in relation to the necessity of AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION. There is that kind of interest being felt that gives promise of a goodly future. Those who are now fixtures of this State, those who are occupying lands where the titles are settled, are feeling the absolute demands of Agricultural Organizations for the diffusion of that kind of knowledge that belongs to the profession. This is right! this is the guarantee of the future, and it is the best kind of an endorsement. Napa Valley was No. 1 in the establishment of County Agricultural Societies, and has done good.

Santa Clara county followed quickly, and formed No. 2, at San Jose, and has also done good. We hear with increased pleasure that a meeting of this Society has been called the present week, on Saturday, at San Jose, and that there is an increased interest among the members; that they will take immediate measures for enlarging the influences of the Society, and that preparation will be made for an Exhibition in that county the coming autumn. Santa Clara county is one of our largest agricultural counties, and we can say truly, that it contains some of our most intelligent, influential, and prosperous agriculturists. The farms, gardens, and nurseries of this county are the best assurances that the spirit of improvement is abroad. The Horticulture of Santa Clara is undoubtedly as far advanced as any part of the State, perhaps more so.

We regret that the duties of our office have not permitted us more opportunity to visit this section of our State ere this, but our friends we trust will not misjudge us too hardly in any part, for it is our wish to visit every part of California and thoroughly examine its resources and present condition. The past autumn and winter we had hoped to have done so, but we feel assured by the evidences from all quarters that the farmers, gardeners and fruit growers are all preparing for a better effort the coming year, and among the masses we are satisfied Santa Clara will take high rank in every department of this science.

Some little time since, in our remarks touching the removal of the "Capital," our friends in San Jose were a little jealous that we were partial to the city of Sacramento, and our neighbors of the Telegraph and Tribune touched us gently respecting it. We take this opportunity to say to our friends in that quarter, in all sincerity and truth, we know no sectional lines, nor have we any partialities for the cultivators of one county over another; we love them and their interests and labors, all alike, and they shall ever find it so. We have received a generous and hospitable treatment from Santa Clara county, and are ready to declare her merits and interests alike with all other sections. That we have spoken of Sacramento often is true; our facilities of communication with that place are rapid and bring us there on matters of business oftener than to any other place, while it is difficult to visit other places short of days absence. This is the only reason why before this we have not visited our friends of Santa Clara, Alameda and other counties, but we will make amend for the past, and ask most kindly of our friends in all quarters to forgive what may have seemed neglect and to forget what has appeared erroneous, until we meet them, when we will personally make confession, and hope to receive absolution.

With the hope and confidence that Santa Clara will, by her generous spirit and noble example, arouse her sister counties to action, we bid them God-speed in their good work.

Agriculture vs. the Statute Book.

By reference to the hound volumes of the Statutes of California, the singular fact will appear that the word "agriculture" does not appear in the index to that work. Previous to the year 1854, agriculture, ranches, farms, gardens, &c., were not deemed themes of sufficient moment by our Legislators to call for their especial notice and action.

A better spirit, however, now prevails throughout the entire State Government. A wise Legislation marks the age; and our law-makers are beginning to look to, and act upon, the real wants of the people. By such a course of action are they nobly proving themselves to be the friends of the people and their representatives instead of the mere instruments of party.

It is certainly cheering to note the various and important bills that have been introduced during the present session, however much time has been consumed in the "great unsettled" question of the day.

What is now required in order that our Legis-

lation shall be for the requirements of the people and the best interests of the State, is, that the voice of the people shall be made known, and that speedily too. Many and severe are the evils which our people are subjected to that can and may be obviated by Legislative action during the present session, if the proper steps are but taken. Let the yeomanry give voice to their wishes by the circulation of memorials touching each and every grievance endured. Let such memorials be generally circulated, and let all classes—the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, each and all give his name and influence to the work, and soon the evils complained of, will be overcome and disappear as mist before the sun, for we do believe the present Legislature to be composed of as able and liberal minded men as can be found in the State—men who are fully inclined to do the State good service in spite of politics.

State Fair of 1855.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and STOCK-RAISERS, should bear in mind the importance of an early preparation for the State Exhibition of 1855.

Commence in Season!—Farmers and Gardeners should remember this when they put in their seed, and cultivate with regard to it.

New and valuable varieties of Grains, Vegetables, and Fruits, should have especial care that they are fairly tested in our climate.

The agricultural products of California, are the proudest heralds of her future fame and greatness. The sheaves of "golden grain,"—the vine with its "purple clusters,"—the fig and the olives—these, and all her luscious fruits, shall ere long, far, far outweigh in the means of conferring health, wealth, happiness, and permanent prosperity, all the other sources of wealth that have won for this commonwealth the title of the "Golden State."

Letter from the South.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., Jan. 13, 1854.

COL. WARREN: By request of one of your subscribers I write to request you to send him Nos. 7 and 19 of the FARMER, being all the numbers he is lacking up to date. Considering our imperfect mail facilities, I must say your paper has come remarkably regular, more so than any other paper that comes. This friend is one of those singularly punctual men, and requires me to furnish him with every number of your paper; but he is equally as punctual in paying up. Some papers come so irregularly that I had to compromise with the subscribers and take half price, in consequence of the lame mail arrangement peculiar to our case.

Now, if justice was done, Uncle Sam should pay the editor the minus half, and deduct the amount from the salary of the Postmaster General, for making an "if practicable" contract with the Pacific Mail Company, in regard to San Luis. While they are bound unreservedly to serve Santa Barbara, San Pedro, &c., regularly, they are to serve San Luis, also, if practicable; and in consequence of this if practicable with the company, discontinued the land route and left this county entirely without mail facilities. If the company, out of pity, deems it right occasionally to call into our port, either on their upward or downward trips, they only land the mail at the beach—nine miles from this or any other post-office—leaving us to get it, or not, as best we can, there being no arrangement made by government for any better service. Now, if this is not an outrage on this community, then I go in for changing the meaning of the term. To think that the United States, who deem the right to monopolize all the letter carrying in the United States, should thus withdraw from the citizens of a whole county, and bordering on the Pacific coast too, proper mail facilities, is an item of the times that needs exposition; since we have asked and petitioned for relief, as yet to no purpose. Such has been our condition since the 1st of July last.

If convenient, publish enough of the above to let our condition be known, and to whom the blame attaches. I do not blame the Pacific Mail Company; if they can get the advantage of Uncle Sam in a written contract, then they have the right to use it. But if the company were ever so punctual in coming in, they would not be bound to take the mails nine miles back from the coast, so the department is censurable in spite of any construction.

Yours, &c., II.

CUCUMBERS.—Spring seems to be upon us notwithstanding the names of the months or the number of days thereof. Cucumbers lit for the table may be seen in the garden of Mr. Smith, on the American river, and acres of peas growing in the open air, are already there in full bloom.

FULL complements of tools and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.
The annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"Knowledge is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has learned more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either graze our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a periodical, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion to, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any one department of knowledge, or section of the country, can make the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACONDRAY, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento,
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANOUS FRIERSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.
J. L. SANFORD,
H. CHANNING BEALS,
TILGON & LITTLE,
DAVIS & CO.,
WAUSWORTH & MISEGAES,
SIM & CO.,
W. S. CHRYSLER & CO.,
S. H. MEEKER,
JUDON McHENRY,
C. V. GILLESPIE,
J. ROOF,
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
TREADWELL & CO.,
D. B. RISING.

Horticultural Department.

Seedling Fruit Trees.

Now the question is, what are those "peculiar circumstances" under which seedlings may be relied on for uniformity, and for being the same as the parent stock? I answer that to reproduce without mixture or combination of different species or varieties, nature works by the same rule throughout the entire vegetable kingdom, that she does in the animal kingdom. No man would procure twenty different kinds of fowls, turn them promiscuously together, and then expect to breed distinct varieties; neither by purchasing all the different breeds of sheep in the country and keeping them in the same flock, could he expect the offsprings to be the pure Spanish, French, Saxon or Southdown; and yet this would be as rational as is the common mode of testing seedling fruits. Every gardener who has even a general scientific knowledge of his business, knows that different varieties of melons planted together are unfitted for seed in consequence of their becoming mixed. Those who cultivate the ruta baga for the purpose of seed raising, if they are careful cultivators, allow no other turnips, or even the kale or cabbage to blossom on the same farm.

The truth is, that everything that has the power of reproducing, whether animal or vegetable, produces its own kind and no other; and each has its peculiar mode of mixing. Thus, fruits become mixed by means of pollen or dust of the blossoms, which is carried from one to another by winds, or birds, or bees, and other insects, and in consequence they often combine all the varieties in an orchard, almost of an entire neighborhood. Therefore, he who would raise seedling fruits with a view to ascertain whether each produces its kind, unless he has in some way excluded the parent tree from the influence of all other trees, has not yet commenced his experiment.

Farther illustrations might be given, but I have made this article much longer than I intended. I have been for some time a subscriber to the Farmer, and a constant reader of its pages, but this is the first time I ever attempted to write for it. If what I have here said should be thought worthy of its columns, I may, as I have leisure, take up in my plain style, some other matters connected with agriculture.—*Comopole in the Michigan Farmer.*

Making Hot-Beds.

HOLMES' Southern Farmer gives the following directions for forming a hot-bed. After describing a frame for market gardeners, he proceeds:

But should you wish a smaller frame, a good strong box of the size required, having the top and bottom knocked out, and the sides made sloping to the front, which should be cut down to half the height of the back, so as to allow the rains to run off easily from the sash; which may be a common window sash that will exactly fit the top of the box, and that is well puttied and can keep out the rain.

How to make a Hot-Bed.—Having placed your frame where the bed is to stand, fronting it to the south or south-west, take a pointed stick and mark the ground all round the inside of the frame; then remove the frame and dig out this space about eighteen inches deep; this done, replace the frame, which will rest immediately on the edge of the pit. Then procure some stable manure, which ought to be fresh from the stable, and place it near (in a heap) where you are making the bed, shake every fork-full well to pieces, mixing the long with the short. And now begin to make the bed, taking the low and the short together, mix them well, and in such a way as to suffer no lumps, putting it in the bottom of the pit; let the bed rise in all parts together, as nearly as possible; that is to say, do not put too much in one part at one time. Beat the whole down with the fork as you proceed. When you have shaken on dung to the thickness of four or five inches, beat all over again well, and so on till the manure is about nine inches from the top of the front of the box; now see that it is quite level and put on the glass. The heat will begin to rise by the next morning, and by noon of the second day it will be ready to receive the earth.

The earth should be dry; not like dust, but not too wet, and should be rich and fresh, and the bed should be filled up about six inches deep with it; put on the sash or sashes, and let them remain on twenty-four hours, then take them off and stir the earth well with your hands; for hands are the only tools hereafter to be used in the hot-bed.

The earth is to be level, not sloping like the glass. The glass is sloping to meet the sun and turn off the wet. The earth which was taken out of the pit should be hauled up round the outside of the frame, so that no water may lie near it; and now your bed is ready for the seed.

Sowing Seed in the Hot-Bed.—Take off the sashes or lights, and make little drills with your finger from the back of the bed to the front; make them equi-distant, parallel and straight; then drop your seeds along the drill regularly; cover all over neatly and smoothly, write the names or numbers, and the date of the sowings, on a small piece of stiff paper, put it into the cleft of a little stick, and stick it into the ground; put on the lights, see that they sit well; and then (says Corbett) look upon your spring work as happily begun.

Management of the Hot-bed.—The main principle is to give always as much air as the plants will endure; taking advantage of every mild day to remove the sashes and give the plants air, even before the seeds begin to appear. Give air to the bed every day, unless it be very cold indeed.

The usual way of giving air, is by hits of thick board cut like a wedge, broad at one end and coming to a point at the other. Each light is lifted up, either at the back or front of the frame, as the wind may be, and the wedge or tilter, as it is called, is put in to hold the light up. But if more air be wanted, raise the lights higher, and on a fine day take them off entirely.

When the plants are up, they will soon tell you about air, for if they have not enough they will grow up long-legged and will have small seed-leaves; and indeed if too much deprived of air, will droop and die. Let them grow strong rather than tall; short stems, broad seed-leaves, very green—these are the signs of good plants and proper management. "Remember, (says Corbett again) out of a thousand failures in hot-bed culture, nine hundred and ninety-one arises from giving too little air."

Watering the Hot-bed.—When it is necessary to water, "take off the sashes one at a time, and water with a watering-pot that does not pour out heavily; water just at sun-set; and then shut down the lights; the heat will then rise, and your plants grow prodigiously."

Protecting the Hot-beds.—Should high winds and very sharp frosts set in, protect your bed with straw and moss, and if a cold north-west wind, make a small screen of cornstalks. Russia mats or old grass bags, or an old carpet, should be kept to cover the sashes in case of hail, snow, or very cold weather. Should these not be convenient, use straw, hay or moss.

Hyacinth Culture.

NOTHING more highly recommends itself for culture to those who delight in the bloom and fragrance of winter flowers, than the hyacinth. Its flowers are so easily produced, and are so exquisitely beautiful, it fails not to delight the eye, while its pleasant odor diffuses an agreeable perfume in the apartment where it is kept. But its chief recommendation is, that it asks but little attention, requires but little room, and will grow in most any place where the human family can live. Although it thrives better for careful culture, yet few plants will endure more real neglect or abuse. Liable to few diseases, infested by no insects, all it asks of you is a glass of fresh water weekly renewed, and a little spot to stand upon, near the light and air of your sitting-room window—I am speaking of the culture of the hyacinth in bulb glasses only, for this I esteem the more desirable method of producing their blossoms in the winter, as well for convenience and cleanliness, as for the ability to move them easily from place to place—the latter a great consideration when the flower nods on its stalk. The season (December) is too late for midwinter flowers from roots now started, yet they will come forward and bloom long before our tardy spring has revived their brothers in the open border, or any of the floral sisterhood. A correspondent in a recent number of your paper, has given ample directions for their general care but permits me briefly to add a hint or two besides. In filling the glasses, rain-water universally receives the preference. My own experience has not convinced me of its superiority. The two winters past I have used well-water slightly impregnated with lime. I obtained decidedly stronger, healthier and freer blooming plants than any previous winter on rain-water. I lost but a very few by decay. The roots were remarkably free from the slimy appearance so common. The rain-water I had previously used, was discharged over a long tin roof, but this could have given no vicious quality to the water, I judge. On a stalk of "Grand Vainqueur," I counted fifty-eight flower bells. I am now trying both rain and well-water side by side. In rooms, the hyacinth is generally kept by far too warm, and too much deprived of fresh wholesome air. In consequence, the roots soon put on a slimy sickly appearance, and the result is, no flower at all, or one too insignificant to be prized. Any one who knows how the hyacinth opens its bells in the flower border in early spring, while the earth is still at a very low temperature, should need no other argument to convince him that these are not hot-bed children. A uniform temperature, light and the atmosphere of a room not close—if you have a loose rattling window, give it up to the hyacinths; the cool air that percolates every crevice will be health and beauty to your plant—and your success is certain. If you have not a sunny south window, you need not despair. From force of circumstances I have been compelled to keep mine for the most part near a north window. The growth has been slow but sure. When the flower stalk began to rise with its swelling buds, then of a sunny day I carried them up to an old deserted attic where the sun streamed in for a few hours each day. And with that much sunlight on them, I have been favored with vivid colors and delicious odors.

The great foe of the hyacinth is canker, a species of mould that attacks the base of the bulb. When this appears use the knife like a bold surgeon, unhesitatingly, to extirpate the disease, and you will be frequently rewarded by seeing new and vigorous roots shoot downwards. As the roots are not the least beauty of the plant, I use white glasses. For the first few weeks or until the roots are nearly at the bottom of the glass, I cover the glass with a coarse brown paper. This not only gives the roots the opportunity of growing in their native darkness, but equalizes the temperature of the water. Then when the plant is ready to blossom, I have not only the beauty and fragrance of the flower, but through the clear white glass, I see also the beautiful and delicate tracery of the roots. To all those who would deck their rooms with cheerful winter blossoms, let me again commend the hyacinth.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentleman.*

The Muse.

[ORIGINAL.]

I'M ALONE.

I LOOK around and feel the awe,
Of one who walks alone,
Amid the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown.
I start to hear the stirring sounds,
Among the distant trees;
The voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.
The melody of early spring,
The trembling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As her remembered words.
I sometimes dream her pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall;
Her tones of love, I fondly hear,
My name in sadness call.
I know that she is happy,
With angels' garments on;
But my heart is sad and desolate,
To think I am alone.

Boston, January 1, 1855.

J. Q. A. W.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

STUART HOLLAND.

[Amidst all the terrible incidents attendant upon the destruction of the Arctic, there is one that impresses us with a feeling of awe and admiration, and shows to all the world that the age of heroes is not yet altogether gone by. Stuart Holland could not be induced to leave the ship; his post was at the gun from first to last, firing signals. He kept firing that gun at intervals till the ship went down. We saw him in the very act of firing as the vessel disappeared below the waters.—N. Y. Express.]

Fling out, fling out the stars and stripes,
A banner for the brave—
The youth who with the Arctic sank,
Yet found a hero's grave!—
For the stalwart arm and the gallant heart
That such high triumph won,
That, when the stoutest hearts had quailed,
Still fired the signal gun.

For him who still undaunted stood,
Unaided and alone,
While on the black and hungry waves
The dead like leaves were strown.
A darkening, leaden sky above,
A yawning gulf beneath,
Yet stood he bravely by his post,
And face to face with Death.

A slender form, chilled by the blast,
Wet with the ocean spray—
Were there no thoughts of hearth and home
And kindred far away?
Seroene he stood, yet who may tell
Of his deep inward thought!
What dear remembrances and hopes
Within his full heart wrought.

There were brave hearts at Austerlitz,
Brave hearts at Waterloo,
And brave hearts met at Bunker Hill,
Firmly as steel and true;
Yet banners floated on the breeze,
And trumpets rent the air;
Amid such "pomp and circumstance"
Dastards would not despair.

But thou, O dauntless sailor youth,
Didst hear alone thy part,
Thy only trust in the dark day,
God and thy own brave heart;
And they may rear a marble shaft
And deep engrave thy name,
But outward forms are needed not
To keep thy deathless fame.

For regal thrones, and kingly crowns,
Coffers where rubies shone,
Are paltry things to high resolve
And noble deeds like thine.
Thy name a fragrance shall exhalo
When the red gold shall rust,
And art's proud monumental shaft
Lies shattered in the dust.

Fling out, fling out the stars and stripes,
A banner for the brave—
The youth who with the Arctic sank,
Yet found a hero's grave!

For the stalwart arm and the gallant heart
That such high triumph won,
That, when the stoutest hearts had quailed,
Still fired the signal gun!

[From the Pioneer Magazine.]

CALIFORNIA.

BY MRS. L. H. STODOLNET.

LAND of Gold! New England greets thee,
O'er the mountain and the main;
With a sister's smile she meets thee,
Youngest of our household train.

Many a form her bosom cherish'd
Dwells beneath thy sunny sky—
And their fond memorials brighten
Every link of sympathy.

She, mid rocks and storms was cradled,
And the threat of angry foes,
Then, in sudden, dromedro splendor,
Pallas-horn, to vigor rose.

Children of one common country,
Firm in Union let us stand—
With combined endeavor, earning
Glory for our Native Land.

Climes of gold, and climes of iron,
Climes that reap the bearded wheat,
Climes that rear the snowy cotton
Pour their treasures at her feet;

While with tender exultation,
She who marks their filial part,
Like the mother of the Gracchi,
Hoards her jewels in her heart.

He who defers his charities till his death, is rather liberal of another man's than his own.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Morning Herald of November 1st, says, the screw meritorious City of Norfolk, lying so long idle in Hobson's Bay, has been purchased by Capt. Green, late of the Fanny Major, and is announced to sail for San Francisco, via Tahiti, on the 20th of Nov.

On the 31st of October, the Legislative Council of Victoria, passed by a vote of 22 to 11, a proposition to grant Mrs. Chisholm the sum of \$25,000 as a testimonial for her valuable services to the Colonies, conditional on the sum of \$75,000 being raised by private subscription. Mrs. Chisholm, at last accounts, was at the gold-fields endeavoring to find outlets for the superabundant labor that formed the surplus population in the towns.

From all we can learn there is reason to believe that the ensuing harvest may yield an average produce. The reports from Van Diemen's Land, are decidedly favorable—the price of flour was nominal, and sales reported at £27 per ton. From New South Wales the reports are not so uniformly good—some districts having been affected with drought, recently however, rains had fallen, and it was possible the crops might recover. From Adelaide, the accounts were unfavorable, especially in reference to crops on the plains, which had also suffered from drought. This, however, says the Melbourne Argus, of Oct. 31st, "will not affect the higher districts, and prices are not firm. In Victoria, up to the present moment, the weather is favorable, refreshing showers having lately fallen. It is our impression that the crop in these Colonies will be an average one, and this, combined with good crops in Europe, and an average crop in America, induces us to believe that prices of breadstuffs in the ensuing year will not rule so high as in the present."

The Fanny Major, for San Francisco, says the Melbourne Herald, takes £2,000, and the Black Warrior, for Callio, £8,000 in specie—all on the account of Adams & Co.

The Government escorts for the week ending Nov. 7th, carried 5,235 1-2 ounces gold, and £170 in cash.

Mrs. Catherine Hayes has been received at Melbourne with tremendous enthusiasm. The Argus devotes a column and a half to an account of her first concert, at the Queen's Theatre, on Oct. 28th. The house was densely packed. Her later entertainments have been equally popular, and the enthusiasm of the audience, equally great.

Laura Keene and Edwin Booth, have been performing with great success at Sydney.

The ship Charlotte, with troops on board for Calcutta, was wrecked during a gale, in Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, and 62 soldiers, 11 women and 28 children were drowned.

The ship Robert Sayers, from this port, laden with lumber, was destroyed by fire in the Sydney harbor on the 7th of November.

WRECK.—The schooner Piedmont, Capt. F. Smith, was lost on the bar while coming out from Humboldt Bay, Jan. 20. The crew all drifted ashore, safely, on a piece of the wreck.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Feb., in this city, Reuben Clark, of this city, and Mrs. Jane A. Kaley, formerly of New Orleans.

On the 8th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Lafayette Stivers and Miss Kate Dromady.

On the 9th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Judge F. M. Warracoe, of Martinez, and Mrs. Catherine Slight, formerly of Genesee, N. Y.

On the 4th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Egmout, Mr. Leis and Miss Rika Werthimer, all of this city.

On the 12th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. F. Nelson and Mrs. Susan Lemy Butler, all of this city.

On the 5th Feb., in Stockton, Dr. E. S. Holden and Miss M. Maria Lyon, both of that city.

On the 6th Feb., near Diamond Springs, Mr. Geo. P. Morrill and Mrs. M. E. Wardsworth, both of Diamond Springs.

On the 8th Feb., in Stockton, by Judge J. K. Shafer, Mr. P. L. Shoff and Miss Lucie M. Teachman, all of that place.

DIED.

On the 7th Feb., in this city, Mrs. Caroline Homer, of typhoid fever, aged 25 years, late of New Orleans.

On the 8th Feb., in this city, Mr. Daniel J. Lisle, of Sacramento, formerly of Jefferson City, Missouri.

On the 3rd Feb., in Sacramento, Clark Evangeline, only daughter of Ephraim and Sarah K. Fairchild, aged 2 years.

On the 3d Feb., at Auburn, Placer county, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Dr. Chas. L. Reed, formerly of Rutland Co., Vt. aged 26 years.

On the 7th Feb., in Weaverville, Albert G. Wall, of typhoid fever, aged 20 years, formerly of Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.—Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter, Swanson, Victoria (Vt.), 16 days, with salmon.

Feb. 8.—Bark Druid, Scott, London, 190 days, with mdee, Schrs S D Bailey, Garcia, San Pedro, 7 days; produce.

Schr Ada, Josefine, Monterey, 14 days; produce.

Feb. 8.—Stmr America, Haley, San Diego, 24 days; pass, etc. Clipper ship Winged Arrow, Bearse, Boston, 115 days; mdee.

Schr Queen of the West, Dunne, Santa Cruz, 14 hours; time.

Feb. 9.—U. S. revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, Lt Pease com'd, Puget Sound, 14 days.

Bark Success, Davenport, Monterey, 30 hours; with stone.

Sch Loo Choo, Hughes, Santa Cruz, 42 hours, with lime.

Feb. 10.—U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, Com'r T. Bailey, Honolulu, 12 days. Officers and crew all well.

Bark Hermone, Howard, Honolulu, 14 days, with mdee.

Schr Fulmouth, Bowden, San Quentin (Lower Cal), 10 days, with 120 tons salt.

Schr Equity, Morgan, Shoalwater Bay, 12 days, with oysters.

Schr Horace, Keyes, Tomales Bay, 3 days; 500 sds potatoes.

Schr Reporter, Small, Salt Point, 2 days, in ballast.

Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 1 day; time, etc.

Feb. 11.—Clipper bark Francis Palmer, Honolulu, 11 ds; mdee.

Bark Fanny Major, Wilbur, Honolulu, 15 days; mdee.

Brig Looney, Patterson, Fort Orford, 5 days; lumber.

Brig Fuwa, Barrett, Guam (Ladrone Islands), 4 ds; oranges.

Schr J. K. Mansfield, Clarke, Albion River, 4 days; lumber.

Schr Curlew, Winslow, Tomales Bay, 2 days; in ballast.

Schr Harriet, Saeger, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.

Schr Old Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; potatoes.

Schr Commerce, Nelson, Tomales, 2 days; produce.

Feb. 12.—Bark Burnham, Kenney, Cornet (Chile), 62 days; coal.

Schr Teresa, Gamble, Butte, 10 hours; produce.

Feb. 12.—U. S. revenue cutter W. L. Marcy, S. Cornet com'd, from a cruise.

Schr Spring, Frank, Port Ross, 2 days, with fish.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 8.—Steamship Costa, Burns, for San Juan.

Feb. 9.—Hamb bark Congo, Dinse, for Hong; schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Portland.

Feb. 11.—Bark ship Elizabeth, Charleston, for San Diego.

Feb. 12.—Stmr Goshawk, Erskine, for San Juan.

Feb. 13.—Hamb bark Hermann, Hunning, for Mazatlan; brig Charlotte, Sayor, Valparaiso; schr Gen Pierce, Badger, ports in the Pacific.

MARKET REPORTS.

The conditions of the market are about the same. Business seems to be steadily improving. The copious rains have given hope and inspired a better confidence. Wheat remains steady at 32 3/4c; Barley, 2c; Oats, 3 1/2c; Potatoes, 1 1/2c. The Flour market is on the decline, owing to the quantity of common brands and the tightness of the money market. Provisions are becoming scarce and advancing. Dairymen and rancheros should look to this, for California should not send out her gold for butter, cheese, lard, bams, or provisions of any kind in such a country as this. Look to it farmers!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Southwick's Raffle—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.

Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY. They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, fail to reach us regularly.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our Now Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventories, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all in fect matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyot's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK OF Fashionable Spring Clothing, AT THE BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Southerner Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Tailcoat, Closures, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimeres and Vestings, Biology and Simon's Clothes and Doekskins, for our custom department.

Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO., v36 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries, 139 Montgomery street, Between Clay and Commercial streets, Pay particular attention to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions, and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT. Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS. FOR 1854. LAW BOOK, NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT GEO. W. MURRAY & CO'S, MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!!! We are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties; BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip; RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;

CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and All-ingham;

CABBAGE—all the varieties; LETTUCE—all varieties; PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;

TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;

GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of Gorman Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received. Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by J. M. MOORE & CO., v36 Corner California and Leido-dorf streets.

Hydraulic Pumps. An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just received at our office. WARREN & SON. v35

Valuable Newspaper Routes. We have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills, Corner of First and Miltus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any broad in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade. J. N. BLOKS, Proprietors. F. C. HALL, v36

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!! THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

HENRY POLLEY, B. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GARFIELD, POLLEY & CO., BAY STATE MILLS, N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS, Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices. Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v31

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS, California Boot and Shoe Store. Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Cutlers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v35

WHEELER & BROOKS, EXCELSIOR NURSERY, 10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v35

C. MORRILL, Importer and Dealer, in Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods. v34

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. R. TOWNSEND, HIRAM C. CLARK, McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, San Francisco, Cal. Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v34

WILLIAM BAILEY, OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils, ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID. No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS. Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 Clay street, wharf, between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Cash advances made on consignments in store. Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peschody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., or Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 if

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, CHAPIN & SAWYER, IMPORTERS AND JERBERS OF Hardware and Leather, Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c., 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co., 95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Milling and Agricultural Implements. Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description. We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil. 8

DR. THURSTON, Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House; MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D., Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House, No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING! AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

W. M. MANSFIELD & CO., 151 Montgomery street, Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patout Leather and Water Proof Boots. W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v34if

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines. THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straws, white caps, and other foul substances to the most perfect manner. All of the offal which is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hildeknecht, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received: others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleaning grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, Pine Street, San Francisco. v35

To Farmers and Gardeners. WICKERSHAM'S Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more permanent, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never before of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON, At Warren's Agricultural Rooms; Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets; October 8, 1854. 15

Artesian Well Boring. WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fulton, San Jose; Rufus S. Edils, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons: 1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we undertake all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle! \$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!! THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the number of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. v35

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DEWEY, THEODORE PAYNE & CO., REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER. Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches, For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over twenty years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 612

Wines and Liquors. GOODWIN & CO., & MEERER, No. 64 California street—(near Front street).

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and

Varieties.

Anticipation and Enjoyment.

The greatest enjoyments of life are its unexpected ones. It is seldom the favorite child of the family, or the favorite project, or most coveted possession which, in fact, makes a man's happiness. While in them overwrought expectation defeats itself—enjoyment rises suddenly from unexpected sources. The butterfly which we spend hours in chasing, comes to us at last with wings all blackened and shattered from the rude eagerness with which we have seized it; but in some listless hour, when we do not seek, comes another and settles down before us, confidently fanning his starry wings, and bringing to our unexpecting eye just the beauty we lost by pursuit. The party of pleasure designed and executed in the same hour, has a vividness of enjoyment which that we have been months anticipating, falls short of. So also of celebrated persons, places, and things. The expectation that precedes, almost overflows and destroys them. The artistic and enthusiastic soul has constantly to combat a secret sense of his disappointment in view of the most grand and beautiful objects of nature or art. Often there has been more true, vivid emotion of the beautiful excited by little unexpected touches and passages of natural scenery around our own homes, than by the full view of the most celebrated and long-desired scenery of foreign lands. A line of golden sunlight slanting under the dark boughs of an orchard, a sudden smile dropped from some cloud on the distant mountain, the twinkling and glitter of wet leaves after a shower, the sudden apparition of the crescent moon and evening star in the flush of twilight! Such things as these, seizing the soul while it lay at anchor like a moored barge on a glassy sea, have filled it full with a freight of pleasure that it would have missed had its sails been up in expectant pursuit.—*Mrs. Stone in the N. Y. Independent.*

M. DeBazac who was lying awake in bed when he saw a man enter his room cautiously, and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was not a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he supposed asleep.

"Why do you laugh?" asked the thief.
"I am laughing, my good fellow," said M. DeBazac, "to think what pains you are taking, and what a risk you run, in the hope of finding money by night in a desk where the lawful owner can never find any by day."

The thief "evacuated Flanders" at once.

A black minister was closing up his prayer when some white boys in the corner had the ill manners to laugh, so that the sable supplicant heard them. He had said but a moment before, and very earnestly, "Bress all dat is human," when the laugh occurred; and commencing again just before the "Amen," the pious old negro said: "O Lord, we are not in the habit of adding postscripts to our prayer, but if the 'spression, 'Bress all dat is human,' won't take in dese wicked white fellers, den we pray dat the Lord will bress some dat ain't human, also besides."

"My dear, don't say tale, say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very interesting tale he had just read in a newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house-dog walked in, shaking his tail and looking quite familiarly at the boy, when he exclaimed, "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative!"

We have all heard of the smiles of Providence. I was much pleased with Uncle Jim's ideas on the subject. "Good morning, Uncle Jim." "Good morning," "Well, you have had your daughter married, have you?" "Yes." "Well, really Providence has smiled upon you." "Smiled! no blessing you, she snickered right out!"

The Culpepper Observer says: "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can so arrange the paper as to have every man's advertisement to read the column."

An Irishman who was near sighted, and about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the latter did to him, and they were both to fire at the same time.

It is remarked by something of a wag, that where twenty persons have stomachs, but one has brains!—hence brewers grow rich, while printers remain poor. Philosophical that!

An ingenious writer says that no one likes the crying of another person's baby. It is not so hard, however, as the crying of one's own baby, for it is farther off.

If you want to increase the size and prominence of your eyes, just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year.

Some men are called sagacious merely on account of their avarice; whereas a child can clench its fist the moment it is born.

A true picture of despair, is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get at a cabbage that lies only a few inches beyond his reach.

When Adam got tired of naming his numerous descendants, he said, "Let the rest be called Smith."

Determine with yourself to employ a certain stated time, in order to acquire the virtue to which you are least disposed.

BANKERS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets
draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Philadelphia.
Drexel & Co. Baltimore.
Josiah Lee & Co. Richmond, Va.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. New Orleans.
J. R. Macnurd & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. London.
F. H. & Co. New York.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. Boston.
Atlantic Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis & London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collateral, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT, ALFRED WHEELER,
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WEALING it imparts its value is inestimable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
New York, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian,
Dated May 31, 1854.

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore."

Very respectfully, yours, &c. **EARL BARTLETT.**

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams,
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample. A portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICHARD CORNING,
v3-4 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous English Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco, TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, having had the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn. The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables, Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Candela Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and London Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arabutiums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honey-suckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—*or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Quince, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEEVELL, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would cost almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *me plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care here. To shipper of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor desires only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had. **JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.**

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There is no doubt, but your device, that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 3 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz, not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expense of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little consumption. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvement. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything. H. G. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said Kiln. (17)

W. H. SULLENBERGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on space with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Snut Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Harrows, Rakes—altogether with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.

N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v3-5

ADAMS & CO'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Panama by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Albany, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio Cleveland.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bk. Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bk. Detroit.
Clinton Bank Columbus, O.

IN THE NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Norman Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BROS.'S Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Loug Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar, Sicard's Bar, Sweetport, S. Yuba, French Corral, Kennebec Bar, Bridgeport, Boston Bar, Union Bar, Hoyat's Digging, Hunt's Ranch, Roso's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Bartou's Bar, Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Yumbow's Bar, State Bar, Nevada House, Nevada House, Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch, Shesville, Bullard's Bar, Downville, Cox's Bar, Minnesota Digging, Kanaka Creek, Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton.

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at and Treasury forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have Brick Vaults and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bark, Coal and Merchandise and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

ADAMS & CO.

why the Vermont farmers go into the business much more generally and extensively than of any other State. It is plain, too, what farmers of other States must do, if they would reap the same profits from this business.

There are towns in New Hampshire, where sheep of the same breeds yield the same profits; and so in some other States. It is probable, however, that in this staple the Northern States will always retain some advantage over the Southern, and the mountains over the plains.—*Boston Traveller.*

PLANTS AS PURIFIERS OF AIR WITHINDOORS. Some people, says the Magazine of Horticulture, are not yet able to understand the different or even opposite effects of the leaves and the flowers of plants upon the air we breathe. The flowers, like animals, absorb oxygen and give out carbonic acid gas; the leaves, on the contrary, absorb carbonic acid gas, and give out oxygen. Hence, in this respect, house plants, when not in flower, tend to purify the air of the room in which they are kept, and might advantageously be cultivated to a certain extent, for this very purpose. But there is still another point to be considered in relation to this matter. The leaves of plants not only serve to regenerate the atmosphere of a room by absorbing the noxious gases emitted from the lungs of human beings, but they also evaporate into the air a great quantity of moisture. It is customary with those who warm their rooms by means of a close stove, to place a vessel of water upon it, in order to supply any deficiency of atmospheric moisture occasioned by the heated stove. If we reflect a little upon the enormous quantity of moisture taken up from the earth, and evaporated into the air by almost every growing plant, we should be convinced that a few geraniums, rose bushes, or any other deciduous plants, would supply a room with a sufficient abundance of this healthful moisture. House plants, therefore, cannot be too highly recommended, for their utility in promoting the wholesomeness of our indoor atmosphere, as well as for purposes of ornament. The only precaution necessary to be given is, that whenever a plant is in flower, it should during that period, be removed from our sleeping rooms.

A CALIFORNIA PORCUPINE.—The Shasta Courier says: On a recent visit to Fort Reading, we were shown the stuffed skin of a real porcupine, killed by the onerring rifle of Lieut. Van Vost. This is the first animal of this species, (which a witty friend denominates the *cactus species*.) that we have heard of in California.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire to say to our subscribers, that having sent out numbers of bills for our dues, it may be that in some cases they may have paid Agents who had in the field some six months or more ago and who have not made their full returns to us—they may have paid them and we not be advised of it. We beg of such to remind us if so, that we may correct any error. We trust they will appreciate our motives for thus speaking. Our Paper is now only SIX DOLLARS per year, always in advance. Shall we not hear from you reader?

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our Journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our "special notice," that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions. To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some anti-faction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from his proposition.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in a hurry can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

TO AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

With a desire to extend as widely as possible the circulation of the FARMER, and by this means make known all the Agricultural information we obtain, we shall offer to Agents, Booksellers, and all who desire our paper in quantities, a price for copies by the hundred that will leave them a handsome margin.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the members of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receive the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit, Trees, Seed, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

The Word is Onward!

THE best proof that the State is progressing in spite of the depression that pervades a great portion of its interests, arises from the fact that we see those interests that tend to permanency constantly progressing.

The money market may be tight, merchandise may fall, ships may want freight, and mechanics' wages may be less; all the general interests may feel what is called "hard times;" but still, if we see fields plowed, grain sowed, lauds fenced, cottages built and the stock increased; if we see this, and see people coming to our shores, then we may be assured that the word is onward!

Warehouses may be closed, banks may break, men may be out of trade and employment; but this is not in vain. All need rest, all need change—like the plant that has blossomed and borne its fruit. The winter comes, its fruit is gathered, the leaves fall, and the tree may appear blighted and dead; but soon the rains of Spring, the returning sun and its renewed warmth re-clothes with verdure every branch, the sap circulates anew, again blossoms appear, and again the tree is loaded with fruit. So shall it be with our goodly cities and our noble State, if we but will it and bestow our energies where they are most needed in the present exigency.

Build up the Country and that will build up the cities. Labor to develop the resources of the State in all her own domestic industry, and make known this industry among the citizens of the old States, and this will awaken them to the true character of California. This will bring a population to our shores, whose energy, industry, and talents, will build up the State and place it high among the States of our glorious confederacy. Until this is done, we cannot expect permanent success or prosperity to rest upon us.

SHEEP RAISING AND WOOL GROWING.—Very few countries in the world have better facilities for sheep raising and wool growing than California. Our hills, at mid winter, give early feed, and the mildness of our seasons offers protection to young lambs, thus saving the large expenditure of building required elsewhere. Slight sheds or folds are only necessary here, and these always are needed to protect from heat or cold. It is important that the very best variety of sheep should be introduced; and it is gratifying to notice that there are those who are beginning to realize the importance of this source of wealth to California. We learn that Mr. Rowe has imported six Saxony sheep from Australia, and some other parties will introduce more soon. There can be no doubt but wool growing will soon become a valuable branch of our home industry, and that in a few years our exports of wool will be looked upon with astonishment. We hope stock raisers will import only the very best.

THE MULBERRY TREE—*Morus Multicaulis*.—Public attention should be awakened to the value of this tree to California. The climate favors it; it is a rapid growing tree, and two or four years only are required to raise a tree of twenty or twenty-five feet high. Our climate also favors the successful growing of the "silk worm," whose favorite food is the mulberry. The slopes of our hills are the favored spots for the mulberry groves, and the "cocoaneries" and workshops for the manufacture of silk. There is a great similarity of climate between the silk districts of China and of our State, and there can be no doubt but that manufactures of sewing silk and silk goods of many kinds will be the products of California soil in a very short time. The amount expended in the United States for silk goods is almost incredible. By careful estimates it is found to be nearly \$60,000,000 per year for the last four years; and, by proper effort on the part of the cultivators of California, a slice of this enormous expenditure could be retained within our own nation.

BREMEN GEESSE, DUCKS, &c.—We learn from H. Koster, Esq., of Petaluma, near Santa Rosa Valley, who recently returned from the continent of Europe, that he has brought with him six large fine white Bremen geese, and several "top knot" ducks, together with many valuable trees, shrubs, plants, &c. He intends to plant a fine garden, and nursery, and also to give attention to the raising of new kinds of poultry. Mr. K. has now some ten varieties of pigeons, many curious and rare. He intends to make this business permanent, and has already engaged in an outlay of

over \$20,000. It is such acquisitions and such expenditures of money that build up a State. May success attend his efforts.

THE BLUE ROSE.—It is announced by some of our exchanges that a florist of France has at last been successful in producing, by a series of hybrids, that long looked for wonder, "the Blue Rose." We do not vouch for the correctness of this, for we have not seen it in our foreign exchanges; yet, when announced under authority, we shall hasten to lay the facts before our readers. We have the yellow tea, black rose, (deep purple) and now the blue—all the results of scientific crossings.

AN ITEM OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—With a population of about 23,000,000, there is in cultivation 18,000,000 acres of land. The quantity of wheat raised is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. The horned cattle in the United States are estimated at 19,000,000; horses, 5,000,000; sheep and goats, 22,000,000; swine, 30,000,000. Is agriculture of any value?

VALUE OF THE VINE IN FRANCE.—About 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation with the vine in France. By this great source of wealth the vine might soon be named among the great products of California, if proper attention was paid to it. The product of this 5,000,000 acres of vines is 900,000,000 gallons of wine. Will the vine growers of California look to this?

THE GENESSEE FARMER.—It may seem invidious to single out one agricultural journal from the array of able and well conducted journals of old States and to speak in its praise, but in doing so our object will be more fully understood, when we state the fact that this old and favorite paper, in its last issue received by us, took particular pains to notice the various agricultural papers of the States, and spoke of them all in a very handsome manner. The list thus noticed occupied nearly a column, and embraced thirty-five weekly and monthly journals devoted to the science of Agriculture and Horticulture in the United States. We look upon this generous act of our cotemporary as a pleasing evidence of that interest in the science which in a just degree forgets self, that it may be liberal and generous to others. We like to see this, and though our friends did not embrace the CALIFORNIA FARMER in their list, yet, believing it an oversight at the time, we nevertheless feel and acknowledge the goodness of the act to the great majority, and to the cause in general, and we are most happy to recommend, and do most cordially, the "Genessee Farmer" to our readers, as a paper of great interest and value to all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are several journals in the old States our farmers should take; it would be better for them than any investment of the same amount applied elsewhere. We urge our friends to "think of these things."

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of many very kind favors, and we sometimes fear we may not note all; if our friends find us remiss, we trust they will not think it intentional.

From the Patent Office, by Hon. C. Mason, Commissioners of Patents, we have received a very liberal collection of new seeds for distribution to amateur cultivators, and all others.

From Hon. Senator Gwin, and Hon. Mr. Latham, we have to acknowledge many valuable books and papers, speeches, &c.

From Messrs. Murray & Co. booksellers, magazines, pamphlets, and foreign and domestic papers, full files.

From Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co. Long Wharf, late magazines and papers, received per steamer Oregon.

From Gen. Marlette, Surveyor General, the full annual report—a document of value, affording very many important data of California.

From Richard H. Lee, of Philadelphia, the premium plates of the Presidents, a very beautiful engraving, a work of art most superb.

Communications from several contributors, which will duly appear.

MSS. "Pencilings" from E. A. W. will appear in next issue. We hope to hear from this source often; this will be an ornament to our Ladies' Department.

From Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co.—the usual favors.

WARREN'S MUSEUM.—Members of the Legislature, strangers, scientific men, and all who feel interested in the advance of California's interest, are invited to call and see the products of California as exhibited by us at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Every facility and information, rendered free.

Steamships to China.

Extract from the Speech of Hon. M. S. Latham, of California, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 9, 1855.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I rise to say a few words upon a subject of interest, not only to my constituents, but, I believe, to the whole country, in favor of the bill establishing a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and at Japan. I am aware that the State which I have the honor in part to represent, has been looked upon in the House, and in the Senate, as a constant applicant for legislative favors, and a tax upon the United States Treasury.

California has been represented as swallowing up a large amount of our national resources; but the question, how much the wealth and enterprise of California has added to our national prosperity and power?—which is essential to a proper appreciation of the subject—is often lost sight of, or treated merely as incidental to the problem of finance and statesmanship.

Sir, I do not speak boastfully, when I venture to assert, that the achievements of California, though they may seem to be but the work of yesterday, mark an epoch in the history of the world. The settlement of the Pacific coast by our race, the discovery and exploration of the precious metals, the rapidly increasing intercommunication between the eastern and western shores of this continent, the opening of Eastern Asia to our commerce, the emigrant trade from China, the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Japan, the gravitation of the Sandwich Islands towards our confederacy, and the new life now springing up in Australia and the Oceanic Islands, mark as distinct an era in the human race, and must lead to as complete a revolution in the moral, religious, and political condition of mankind, as was produced, four centuries ago, by the discovery and colonization of this continent. It was the discovery of America and of the capes, which transferred the seat of trade from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic States of Europe, swallowed up the Italian Republics, and gave, first to Spain and Portugal, and subsequently to Holland and England, the wealth and power resulting from navigation and commerce.

The discovery of America not only transferred power from one European State to another, but it also changed the relative condition of the people. Wealth, which at that time almost entirely consisted of lands, the exclusive possession of which, by a few nobles, furnished the basis of feudal tenures and a feudal aristocracy, found an equally potent factor in the accumulation of precious metals, and the vast exchange of products traveling from hand to hand, which made their owners independent, rich, and powerful, without the possession of lands and tenements; diminishing, in the same ratio, the power and influence of the nobles. It gave birth to a class of wealthy merchants, navigators, and traders, to which, subsequently, were added manufacturers and handicraftsmen, who soon struggled for, and obtained, political power.

The so-called "middle classes" of Europe owe their origin almost entirely to the New World, with which history, by a single leap, passed from feudal aristocracy and slavery to the emancipation of the laborers. The conquest of India might have given Europe an oriental caste, still further subdividing classes; the discovery of America, and its gigantic colonization, opened to all classes a field of hardy enterprise, which invigorated both the old and the new continents. The New World gave to the Old World, first wealth and prosperity, then political regeneration and, finally, a new social development, improving the condition of individuals.

Now, I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that the occupation and settlement of California by our own hardy pioneers is destined to have the same influence on Asia, and all the people bordering on the broad Pacific, which the discovery and settlement of the eastern shore of America had on Europe. It will produce an entire revolution in the commerce, trade and navigation of the East, followed by a complete change in the moral, religious, and political condition of the Asiatics, with whom we shall exchange our products, our wealth, and our ideas. The changes in Europe have been the work of some eight or ten generations; but in view of the astounding development of California within less than a decade, we have every reason to hope that, with the progress of science, and the employment of such powerful agents as steam and electricity, the changes produced in the East will be so rapid, and so marked by their consequences, as to come within the sphere of our own observation, and inure to the advantage of the living. For the first time, in the history of the world, does a people of European origin—not a handful of adventurers, but a whole State, embodying all the arts of civilized life, and partaking of the highest political organization—wield power on the shores of the Pacific; for the first time does a great nation trade from shore to shore on that ocean. The road to India, which Columbus and his followers sought when they discovered America, is found. It crosses our continent; it is ours from ocean to ocean; subject to our laws, and open to our enterprise.

Never, in the history of the world, was there a greater mission intrusted to a more youthful and energetic people, combining in so eminent a degree the patience and endurance of the agriculturist, with the venturesome spirit of the merchant, and the martial daring of the soldier. Unity of race, language, and organization, give momentum to our will, and effect and consequence to our acts. In less than a century we have risen from a handful of colonists to a great independent nation, taking rank with the proudest on earth; showing a

Horticultural Department.

The Ohio Pomological Society.

By the Circular of this Society, we note one of the important features of it—viz; that *members were invited to attend prepared to report upon the following points:*

1st. The fruits cultivated by himself, or in his region, with the proper name, and all the local and synonyms known to him. The character of the top and subsoil in which grown; if the surface is a level plain, or hill side, the aspect and elevation. What varieties are best adapted to these soils and locations, and their productiveness. The mode of cultivation, pruning, &c. The effect of manures, kind used, when and how applied.

2d. The influence of the stock on the health and duration of the varieties grafted, or budded on the same, and the relative merits of the two modes of propagation, if any. Also, the relative effect of root grafting (as practiced by many nurserymen,) and stock grafting, on the health and duration of the tree.

3d. Observations on insects injurious to fruit, trees, and vines. The diseases or maladies to which they are subject, with the best modes to counteract these evils, with any other information of interest on the subject.

These questions are worthy the attention of cultivators of fruit every where, and we would urge it upon the cultivators of fruit in California and Oregon.

A convention of the nurserymen and fruit-growers of this section of the country would do more to advance this great interest, than any step that could be taken.

Tree Planting.

We notice among the munificent bequests of Elliot Cressen, a legacy of \$5,000 to be employed in planting trees in Philadelphia. There is something touching in this gift. It is fragrant of good taste and friendly feeling. It seems to express gratitude for the comforting shade of some old tree under which the weary philanthropist had meditated his schemes of usefulness; and of considerate interest for the health and pleasure of future generations, who are to people the city of his birth. And when monuments of marble and of bronze shall crumble, the broad arms of the elm and the oak shall stand out against the sky as the befitting memento of the liberality and the last of the tree-loving Philadelphian.

Every one should plant trees. No object is more beautiful than a spreading elm, or a lively evergreen; none more productive than the apple or the luscious pear. Half the labor bestowed on a single crop of potatoes, would originate an orchard, the product of which in a few years, would be equal in value annually, to the potato crop, yet with but little labor beyond the harvesting. A fortnight's toil in the spring or autumn, in transplanting choice fruit trees to the roadside, or tastefully grouping them on the lawn, will ultimately add more to the value of the place than twice the time employed in building or fencing. For their own comfort, for the sake of their descendants, for the taste and improvement of the country, plant trees—let every body plant trees.

That bald, naked church, tasteless, treeless! Who will have compassion on the worshippers, and surround it with trees? That district school house, bare and unsightly; who will interest the boys in planting and protecting shrubs and trees that it will make it an attractive and beautiful spot? Those verdureless villages, with their houses thrust upon the street—who will distribute honey-suckles, and Virginia creepers and prairie roses, that they may be turned into civilized habitations?

There is a softening, humanizing influence in horticulture and tree-planting, that we could wish were more general. There is too much danger of the gross and sensual and selfish in our national character; and while our reliance must be on religious and educational influences to correct this tendency, we believe that good and only good, would come of the love for trees and flowers, and the cultivation of both. It may be blessed in leading the heart up to the love of the Rose of Sharon and the garden of God.—*American Messenger.*

Peculiarities in Plants.

If we consider the vegetable kingdom attentively, we are astonished as much with the variety as with the greatness and magnificence of the phenomena which it offers to our contemplation. Almost every season, every day, every hour, and every place, presents us plants under different circumstances, with peculiar qualities and in varied forms. Scarcely does the soft air of spring refresh the earth, when every object, in which there is still a germ of life, becomes developed with astonishing rapidity. The plants which spring has graced with foliage, summer decks with a multitude of flowers. In autumn the fruits are collected. In winter those plants, once so beautiful, are found to be, some in a state of dissolution, others in a state of rest, or in a continued development, which proves that nature is engaged in an indefatigable activity. But, in winter, the greater number of plants die; the fallen foliage decomposes, returns into the earth, and becomes the rich source of nutriment for a succeeding growth. But to judge of those changes which are observed in plants such long periods are not required. How great is the variety in the phenomena of flowers and plants daily to be seen! Observe them attentively early in the morning of June or July, when night has scarcely raised its

dark veil, and when the sun is hardly risen above the horizon. Everything has another aspect than during the day. The flowers are closed, the leaves have changed their direction; those that were spread out seem disposed to close, and present quite another appearance than by day; you would even think them about to reunite into their former state of buds, and to return to a state of formation and development. The vegetable kingdom sleeps! However, not only the form and position, but also the colors, have quite a different appearance. The fields have often a green color, like that of the waves of the ocean. And this is not only the effect of vapors fallen from the atmosphere but also of the fact that plants, by their altered directions, offer us surfaces that are differently colored. Another cause of this phenomenon is, that on their surface a cover like wax is left, which the sunbeams cause to disappear afterwards, and then the original color presents itself again. At mid-day, all is in its full splendor. The flowers are opened, the leaves are spread out, and often they reflect the sunbeams from their shining surfaces; sweet smells spread over the fields; vegetation attires itself with its most magnificent raiment, and proclaims to the serious contemplator of nature the greatness and power of Him who called all things into existence. And in what state does the vegetable kingdom appear to us in the evening? While the last rays of the sun, the source of life in nature, yet linger in the west, the plants seem to be again in a deep asleep. The whole of animated nature, as if wearied with the day, inclines with them to repose. The birds and other animals, inhabitants of the woods, are silent, hiding themselves among the branches and leaves; the insects creep to their holes; silence and calm reign everywhere, till morning comes to revive the whole creation.—*De Vries, translated for the Gardener's Chronicle.*

JAPANESE GARDENS.—The gardeners of Japan display the most astonishing art. The plum tree, which is a great favorite, is so trained and cultivated that the blossoms are as big as those of the dahlias. Their great triumph, however, is to bring both plants and trees into the compass of the little garden attached to the houses in the cities. With this view, they have gradually succeeded in dwarfing the fig, plum, and cherry trees, and the vine, to a stature so diminutive as scarcely to be credited by an European; and yet these dwarf trees are completely covered with blossoms and leaves. Some of the gardens resemble pictures in which nature in skillfully modelled in a miniature—but it is living nature! Meylon, whose work on Japan, was published at Amsterdam, in 1840, states that in 1828, the Dutch agent of commerce at Nagasaki, was offered "a snuff-box, one inch in thickness, and three inches high, in which grew a fig tree, a bamboo, and a palm tree in bloom."

SUNFLOWER WITH CORN.—Mr. Depew of Pittsfield has been experimenting by raising sunflower and corn together. He planted one acre and one hundred and fifty-two rods of ground on the 24th of May, with a corn planter, five feet apart the sunflower and corn was mixed in the hill. The yield was sixty-eight bushels of ears of dent corn, and thirty-five bushels of sunflower seed fully ripened and harvested about the 1st of October. His sunflower seed he designs to feed to his poultry, of which he keeps a large number. Sunflower seed gives a large yield of an excellent drying oil, and might be made profitable to raise for the oil.—*N. in Michigan Farmer.*

How Much Tobacco is Used.

The present annual production of tobacco is estimated to be 4,000,000,000 pounds—four billions of pounds! This is all smoked, chewed, or snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000—four hundred billions of cigars! These cigars at the usual length—four inches—if joined together, would form one continuous cigar 25,252,520 miles long, which would encircle the earth more than one thousand times. Cut up into equal pieces, 240,000 miles in length, there would be over one thousand cigars which would extend from the centre of the earth to the centre of the moon.

Put these cigars into boxes 10 inches long, 4 inches wide and three inches high—100 to the box—it would require 4,000,000,000 boxes. Pile up these boxes in a solid mass, and they would occupy a space of 294,444,444—two hundred and ninety-four million cubic feet! If piled up 20 feet high, they would cover a farm of 338 acres, and if laid side by side, the boxes would cover very nearly 20,000 acres. Let some boy who reads the American Agriculturist estimate how large a village or city would be required to furnish stores houses for all these boxes.

If a person smoke a cigar every twenty minutes, and continue this night and day, it would require an army of 2,500 such smokers 6,000 years to consume the above; and if each person smoked only four cigars a day—a pretty fair allowance we should say—it would take 45,000 smokers 6,000 years—a larger term than the human race has existed—to smoke up all the tobacco now produced in a single year.

Allowing this tobacco unmanufactured to cost on the average ten cents a pound, and we have 400,000,000 of dollars expended every year in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into marketable form and dispose of it to the consumer. At the very lowest estimate then, the human family expend every year one thousand million of dollars in the gratification of an acquired habit—or one dollar for every man, woman and child upon the earth!

This sum would build two railroads around

the earth at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile, or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would build one hundred thousand churches costing \$10,000 each; or half a million of school houses costing \$2,000 each; or one million of dwellings costing \$1,000 each. It would employ one million of preachers, and one million of teachers, giving each a salary of \$500. It would support three and one-third millions of young men at college, giving each \$300 per annum for expenses. We leave others to fill out the picture. Is this annual outlay to increase or decrease in future? Reader, how much do you contribute to this fund?—*American Agriculturist.*

CURING HAMS, BEEF AND VENISON.—If you want a good ham, success depends upon the manner it is cured; the ham should not be so salt as to need freshening. We have cured tons of hams according to the following receipt, and always found it safe, and made them just salt enough for the table: For every one hundred pounds of hams take 8 of saltpetre, 2 quarts of molasses, and 2 quarts of fine salt; mix them with a sufficient quantity of water to cover the hams. When packed rather closely in a barrel, let the brine stand for two or three hours to settle; turn off and throw away the sediment. Cover the hams with the brine and repack once a week, changing the position of the hams. In from four to six weeks they will be cured, and may be smoked at pleasure. After smoking repack them in the barrel of brine, which will keep them, in a good cellar, through the summer without increasing or diminishing their saltiness, and safe from the flies. We have kept hams all summer perfectly sweet in a stone smoke house, suspended about one foot below the roof. Beef, venison and mutton may be kept in the same way.—*N. in Mich. Farmer.*

A GOOD IDEA.—The Secretary of the Shiawassee County Agricultural Society writes to us, while ordering some numbers for distribution, as premiums given at the last Fair of that County, as follows: "The Society will offer premiums, the coming year, in agricultural papers instead of money; and it will look at home first, instead of abroad, as it thinks the subjects and tone of the articles published, render them more applicable to our climate and location." We are much obliged for the Society's good opinion, and shall endeavor to render the present volume still more applicable to the agriculture of Michigan, than any of its predecessors, and thus repay the members for their good intentions towards us.—*Mich. Farmer.*

PHILIDOR'S MEMORY AT CRESS.—As a young man, Philidor exercised this remarkable talent as a means of making money. In Germany, England, and Holland, he beat all the best players, although he gave them advantages. More than once he was known to direct the game of a person placed out of his sight whilst he himself was playing another game, but efforts of that kind fatigued his head so much that he discontinued them. The Count d'Artois, however, having heard of the feat, greatly desired to witness it, and sent word to Philidor that he would play him in that manner for a hundred louis d'ors. Philidor, after duly warning the Prince that he was sure to beat him, at last consented to his wish and accepted the bet.

When the Count d'Artois had selected the two players who were to conduct his game, as he was quite decided to pay the hundred louis, however the thing turned out—he secretly prevailed upon Philidor's second to falsely execute one of the orders given to him. This understanding effected, the game began, and had proceeded but a very short while, when Philidor having told his player to move a knight, the player moved a bishop, and, twenty moves afterwards, informed him that his adversary checked his king with his queen.

"That is impossible!" cried Philidor; "our knight would take her."

"But the knight is not there," replied the Prince's accomplice; "it is the bishop."

"How so! The bishop?"

Resting his head upon his hands, Philidor sat buried in reflection, until he recalled to his memory the whole progress of the game.

"At the fifth move," he at last said, "when I told you to advance the knight, you made a mistake and advanced the bishop."

At these words the Count d'Artois, seized with wonder and admiration, rose from his seat, confessed the trick, and asked Philidor's pardon. The following morning he sent him the hundred louis enclosed in a gold box, bearing his initials in diamonds.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—The New York Evening Post narrates a singular circumstance. A cashier of a bank, not a hundred miles from Wall street, found his funds \$200,000 short, at a time when his accounts were about to be examined. He consulted an attorney friend, who discovered that he had no property available to convert to cash to cover the deficit, and advised him to take \$200,000 more, then, when the discovery took place, he would have something to negotiate with the directors, and induce them to refrain from a public expose. The cashier took the advice—and the money. The discovery occurred; he compromised with them for \$100,000, and neither the stockholders nor the public knew anything of the matter. Resigning his situation, he lived, respected by all, on his fortune, the other \$300,000, and died during the current year.

COAL ASHES.—The best purposes which coal ashes can be applied to in town or country is in making garden walks. If well laid down, no weeds or grass will grow, and by use they become as solid and more durable than brick.

Miscellany.

THE TEAR.

BY OSCAR G. HUGHAN.

The hour of midnight is the hour to sleep;
The hour of morning is the hour to pray;
The hour of twilight is the time to weep
The heart's deep bitterness in tears away.

My mother, when I left thee, long ago,
I saw a tear-drop from its fountain start;
And down thy faded cheek, in silence, flow
The overgushings of a broken heart.

How eloquent that tear! It seemed to say,
Though unregarded, "Do not leave me now,—
Years creep upon me, and my hair is gray,
And Care's deep impress sits upon my brow.

"Think I think, how sad, how lone my hours will be
When thou art wandering o'er the boundless main;
Smiling with the smile I love to see,
But in whose warmth I may not live again."

"If thou but knew what tears, what sighs will start,
When I behold my cherished idol flown,
Thou couldst not thus in thoughtlessness depart,
And leave me tottering o'er the grave alone."

If I had loved thee with as deep a love
As I have lain upon a stranger's shrine,
We ne'er had parted,—like the stars above,
We both had lived within each other's smile.

But now my heart is broken by its care,—
Its fountains of feeling, one by one, have dried;
And 'mid the ruins of its black despair,
Once more it wanders sadly to thy side.

If thou hast hovered o'er thy homeless son,
Thou know'st what tears of misery have fell,—
What blighted hope and broken faith have done,
To bind my soul in sorrow's deadening spell.

I know thy spirit hovers o'er me now—
I feel its presence in my desolate heart;
Oh! that I could but kiss thy clouded brow,
And hid each sorrow from thy breast depart.

I hear thy voice, so saint-like, soft, and mild,
Repeating solemnly, "Thy will be done!
Keep from temptation, my lost, wandering child,
And thine the glory for the triumph won."

I need not tell thee even thus to pray,—
I know thou wilt for others likewise kneel,—
That Love may teach them by its sunny ray,
The ills and woes of other hearts to feel.

Dean Swift and the Cobbler.

It happened that the Dean was one day passing through Patrick's Close, when he espied a cobbler hard at work in his stall. Poor Crispin, though half naked, was singing away like a lark, and hammering at the heel of an old shoe with an apparent lightness of heart that astonished the Dean, when he contemplated the merry wretch's obvious misery.

"Friend," said the Dean, pausing in his walk at the stall, and addressing him, "you seem to be very poor; but then you seem to be very merry."

"It's not mirth, sir," replied the cobbler—"I'm singin' for the children in the cellar below."

"How is that?" asked the Dean; "I don't understand you."

"Why, sir," said the man, "whenever the poor things are hungry, and have nothing to eat, I sing droll songs for them, in order to make them forget the hunger."

"What family have you?"

"Not many, sir—only twelve or thirteen, or so—but please God, there's a good time comin'—Nelly, sir, has her gifts—and, between you and me, is a valuable subject to her Majesty—as for myself, God help me, I'm obliged to keep hammering away at the leather as well as I can, just as you see me, sir, at the heel of this old shoe."

"And have you no prospect," asked the Dean, "of improving your condition in life?"

"If there be such a prospect, sir," replied the cobbler, "I have not been able to catch a glimpse of it yet; but I suppose you have heard the proverb of our trade, sir—once a cobbler, always a cobbler."

"The proverb is a bad one," observed the Dean, "and strikes at the very root of industry."

"It doesn't touch me at all events—for as far as industry goes I'm a pattern to the neighborhood; but, unfortunately, the harder I work the poorer I get. However, we have one comfort, which is, that there's a better world before us, and that we are preparing ourselves for it."

"How is that?" asked the Dean.

"Why, sir, fasting and prayer are the best means of working out our salvation. It's true, indeed, we haven't time to pray much, but we make it up in fastin'—as for my own part, since I cannot fast and pray, I fast and sing."

"Oh, ho!" thought the Dean. "This a character; I must try him a little further. What do you mean by saying, the harder you work the poorer you get?"

"Nothing's plainer, sir; my family's growin' up, and the employment goes down; you may understand me without a dictionary."

"Well, then," said the Dean, "suppose a friend were to enable you to lay in a quantity of leather, and all the necessary materials for making shoes, let me ask, could you make them?"

"Could Dane Swift write a ballad?"

"Ye people of Ireland, both country and city,
Come listen with patience, and hear me out my ditty;
At this time I'll choose to be wiser than witty,
Which nobody can deny."

"God bless the Dane, at any rate—by puttin' down Wood and his halfpence he saved me from bankruptcy. I should have closed my stall only for him. But after all, he deprived me of a good berth of it."

"What berth?" asked the other.

"Why, sir, the post of Solicitor-General that I had in my eye at the time; but faith he stopped

By Telegraph.

We were going to press a telegraphic dispatch was received stating that Nevada was on fire and up to that time twenty buildings had been destroyed.

THE LADIES' FAIR for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Pond, on Green street, has received \$1,800, which will very nearly pay off the entire debt of the church.

MARKET REPORTS.

THE continued depression of business and of our interests, arises from the long continued drought, affecting the mining, mercantile and agricultural interests of the whole State. Flour is on the decline; Grain is not so firm. Produce of all kinds is abundant and prices generally low. Provisions are scarce and higher. Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Pork and Beef are all demanding good prices, and farmers, dairymen and stock raisers will do well to look to this matter. For many articles of merchandise prices are merely nominal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Southwick's Raffle—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.

Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms make known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our Letters.—We would request all our correspondents to direct Letters and Papers to us at SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY. They will, with such direction, reach us immediately. Letters directed to us at Sacramento, full to reach us regularly.

4-v3 WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy For Ever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUYSSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SASSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blisters, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all in fected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectively, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guyssott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14—Schr. Ortolon, Robinson, Sequel, 3 days; produce.

Feb. 15—Brig. Carib, Boyd, Puget Sound, 24 days; lumber.

Schr. Eliza, Gavett, Colinas, 14 hours; produce.

Feb. 16—Clipper bark, Cyane, Burmaster, Hong Kong, 66 days, with mace.

Brig. Halcyn, McDonough, Puget Sound, 25 days; lumber.

Schr. Mary W. Gould, Port Orford, 8 days; lumber.

Schr. Eagle, Collins, Tomales Bay, 1 day; bnc.

Feb. 17—P. M. steamship Oregon, Hudson, Panama, 16 days, with the mails, passengers, and mace.

P. M. Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia River, 70 hours.

Clipper ship Heloise, Dyer, Newcastle (NW), Dec. 25; coal.

Brig. Franklin, Adams, Collins, Puget Sound, 30 days; lumber.

Brig. Samuel Churchman, Ellis, Hong Kong, 78 days; mace.

Feb. 18—Brig. Colansey, Davis, Astoria, 10 days; lumber.

Brig. Wolkelev, Knipe, Puget Sound, 24 days; lumber.

Brig. Wyndolot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 24 hours; lumber.

Brig. Colorado, West, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.

Schr. Joseph Hewitt, Loper, Tomales Bay, 1 day; produce.

Schr. Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

Schr. Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 1 day; lumber.

Schr. Alfred Adams, Bowden, Shoalwater Bay, 10 days, with 3000 bushels oysters.

Schr. John Dunlap, Miller, Puero, 4 days; produce.

Schr. A. M. Simpson, Hanson, Bodega, 1 day; produce.

Schr. Adeline, Hutton, Bodega, 6 hours; produce.

Feb. 19—Brig. J. B. Hunt, Richardson, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.

Schr. William, Boyle, Puget Sound, 5 days; lumber.

Feb. 20—Ship Winard, Arrow, Coggins, New York, 126 days, with mace.

Ship Zenobia, Kentzel, Sitka, 13 days, with 770 tons ice.

Brig. Cyrus, Diggs, Port Gamble, 28 days, with coal.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15—Br. bark Banksdale, Hullin, for Callao.

Feb. 16—Br. bark Maclean, Pratt, for Callao; schr. Olivia, Thomas, Monterey.

Feb. 17—Steamer America, Haley, for San Diego; Otter (Br), Swanson, Vancouver Island; ship Delmatia, Hunter, China; bark Frances Palmer, Paty, Honolulu; Mex. Brig. Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan; schr. Sea Serpent, Fish, San Pedro.

Feb. 18—Ship Winard, Arrow, Bearer, Manila; brig Boston, Hutchinson, Port to Pacific.

Feb. 20—N. G. bark Elvira, Amy, Sydney.

MARRIED.

On the 18th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Dalton, William Boyle and Miss Isabella Law, both of Boston, Mass.

On the 18th Feb., in this city, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Wyatt, John Delos Lake and Miss Myra K. Clarke.

On the 18th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Cutter, E. F. Child, of this city, and Sarah E. Wilbur, of Providence, R. I.

On the 14th Feb., in this city, by Bishop Kip, Jno. Deane and Annie Perrier, both of this city.

On the 11th Feb., in Gilebo, Santa Clara county, Mr. Wilson T. Holschow and Miss Mary A. Zuck.

On the 14th Feb., in Napa Valley, by Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. E. Nichols, and Miss Sarah A. Woodruff, formerly of N. Y.

On the 13th Feb., in Sacramento, by Justice Aubry, Mr. Geo. Hill and Mrs. J. E. Phedymint.

DIED.

On the 20th Feb., in this city, Marietta, infant daughter of James A. and Mary Claughey, aged 4 months.

On the 15th Feb., in this city, of consumption, Chas. E. Voso, aged 30 years, late of Chelsea, Maine.

On the 13th Feb., in this city, Lawrence Murphy, aged years.

On the 14th Feb., at Coloma, Merchant T. Wynkoop, aged 40 years, a native of Palestine, N. Y.

On the 14th Feb., at Auburn, Cyrenus C. Credit, aged 26 years, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y.

On the 13th Feb., at Placerville, Major A. T. Ward, aged 36 years, formerly of Kentucky.

On the 14th Dec., at Williamsport, George B. Crooks, Son, aged 65 years, formerly for three years a resident of this place.

Seeds! Seeds!!

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet,	Green citron "
Long blood "	Cantelope,
White sugar "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
Early drum head Cabbage,	" "
" ox heart "	White Portugal "
" York "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large York "	Cup Parsnip,
Lute flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early cluster Cucumber,	Squash "
Early frame "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
" "	Colesein "
White spin "	Royal cape "
Short green "	White Cass "
Long green "	Green "
Long orange Carrot,	" "
Early horn "	Fing Leek,
Red solid Celery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White birch "
Early Cauliflower,	" "
Late "	Marrow "
Purple Egg Plant,	Early Dutch Turnip,
Green curled Endive,	Rutabaga "
White "	Yellow stone "
Early turnip Raddish,	" Aberdeen "
Early scarlet "	White Norfolk "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red top flat "
Black Spanish "	Red Tomato,
Carolina "	Yellow "
Yellow six week's Beans,	Blue imperial Peas,
Early Mohayk "	Narrowwint "
White marrow "	Early Charlton "
Lima "	O-seg Orange,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red top Grass "	Grape cuttings,
Timothy "	Strawberry plants,

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by

Agricultural Warehouse, 25 Washington street,

opposite the New Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOSENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely

upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854.

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE

AT

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

AT THE

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,

comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the

fashionable Souitout Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New

York; Paletot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;

with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,

Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;

with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of fashion-

able Cashmere and Vestings, Boley and Simon's Clothes and

Doskins, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest

New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,

Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment

of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by

express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;

BEET—Fine Long Rod and Early Turnip;

RADDISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Deal Rose and

Black Spanish;

CAIROIT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Al-

timonium;

CABBAGE—all the varieties;

LETTUCE—all varieties;

PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;

TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other

varieties.

GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German

Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received.

Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue

Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans;

Long Island Corn; **SHAKER HERBS**, such as Wormwood,

Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

J. M. MOORE & CO.,

Corner California and Leide-dorf streets,

Hydraulic Pumps.

An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just re-

ceived at our office.

WARREN & SON.

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respect-fully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurance from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from the e Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manu-factured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacra-mento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. C. BROOKS, Proprietors.

F. C. HALL, Proprietors.

Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON.—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The new Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain di-rect to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco.

6

HENRY POLLEY, D. S. NICHOLS, SETH H. GASFIELD

POLLEY & CO.,

BAY STATE MILLS,

N street, between Front and Second.

BAY STATE LOWER MILLS,

Corner of Front and R streets, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURE the celebrated Brand of Flour known as the "Bay State Lower Mills," which can always be found at our store, No. 49 K street. Also, fresh ground Buckwheat and Graham Flour, fresh ground Corn Meal, Middlings, Bran, and ground Barley, &c., which is disposed at the lowest prices.

Barley, Wheat and Corn Ground to Order. v3-1

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G,

Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery

OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and

Paint Goods. San Francisco.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL

J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, HIRSH C. CLARK,

McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

San Francisco, Cal.

Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provision, Foreign and Domestic

Spices, and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Win-

dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Drinn streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 ff

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN.

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Hardware and Leather.

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Sines, &c., &c.,

127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

Varieties.

TRY AGAIN.

How oft has disappointment nipped
Some cherished plan of mine,
And hidden winter clouds appear
Where summer's sun should shine;
Yet often as they darker grew,
I've seen some wondrous pen
Upon the very blackest write
The sentence, "Try again."

How often in the stillly hour
Of night the heavy sigh
In sympathy has strove to meet
The tear-drop in my eye;
And then like angels whispering
Their messages to men,
I've heard a quiet breathing of
The sentence, "Try again."

How often, as I've walked amidst
Life's ever busy tide,
And jostled with its favored ones
On each and every side;
When my misfortunes seemed to be
O'erwhelming, even then
Has some good spirit breathed to me
The sentence, "Try again."

My guardian angel it must be,
Or else the weight of care
Had sunk me in the very depths
Of sorrow and despair;
But, oh, my heart much lighter seems,
And hope-shines brighter, when
I hear that spirit softly breathe
The sentence, "Try again."

—Littlequill.

CLERICAL WIT.—A certain parson of the Unitarian sect, who whilom dwelt in Winnissimmet, and who loved a joke better than preaching—went one day to pay a bill to one William Spade, of that village. The master of the shop not being in, the money was handed over to the hoy. A few moments afterwards, the facetious parson meeting the tradesman, he addressed him with—
"Billy Spade, your bill is paid!"
This same parson was not over fastidious about his wardrobe. One day meeting his brother, who was also a divine, who censured him for being so careless about his dress, and especially reprimanded him for wearing striped pants, it being altogether unclerical. Whereupon the humorous divine retorted by saying—
"Brother C., my religion does not lie in my breeches."

One of the very best things, however, that we have heard was from a preacher of the same school as the former, and who did the preaching for a society in another town. His people he found were

"Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

He had tried almost everything, running as close as he dare to the manifold schisms of the day; but of no avail. He knew not what course to pursue. In his dilemma he called upon a brother parson, and asked him what he should do as all his schemes had failed.

"Suppose you should blend a little of the Second Advent doctrine into your discourses," suggested the brother, "that might possibly suit their cases."

"Ab," returned the other, "I durst not try that remedy; for it is as much as I can do to make them believe in the First advent!"—*Boston Post.*

NEVER refuse to kiss a lady. Gallantry, religion and good taste alike forbid it. If it is sweet, it will make your feel like a barrel and a half of white sugar for a week; and if it is not, you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it is the best that could be offered. Kisses, however, like candy, are generally made up with a deal of saccharine about them. Young gentlemen at all skeptical should try on a few.

The following dialogue is represented to have taken place between a farmer and an Irish reaper, the latter being considerably under the common stature:

Irishman—"D'ye want anybody for the harvest?"

Farmer—"No; you're too little."

Irishman—"Arrah, now, and do you cut your corn from the top?" said Pat, as he walked off, indignantly.

"GUIDE, nian," said a dounce housewife to an honest dairyman, the other day—"what sort o' milk's this ye're doin' us wi' now? The last I got, there was about a third o' water."

"Then ye're a' wrang, guidwife," answered Will; it's some ither body's milk ye've been getting—mine's half and half!"

"THE moon," said a total abstainer, "is not quite a teetotaler; but she lets her moderation be known to all men, for she only fills her horn once a month." A bystander observed, "Then she must fill it with something very strong, for I have seen her half gone myself."

A friend relates the following: A mile or two from town he met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get down and lead him? that's the way to keep warm." "No," said the boy, "it's a hired boss, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

"Is the steamer in?" said a gentleman to a newsboy in New York, lately. "Yes—just got the news." "Has she got any further from the seat of war?" "Yes—about three thousand miles since she left Liverpool."

It is to be presumed that, when military men talk of attacking the enemy in flank, it means nothing less than touching them up under the ribs,

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 Washington street.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschia, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Roses and Lemon Corallines;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeyuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.
Apple Trees from\$1 00 to \$2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from1 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn. The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.
The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, in long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers an invention with which could be assured that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this steam dry kiln, the Grain grows and can be sent their Grain in New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidence should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merit.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 15 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour, without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and completeness of your machinery cause you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 30, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvement. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
(17) W. H. STOLLENBERGER.

BANKERS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank New York.
Bank of North America Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Philadelphia.
Drexel & Co. New York.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurray & Co. New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, South Carolina.

David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.
PAGE, BACON, & CO.

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Penholy & Co. London.
F. H. & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Dunham, Sherman & Co. New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Union City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Artion Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukee.
Michigan State Bank Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3
ADAMS & CO.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be without interest, unless the money remain a deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of one per cent. per month, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing one and a half per cent. per month interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and all cases simply secured by Mortgages, Store, Groceries and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe securities, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security of the bank, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.
FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with refined sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the voyage of the U. S. S. Albatross. The WHOLESALE interests its value is inestimable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
New York, April 4, 1854.
Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the most confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, }
Dated May 31, 1854. }
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy a article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore."
Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853. }
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and preserved a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICH. S. CORNING,
v3-4 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken the premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.
The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.,
Marysville.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at, and Treadwell & Co. are prepared to issue bills on any of the above places. In exchange for any of the above places, we have Brick Vauls and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamships on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for any sum on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and the city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sawmills, Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Power, Smut Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse Rakes—altogether with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to. v3-5

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on pace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vane's new Daguerrotypy Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vane's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

3d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely, in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
OUR Atlantic Steamship Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month to EXALCO, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Panama by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Milwaukee.
Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Utica City Bank Utica. Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn. Bank of Artion Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester. Geo. Smith & Co. Chicago.
Michigan State Bank Detroit. Clinton Bank Columbus, O.

IN the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own mail, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGSTON & BAO'S Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sierra Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, Erchen Curral,
Kennecoe Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggins, Hunt's Ranch,
Rosa's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Head Crossing, N. Yuba, Whipple Bar,
Windsor's Bar, Slate Bluff, San Ramon, San Ramon,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada Hills,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Slighville, Bullard's Bar, Downville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggins, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton, via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonoma, Mokelumne Hill, Colusa, Marysville, &c., by Hawk's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange
can be procured at, and Treadwell & Co. are prepared to issue bills on any of the above places. In exchange for any of the above places, we have Brick Vauls and Iron Safes for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamships on any of the above routes, we have Iron Safes for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of One Million Dollars, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for any sum on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and the city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

ADAMS & CO.

[illegible]

Bene arare. Quid secundum? Arare. Quid tertium? Stercorare.

Plow, plow, and then manure; that is the old theory, and just as good now as it was two thousand years ago, and a little better; because we can more effectually reduce it to practice.

Plow early, plow deep, cross furrow, harrow well, manure and fallow your land, and change your crops, was the doctrine of Virgil.

"When first young Zephyr melts the mountain snow,
And spring unbids the mellowed mould below,
Press the deep plow," &c.

"Rest by alternate fallows wearied earth,
And leave soil to barden into birth;"

"Yet shall thy lands through easier labor rear
Fresh crops by changeful producer, year by year,
If rich manure new life and nurture yield,
And ashes renovate th' exhausted field."

"Th' obdurate globe with frequent harrow break,
With osier hurdles each dull clod awake.
Fair Ceres' self shall kindly view thy toil,
When sideling furrows cross the furrowed soil."

—Virgil—Georgic I.

FIERCE DOGS.—At a recent term of the Supreme Court of Vermont, held at Woodstock, the Court held that a dog which was fierce, dangerous and accustomed to bite persons, and this fact known to the owner, and is still suffered to go at large, is a public nuisance, and may be killed by any one. Judge Redfield is reported by the Mercury, to have said that the owner ought to consider it a favor done himself to have such an animal killed, and that he should consider himself fortunate if he were not made amenable to the criminal justice of the county for maintaining so great a nuisance. Seusable Judge, that.

Would not this apply to California? What say our Judges?

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—One object in holding the Fair at New York City was, says an exchange paper, that the people of the city might have a chance to attend; which it was expected would be done to a large extent. The expectation, however, was not realized; the receipts falling short of those of several other years, although the entrance fee for transient visitors was doubled last year from its former rates. The people of a city generally care little for Agricultural Fairs. A good many of them think cucumbers grow in slices, and that milk is got from a cow by using the tail as a pump-handle. Of course such do not want to be any wiser.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire to say to our subscribers, that having sent out numbers at bills for our dues, it may be that in some cases they may have paid Agents we had in the field some six months or more ago and who have not made their full returns to us—they may have paid them and we not be advised of it. We beg of such to remind us if so, that we may correct any error. We trust they will appreciate our motives for thus speaking. Our Paper is now only six DOLLARS per year, always in advance. Shall we not hear you reader?

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The heavy losses upon the Farming interests of the State the past year, the general depression of that interest, and the discouragements resulting to all, we know have prevented many who are engaged in Agriculture from subscribing to our journal the past year. Feeling desirous to meet their wants as far as is in our power, we now offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

We trust this effort on our part to meet such circumstances will be met on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil with a corresponding feeling, and that all will do us service by sending in a goodly list of subscribers and the amount for the same. We have made the price thus low, that our subscribers and friends may at once send us the proof of their good will.

Inducements for the formation of clubs will be found under another head.

Clubs Formed—Premiums to Subscribers.

With the third volume, with the opening year, we would offer to our friends stronger inducements than heretofore to make up CLUBS for the FARMER. It will be seen by our 'special notice,' that we shall commence with a reduction of the price of the "Farmer." The price will now be six dollars per year, always in advance. No subscriptions received unless accompanied by the amount.

To those who are disposed to form CLUBS, when we can send all to one address, we shall send SIX COPIES for FIVE NAMES, TWELVE for TEN, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for the names and amount of twenty subscriptions.

To those, or any of our friends who will interest themselves, we believe this will be some satisfaction, besides promoting the cause of Agriculture. We hope to see good results to all from his proposition.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

TO AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

With a desire to extend as widely as possible the circulation of the FARMER, and by this means make known all the Agricultural Information we obtain, we shall offer to Agents, Booksellers, and all who desire our paper in quantities, a price for copies by the hundred that will leave them a handsome margin.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us.

The California Farmer.

WADSWORTH & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

Banks that will Always Pay.

AMIN the convulsions that rend every interest and shake confidence in all our institutions and business operations, it is the duty of all our citizens to look calmly around and make such an arrangement in their own plans as shall conduce not only to their present safety but to their future and permanent good; and in so doing they will greatly subserve the good of all. Revolutions and convulsions are not "only evil and that continually," but often great good results from what appeared as only evil; that which seems a curse, often proves a "blessing in disguise."

The calamities that have fallen upon this city, and upon all our cities, and in fact upon all the State, by the suspension of some of our largest Banking and Express houses, have shaken the faith of tens of thousands of men in their safety, and the consequence is a want of confidence in finding security except that each man will become his own banker. This had not ought to be. Confidence begets confidence, and while we would deprecate this want of confidence, this general distrust, we cannot wonder at it—such results must be expected from such unexpected and overwhelming disasters. But like the "giant oak" that breasts the storm, the hurricane, blast may tear away the branches, the lightning may strike off its towering limbs, but the trunk will breast the avalanche and the storm, and it will outlive it. So with California and California interests—"This storm is past, let's cease repining—behind the cloud the sun is shining." We rejoice to believe this, and to believe, also, that sunshine is nearer than we anticipate. We know in nature, when the cloud is darkest and the wail of the storm sweeps by in its most terrific form, that it is passing on, soon to leave us,—we know, too that it is the most vivid flash of lightning and the loudest thunder that tell us of the breaking clouds' over us, and these herald the refreshing rains that fall from these breaking clouds, and that without these the sunshine could not come, nor the earth be refreshed, nor bring forth of its abundance. So in the financial world; the various causes that are ever at work, if permitted to derange the regular order of things, tend to a crisis in monetary affairs, and the clouds of distrust, want of confidence, withholding of means, depression in value of property—all which increase the cloud and give it greater power and force until it has reached its zenith and we see it over our heads—its power is thus felt and soon the electric fluid of an excited community touches it and the storm bursts forth in all its fury—but all is not lost; there is refreshing even in the storm; and after a storm comes a calm. So will it be with California.

This grand crisis past, the attention of the people will be called to invest the vast amount of accumulated wealth that has been laying idle, and real, permanent, and wiser uses will be made in future, of large sums that have been laying in banks and elsewhere. The attention of many must necessarily be drawn to REAL ESTATE, to lands, to farms, for these kinds of property, if judiciously managed, always pay. AGRICULTURAL LANDS, FARMING, STOCK RAISING, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS—these are banks that will always pay, and they never can fail, if they have the one thing needful, good directors. Here lies the grand secret, the Director; if this officer of this bank know his duty, this bank will always pay fat dividends; but it cannot be expected that farms can manage themselves, and if be whose duty it is to study into all its wants, leave it to others, and spend his time at political meetings, horse races, jockey clubs, this rich bank that mother earth gave us will as surely fail, as a money bank under the same kind of neglect of its board of directors. The farmer must manage his own farm.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES.—We have been politely shown and favored with samples of Oranges grown at Los Angeles, upon the grounds of F. Mellus, Esq. The fruit is large and fine—remarkably so. From what we have seen, and the facts we have gathered, we are more and more convinced that the day is not far distant when California Oranges will be an article of export.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We should feel grieved to withhold the CALIFORNIA FARMER from those who have been readers for the past year, but we would ask them in all candor, if after they have received it for six or twelve months as some have without paying for it, if they ought to expect it longer without pay?

Crucify Him! Crucify Him!!

How readily does the venomous tongue hurl forth its curses upon those whom the blight of sudden misfortune reaches. It matters not how great the fall, how dire the calamity; it matters not how keenly the victim of misfortune suffers, or how innocently; the first to assail will be those that have been nursed in the bosom, or fed at the table. It is sure to be those who have best enjoyed the bounty of the sunny days. But now that they have gone and the glory has departed, those that have been warmed into life upon the bosom of confidence and trust, become as the poisoned adder, ready to send forth the forked tongue whose fangs deal the death blow.

The alarm, distrust and panic of the past few days has given those who have any desire to study character, an opportunity to notice the readiness with which the heartless assail those who in common parlance are classed as bankrupts; but whose misfortunes are in a measure the result of circumstances beyond human control. They forget and are too quickly led to join the idle crowd, and, as in days of old, cry out "crucify him! crucify him!"

California, from the day of her advent, has always written her name and acts high on the roll of fame. Whatever she has done has been done upon a more gigantic scale than ever before recorded in history. Commence that history with the discovery of gold, that excitement, the rush of the multitude, the rolling in of the gold, the rapid upbuilding of her cities and their destruction by fire, again and again—these were her beginnings. The hundreds of ships in her harbors with the millions of merchandise. Then see her stretch her wings, eagle-like, and cities spring up as by magic, sending forth an influence and creating a wealth unparalleled in the history of the world; and each city swept from existence in a day and again restored—fires could not destroy nor floods remove them.

In her beginning giant-like she sprang into existence, and all her enterprises, all her institutions and all events connected with her, have been stamped with the same character. Her banks, her express companies, her mercantile and commercial interests, her agriculture, were all upon the same magnificent scale, and their influence was widely felt. It is for these reasons that we bewail that influence which is so prone to be exerted by the heartless in the day of her misfortunes to lift the voice of the oppressor and cry "crucify! crucify!"

California makes her mark upon the age; she stands out before the world, towering in greatness, like her own mammoth cedars on her lofty snow-capped mountains.

The mighty oak on which the storm has spent its fury, is passed by as a worthless thing now, even by those who have sat beneath its cooling shade or have been sheltered from the driving storm by its broad and ample branches—and so with those men, or associations of men who in the great storms of money panics, upon whose heads the blast falls they may stand, yet like the trunk of the shattered oak, bereft of the power to shield others—their former protections, their former favors are now in a measure forgotten, and they are passed by as is the crippled oak.

We are led to these similes by the cold and cutting remarks of many who, now that they may not be the recipients of similar shield and protection from those who have for a time fallen, with slanderous tongues, like poisonous adders, pierce the very bosoms that warmed them into life.

We speak of men and things without fear or favor, or hope of reward other than a consciousness of having spoken truly. When we see Houses like Page, Bacon & Co., and Adams & Co., bow before the blast, and struggle to rise again, we look on with wonder and admiration at the efforts, giant-like efforts indeed, that we know they must put forth to recover from such a fall. Every heart knows its own bitterness, and those who fall best know the cause thereof. It is unjust to pre-judge. Men through too hasty conclusions, often condemn where pride and praise is due, and commend where censure should follow. Now that misfortune has fallen upon such Houses as the above-named, is it not more noble and manly to look back and note the good they have done—recall the times they have rendered essential aid in hundred instances to the upbuilding of the State and let their errors be written in the sand, or only remembered as a warning for the future? What would the mercantile interests have done without the aid of such Houses as Page Bacon & Co., as bankers, and Adams & Co., as bankers and express men and forwarding merchants? It is easy to say the country would have gone on—that may be all true, but have they not

nobly aided in her prosperity and greatness? Let them then have their just meed of praise and sympathy in this their day of adversity, and let it never be forgotten. It is alike creditable and noble to see so many step forward and show a readiness to restore such Houses to their former usefulness. We rejoice at it, believing it will be the very best thing for all interested to accede to the propositions made by these Houses; and while we are speaking of these Houses, we would by no means forget others deserving of honorable notice.

Wells, Fargo & Co., have won for themselves an enviable fame—like the gold seven times purified, they come from the fiery ordeal with increased lustre, and send abroad a name and fame that will endure.

The banking houses of Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co., Drexel, Sather & Church, Tallant & Wilde, Palmer, Cook & Co., Saunders & Brenham, and B. Davidson, have proved themselves worthy the highest confidence of the community.

What is now most wanting is a generous forbearance, a mutual confidence, and a willingness on the part of all, to aid as they have opportunity, to insure a better state of things. Let all look and hope for a better state of affairs—it will surely come, for the heavens are now sending down copious showers of rain that will refresh the earth, move the spring of active life in all departments, and thus restore to us that former prosperity we all so much desire.

Obituary.

DEATH will ever be an unwelcome visitant in the abode of man, come in what form it may; and although we have been taught from early childhood that death is the "common lot of mortals," and we see the work going on in our midst from day to day, enting down loved ones from among us, taking here the innocent babe of early promise, and there the youth of bright hopes, striking down another just entering manhood, and again entering the homes where cluster the holiest ties, and leaving a blank never again to be filled on earth; even when we see all this day by day, we do not, cannot realize the full truth until it comes near and strikes down those we knew and love and meet from day to day as kindred and friends. Death is terrible, come when or where it may, for it sunders human ties and rends human affections. Death is and will be an unwelcome messenger even, but its sharp stings are less felt when in the course of nature we see it approaching and know it will come on when we are by circumstances prepared for it, but when it comes suddenly, when least expected; when it comes as it often does, striking down one in the prime of manhood, in the midst of a career of usefulness and honor; when death comes thus and selects an object upon whom many depend for counsel, aid, instruction, and for happiness—'tis then we see and know and feel how unwelcome is the sound of death.

ANGUS FRIERSON, of Sacramento city, has been called away suddenly by the hand of death, and many, many hearts mourn—the heart pulse of that city beats, for every one feels the blow. He who has been thus suddenly summoned was interwoven into all that helped make the busy or social life of that city. How severe the blow to each and all who mourn, cannot be realized now. Mr. Frierson occupied a place in society whose influence was felt. He held the honorable and responsible place of the head of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s House at Sacramento, which post he filled with credit alike to himself and satisfaction to all. As President and Superintendent of the large Gas Works, he sustained laborious duties and honorable trusts, and in many positions connected with public enterprises—religious, benevolent and social, Angus Frierson bore a most useful and honorable part.

Mr. Frierson was doing much to advance the best interests of Agriculture and Horticulture; a valuable estate had been laid out and these sciences found in him a ready aid. Mr. F. was President of the "Sacramento County Agricultural Society," and held the office of Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, and was ever ready to advance these interests, as he believed them the foundation of the wealth of California.

But Mr. Frierson shone also in social life, and was endeared to a large circle of kindred and friends. A vacancy has been made by death that cannot be filled again. That home, once so happy, and where now the shroud of death lays so heavily!—of this we cannot, dare not speak, for there is a sacredness in sorrow like this that should not be invaded; but human sympathy would offer a tribute, and it will be acceptable even to those most deeply afflicted, to the nearest and dearest, to all touched by this bereavement;

Horticultural Department.

AMERICAN APPLES.—It is conceded that the best apples in the world are produced in the United States; and that the best winter apples grow north of 38 deg. north latitude. Within a few years past, several thousand barrels of fresh apples have been shipped from New York to Liverpool and London, at highly remunerative prices, the best quality, in good condition, bringing from \$8 to \$10 a barrel, and in some instances, even \$20 a barrel. The charges for freight, by clipper ships, are from thirty to fifty cents a barrel, and by steamer from two to three dollars.

The best varieties for shipping, are the Newtown Pippin, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Tompkins County King, Lady Apple, and Red Canada. There are probably other sorts of hardy apples, not yet tried, which would succeed well.

A PREMIUM ORCHARD.—The Oneida County Agricultural Society awarded a premium of \$15 to J. Talcott, of Rome, N. Y., for his orchard of 385 trees, the largest of which were planted in 1849, and are now sixteen inches in circumference. The following statement is from the report of the Society:

The land on which Mr. Talcott's orchard is planted, is mostly a sandy or gravelly loam with a clay subsoil. Previous to planting, it was plowed in back furrows, and the holes were dug along the ridges, thirty feet apart, three feet in width, and eighteen inches deep. In each hole was put a large wheel-barrow load of compost, made of stable-manure, lime, ashes, and muck (decayed forest-leaves would have been as good,) under cover the year before. In planting the trees, surface soil was placed about the roots. The orchard ground has been cultivated to hoed crops. Once a year the trees have been pruned, and washed with strong soap-suds, a woolen cloth being used for this purpose. This washing has given the stems a clean, healthy look, and has tended to keep away the insects. At the approach of winter the soil has been heaped up about a foot around the trees. This kept away the mice.

CHERRY, PEACH, AND PLUM PITS.—Pits of hardy trees should be placed in a position where they will freeze during the winter, which prepares them for planting early in the spring.

Apple, pear, and quince seeds, may be sown in the drills where they are intended to grow, and covered an inch deep, or put in boxes with earth, and exposed to the action of the frost during the winter, to be sown in the spring. The publishers of "Life Illustrated," New York, will procure and forward to any person or place, every variety of fruit seeds to be found in that market which may be desired.

BEST SOIL FOR FRUIT TREES is that just cleared of a forest. The surface should be rolling or descending, and moderately dry and rich. The roots of the forest trees as they decay, keep the ground loose and mellow, and afford the exact food necessary for a rapid and healthy growth of the fruit trees; and the soil abounds plentifully in those elements which are requisite to form the most perfect fruit.

WELL-FORMED PEAR TREES.—We have a special dislike to long legged fruit trees. They are bad looking, likely to be injured by hot sun, hard to ascend for the fruit, and sure to occasion severe bruising to every fruit that falls. The best form is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, their lower branches only three feet from the ground; when they are loaded with fruit, the lower ones bend to the earth.

LARGE VINE AT SELLWOOD PARK.—The following notes about the large vine at Sellwood Park, Sunninghill, Berka, England, are taken from London's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. 6. Says a writer in the Country Gentleman, when we saw the vine last, in 1851, it was then in full vigor, and a noble crop of fruit on it. Its length was then, we believe, 125 feet, and the gardener had tried to get more added to it.

It was brought from Sion Hill gardens, then the Duke of Marlborough's, in 1810. It was then a small plant, which had been struck that season from an eye. For the first year or two nothing remarkable was noticed in its growth, except a very healthy appearance.

About the fourth of fifth year, it had nearly filled the small house it was in. Another twenty feet was added; in about two years it had nearly filled this up, with strong bearing wood. The house was then again, and has been since, lengthened. The present length of the house is 90 feet, (1830), breadth 13 feet; number of bunches on the vine 1,100; and it is intended to add 36 feet more next autumn. The vine has a beautiful straight stem, upwards of 6 feet in height; and then branches off every way horizontally, with nine principal leading shoots. Its roots may be said to be both in and out of the house, as it is planted inside, but the front wall being on arches, many of the roots are in the old asparagus bed in front.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The Magazine of Horticulture, says, what is in common language termed a bulbous root is by Linnaeus, termed the Hybernacle, or Winter Lodge of the young plant. These bulbs in every respect, resemble buds, except in being produced under ground, and include the leaves and flower in miniature, which are to be expanded in the ensuing spring. By cautiously cutting, in the early spring, through the concentric coats of a tulip root, longitudinally from the top to the base, and taking them off successively, the whole flower of the next summer's tulip is

beautifully seen by the naked eye, with its petals, pistil and stamens: the flowers exist in other bulbs, in the same manner, but the individual flowers of others being less, they are not so easily dissected, or so conspicuous to the naked eye. In the buds of the Daphne Mezereum, and in those of the Helleborus, and at the base of the Osmunda lunaria, a perfect plant of the future year, may be found, complete in all its parts.

The Argan Tree.

The following letter, descriptive of the Argan tree, by the British Acting Vice Consul at Megadore, will be read with interest. The tree is valuable in dry countries as furnishing what is there much wanted, a supply of food for cattle in seasons of drought.

The Argan tree grows more or less throughout the States of Western Barbary, but principally in the province of Haha, and south of this town.

The soil on which it is found is light, sandy, and very stony. It is usually found upon the hills, which are barren of all else, and where irrigation is impossible.

I should imagine from the appearance of some of the trees, that they are from one to two hundred years old; and a remarkably large one in this neighborhood, I should say, is at least three hundred. This tree measures round the trunk twenty-six feet; at the height of three feet, it branches off (one of them measures eleven feet near the trunk); these branches rest upon the ground at about fifteen feet from the trunk, and again ascend. The highest branch of this tree is not more than sixteen to eighteen feet: the outer branches extend to a circumference of 220 feet. This is the largest I am aware of.

The system of propagation in this vicinity is mostly by seed. When sowing, a little manure is placed with it, and it is well watered until it shoots, from which period it requires nothing further. It bears fruit at from three to five years, which ripens from May to August, (according to the situation of the tree.) The roots extend to a great distance under ground, and shoots make their appearance at intervals, which are allowed to remain, thus doing away with the necessity for transplanting or sowing. As the fruit ripens, herds of goats, sheep, and cows are taken out; a man beats the tree with a long pole, and the nuts fall and are devoured voraciously by the cattle. In the evening they are driven home, and when comfortably settled in the yard, they commence chewing the end and throw out the nuts, which are collected each morning as soon as the cattle have departed upon their daily excursion. I have heard it remarked that the nut passes through the stomach of the animal; but this is only a causality and not a general rule. Large quantities are collected by women and children, which are well dried; the hull is taken off and stored for the camels and mules traveling in the winter. They are considered very nutritious.

The process of extracting the oil is very simple. The nuts are cracked by the women and children. The kernels are then parched in a common earthen vessel, ground in hand-mills of this country, then put in a pan, a little cold water sprinkled upon it; then it is well worked by the hand—much the same as kneading dough—until the oil separates itself, when the refuse is well pressed, which completes the process. The oil is let stand and the sediment removed. The cake—in which a good deal of oil remains—is generally given to the milch cows or goats. Some of these Argans are in clusters, others single trees.

PAMPAS GRASS.—A species of grass known by this name is, at the present time, attracting considerable attention in Europe. Although a true grass, it is likely to form one of the most useful of garden ornaments. In stature it is said to rival the bamboo, growing, in its native plains, nearly twenty feet in height. The leaves are hard, wiry, very rough at the edge, not half an inch broad at its widest part, and of a dull grey green color. The flowers appear in panicles, averaging two feet in length, resembling those of the common reed, but of a silvery whiteness, being covered with long colorless hairs, and consisting of colorless membranous glumes. It is established beyond doubt that it will bear any degree of cold ever experienced in the neighborhood of London, without injury. "Let the reader," says the Gardener's Chronicle, "conceive of one individual of a reedy grass of such magnitude, whose grey hard wiry leaves curve most gracefully from the centre to the circumference, forming a thin, but huge tuft: add to this many slender flower-stems, darting into the air, and gracefully poisoning on their summits a white airy mass of light scales, whose polished surface can only be rivalled by the delicate work of the silversmith: place this a little above the eye in rocky ground, let it be well backed up some dark foliage, and a faint idea may be formed of the general appearance of the Pampas Grass." The botanical name of this grass is *Gynierium argenteum*, and was originally brought from the vicinity of Rio Janeiro.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

HAPPINESS.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of a woman. The foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of a man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal or eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God."

A READY APPLICATION.—A mother admonishing her son—a lad some seven years of age—told him that he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do to-day. The little urebin replied—"Then, mother, let's eat the rest of the plum-pudding to-night."

Miscellany.

THE PAST.

Il passato e passato, e per sempre!—AZELIO.

The Past is past! with many a hopeful morrow!
Its errors and its good works live with God:
The agony is o'er of joy or sorrow;
The flowers lie dead along the path we trod.

The past is past! in solemn silence taking,
Alike, the sunny and the rainy day:
On the life altar of the fond heart breaking
Full many an idol built on feet of clay.

The past is past! and our young selves departed
Upon the flushing whirl of those fleet years;
Its lessons leave us sadder, stronger hearted,
More slow to live, less prodigal of tears.

The past is past! and knowledge taught suspicion
To dim the spirit with its foul, cold shine:
For many a base and dark thing finds admission
Amid the wisdom learnt from life and time.

The past is past! and in that twilight valley
Dwell slow repentance and the vain regret;
Fears for the future from those shadows rally,
And hang around the path before us yet.

The past is past! and ah! how few deplore it,
Or would relive the time had they the power;
Though nature sometimes weepeth o'er it,
At memory of some wrong or happier hour.

The past is past! There's bitter joy in knowing
"Thine gone for ever: dead and buried deep,
It lies behind, and on life's stream is flowing,
Where the dark waters of the Dead Sea sleep.

The past is past! in faith and patience, taking
Its lessons let us lay them on our hearts;
The chain's attenuated links are breaking:
Be earnest!—use the present ere its past!

A Hero and a Bully;

OR, THE TRIAL OF COURAGE.

ONE evening, a short time after the battle of Fontenoy, (1745,) a group of the king's body-guard was congregated near the Latona basin, at Versailles, listening to two of their number discussing a subject which at that period was rarely a matter of controversy in military circles.

"Refuse a duel after a public affront!" exclaimed the tallest of the speakers, whose bronzed features were rendered almost ferocious by the thick-red moustache; "it is a stain that all the waters of the deluge would not wash away."

"I repeat, Monsieur de Malatour," replied the other in a calm, polite tone, "that there is more true courage in refusing than in accepting a duel. What is more common than to yield to passion, envy or vengeance; and what more rare than to resist them? Therefore it is a virtue when exhibited at the price of public opinion; for what costs nothing is esteemed as worth nothing."

"A marvel! Monsieur d'Argentre, I would advise, if ever the king gives you command of a company, to have engraven on the sabres of the soldiers the commandment—'Thou shalt do no murder.'"

"And wherefore not? His majesty would have better servants, and the country fewer plunderers, if we had in our regiment more soldiers and fewer bullies. Take, as an example, him with whom you seem so much incensed; has he not nobly avenged what you call an affront by taking, with his own hands, an enemy's colors, while your knaves most likely formed a prudent reserve behind the baggage?"

"Cowards themselves have their moments of courage."

"And the brave also their moments of fear."

"The expression is not that of a gentleman."

"It is that of Monsieur de Turenne, whose family equalled either of ours, and who avowed that he was not exempt from such moments. Everybody has heard of his conduct towards a braggadocio, who boasted in his presence that he had never known fear. He suddenly passed a lighted candle under the speaker's nose, who instantly drew back his head to the great amusement of the bystanders, who laughed heartily at this singular mode of testing the other's assertion."

"None but a marshal of France had dared to try such pleasantry. To our subject, sir, I maintain that your friend is a coward, and you—"

"And I—," repeated d'Argentre, his eyes flashing and his lips firmly compressed.

"Holla, gentlemen!" exclaimed a third party, who, owing to the warmth of the argument, had joined the group unperceived. "This is my affair," said he to Monsieur d'Argentre, holding his arm; then turning to his adversary, added: "Monsieur de Malatour, I am at your orders."

"In that case, after you, if necessary," said d'Argentre, with his usual calmness.

"By my honor you charm me, gentlemen! Let us go."

"One moment," replied the new comer, who, young as he was, wore the cross of St. Louis.

"No remark. Gentlemen, hasten."

"Too great haste in such cases evinces less a contempt for death than an anxiety to get rid of his phantom."

"I listen, sir!"

Monsieur d'Argentre just now stated that the bravest have their moments of fear. Without taking as serious his anecdote of Monsieur de Turenne, I shall add that, with the exception of the difference that exists between muscles and nerves, the courage of the duelist is more an affair of habit than of principle; for it is the natural state of man to love peace, if not for the sake of others, at least for himself. Do you wish me to prove it?"

"Enough, sir: we are not here to listen to a sermon."

"Yet a moment. Here is my proposition: we

are all assembled this evening previous to our leave of absence; I invite you, then, as also these gentlemen present, to a bear hunt on my estate, or rather amongst the precipices of Clat, in the Eastern Pyrenees. You are very expert, Monsieur de Malatour—you can snuff a candle with a pistol at twenty paces, and you have no equal at the small sword. Well, I shall place you before a bear, and if you succeed—I do not even say in lodging a ball in his head, but merely in firing upon him—I shall submit immediately after to meet you face to face with any weapons you choose to name, since it is only at that price I am to gain your good opinion."

"Are you playing a comedy, sir?"

"Quite the contrary. And I even repeat that this extreme haste shows more the courage of the nerves than of the true courage arising from principle."

"What guaranty have I, should I accept your proposition, that you will not again endeavor to evade me?"

"My word, sir; which I take all my comrades to witness, and place under the safeguard of their honor."

There ran through his auditory such a buzz of approbation that De Malatour, though with a bad grace, was obliged to accede to the arrangement. It was then agreed that on the 1st of September all present should assemble at the Chateau du Clat.

Whilst the young lord of the manor is making the necessary preparations for their reception, we shall explain the accusation of which he was the object, yet which had not branded him with any mark of disgrace among a class of men so punctilious on the point of honor.

The young Baron de Villetreton in entering amongst the gentlemen who formed the household guard of the king of France, carried with him principles which remained uncorrupted amidst all the frivolities of one of the most licentious courts in Europe. Such, however, is the charm of virtue, even in the midst of vice, that his exemplary conduct had not only gained him the esteem of his officers, and friendship of his companions, but had attracted the attention of the king himself. One alone among his comrades, Monsieur de Malatour, took umbrage at this general favor, and on the occasion of some trifling expression or gesture, publicly insulted him. Villetreton refused to challenge him, as being contrary to his principles, but determined that this seeming cowardice, in not fighting a well-known duellist, should be redeemed by some action of *clat* during the campaign just commenced. That moment had arrived; and for his noble conduct in taking the English colors at the battle of Fontenoy, he received the cross of St. Louis from the king's own hand on the field, the eulogium of Marshal Saxe, and a redoubled enmity on the part of De Malatour.

The first care of the young baron, on arriving at his estate, was to call his major-domo, an old faithful servant.

"I have business with thee, my master," said he, cordially shaking him by the hand.

"Speak, monseigneur," replied the pareur, who was deeply attached to his young lord; "you know the old hunter is yours to his last drop of blood."

"I never doubted it, my old friend. Did you receive my letter from Paris?"

"Yes, sir; and those gentlemen, your comrades, will have some work before them."

"Are there bears already on the heights then?" asked Villetreton, extending his hand in the direction of one of the lofty peaks, whose summit, covered with snow, glittered in the morning sun."

"Fire in all—a complete *menage*—father, mother and children; besides an old bachelor, whom the Spaniard had driven to this side."

"In less than a week we shall go in pursuit of them. Do you know, pareur, some of my comrades are rather rough sportsmen? there is one of them who is able to snuff a candle with a pistol at twenty paces."

"Easier, perhaps than to snuff a bear at four," replied the old man, laughing.

"That is what I said also. But as I should wish to judge for myself of his prowess, you must place us together at the same post—at the bridge of Maure, for instance."

"Hum!" said the pareur, scratching his ear, "it would better please me to have you elsewhere."

"Why?"

"Because to guard this post, a man ought to be in a state of grace, for he will be between two deaths—the bears and the precipice."

"I know the one, and do not fear the other; thanks to your lessons."

"I am sure of that. But, with your leave, I should like to guard the bridge myself."

"You are sure, then, that the bears will pass this way?"

"Sure—yes; but quite sure—no. Recollect that they are sullen and prudent beasts, which never confide their plan of route to any one."

"It is agreed on. I shall guard the bridge with my comrade. Now, go and have the trackers ready."

"Very well, very well," murmured the pareur, as he retired; "I shall have my eye on him."

Eight days afterwards, all those invited, not excepting Monsieur de Malatour—who, despite the delicate attention of the host, preserved a cold reserve—were assembled at the chateau. The magnificent grandeur of the Pyrenees, their shining summits relieved against the blue sky of Spain, was unlooked for pleasure to the greater number of the guests, who for the most part belonged to the rich and fertile plains of the interior.

The morning following their arrival a body of trackers and scouts, provided with all manner of discordant instruments—trumpets, saucapans,

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THE KILBURN.—I am a well-to-do man
in the city, and have a fine house and
land of some extent. I have been a long
time in the business of selling and buying
and have made a good deal of money.
I have a fine house and land of some
extent, and have been a long time in
the business of selling and buying and
have made a good deal of money.

FROM THE EAST.

The Venezuelan Government has put into execution its design of taking possession of the Bird Islands, a cluster of guano-covered rocks in the Caribbean Sea. The invading force drove away two American vessels that were taking in cargoes, one of which has arrived at Boston. All the Americans on the islands embarked on board the vessels. The sloop-of-war Falmouth, at St. Thomas on the 6th of Jan., would sail in a few days to watch the movements of the Venezuelans.

It is stated that the proposal on the part of the Allies, which induced Prince Gortchakoff to ask for time to consult his court, embraced the destruction of the Russian fortress of Jomai, on the Danube; the construction of a neutral fortress in lieu of it, to be garrisoned by the Five Powers, and the demolition of the forts and arsenal of Sebastopol.

The Hon. Luther Severance, late U. S. Minister at Honolulu, and the projector and for a long time editor of the "Kennebec Journal," died recently at his residence in Augusta, Maine.

An amendment to the army bill has been passed appropriating \$30,000 for the importation of Dromedaries for military purposes, and to extend the provisions of extra pay of the soldiers of the Pacific coast to those of Fort Laramie.

J. Ross Browne recommends to the Secretary of the Treasury, the substitution of Inspectors of Customs at Sacramento and Stockton. In regard to the Indian affairs, a continuance of the system established by Lieut. Beale. He censures Lieut. B. however, for some of his official acts, but does not impute criminality to him. He recommends the remodeling and enlargement of the San Francisco Mint, the letting out of the assaying by private contract, and the increase of the salaries of its officers.

Lee Martin, formerly District Attorney of Yuba County, has been appointed U. States Consul at Mazatlan.

A Fremont Claim Commission is coming out to California.

FROM THE SOUTH.

KERN RIVER MINES.—The steamer America arrived here on the 24th ult., bringing later intelligence from the Kern River Mines, fully corroborating the previous reports of the extensive discovery of gold in that region. As the number of miners increase the news becomes more favorable as to their extent and richness. A few of the miners had returned to Los Angeles to buy goods, bringing with them plenty of dust.

Los Angeles and vicinity are comparatively deserted, the excitement being as great as that of '49. The average yield of the mines is from \$8 to \$20 per day, and big strikes of daily occurrence; another statement is, from \$5 to \$8 per day. The richest localities found thus far, are high up in the mountain gulches, where the snow at present makes it very difficult to work. Parties have located themselves upon rich claims thus situated, and are awaiting the advent of warm weather to commence operations.

A Southern paper speaking of the mines, says: "Although we still speak of 'Kern River Mines' as applying to the mining region, but comparatively few persons are now as high up; the country south and east has been discovered to be far richer. We may safely say that there are thousands now scattered over these mines, and that gold is found wherever prospected, and we have no doubt whatever but that others will be opened in the mountains overlooking our valley, vying in richness with any in the State."

The road is thronged with adventurers, wagons, mules, cattle, sheep, and stages, all bound for the mines. Many have gone out from Los Angeles, but few returned, and these with dust for provisions, tools, &c. Rumors of exceeding rich strikes are numerous. At a place called Rich Gulch, \$100 a day per man, was taken out at first, and the claim still pays an ounce. This, it appears, is the richest spot yet discovered, but it is said there are "secret" diggings even richer than this.

A private letter from Los Angeles, says, transportation is very difficult. The distance from Los Angeles is 160 miles, and no house is to be found on the road. The trip from San Francisco to San Pedro costs \$25; from San Pedro to Los Angeles, \$5; and from Los Angeles to within some forty miles of the diggings by stage, \$30.

The steamer Goliah had a rough time on her trip, and was finally compelled to put into Santa Barbara in distress, where she awaits the return of the America, with coal. She has sustained no serious damage—split rudder-head, and some other slight damage from her light outer works from heavy seas. The America left here on the morning on the 25th, for San Diego and intermediate ports, taking down the requisite supply of coal to enable the Goliah to prosecute her voyage to San Francisco, and a large number of passenger, en route to the mines.

MARRIED.

On the 23d Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Willey, Hamilton C. Harrison, Esq., and Miss Abbie A.; and Josiah Howell, Esq., and Miss Addie, daughters of Col. Warren, editor of this paper.
On the 23d Feb., in this city, by Rev. Fred. Baer, Charles A. Lampler and Agnes Dean, all of this city.
On the 23d Feb., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. John Hammer and Miss Margaretta Hezel.
On the 18th Feb., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Wm. Roberts and Miss Isabella Moro.
On the 24th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Thurston, Dr. Prescott V. Richardson and Miss Rachel Darrah.
On the 24th Feb., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Peter Henry Astor and Miss Hannah Maria Hickory.
On the 23d Feb., in Sonoma, Mr. Rodolphus P. S. Pope and Miss Johnnah McCarty.

DIED.

On the 19th Feb., at sea, Capt. B. F. Austin, of the schr. Odd Fellows. He was knocked overboard while steering his vessel in a gale.
On the 25th Feb., on board the ship Sweepstakes, Wm. Butler, of Nova Scotia.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21.—Clipper ship Sweepstakes, Lanc, New York, 119 days, with mds.
Bark Powhattan, Prescott, Port Simpson, 14 days, with ice.
Brig Colorado, Havens, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Hamb brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island, 14 days; coal.
Schr Mt Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime and osts.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.
Schr Luo Choo, Hughes, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Feb. 22.—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blithen, San Juan, 12 days, with passengers, mds, etc.
Clipper ship Southern Cross, Howes, Boston, 118 days; mds.
Brig Francisco, Smith, Oregon, 8 days, with flour, etc.
Feb. 23.—Clipper ship Bald Eagle, Treadwell, New York, 117 days; mds.
Clipper ship Phantom, Peterson, New York, 122 days; mds.
Ship Hussar, Windsor, New York, 135 days; mds.
Br bark Inchinnan, Ennis, Hong Kong, 55 days; mds; and 215 passengers.
Brig Grecian, Kiasam, Sydney (N S W), 87 days, via Tahiti 48 days; coal.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Pearce, Santa Cruz, 2 days, in ballast.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Feb. 24.—Steamship America, Huley, San Diego, 3 days; mds.
Dutch ship Blesbok, Allege, Cardiff, 143 days; coal.
Fr ship Nouvelle, Murge, Bordeaux, 109 days, via Valparaiso, with mds.
Schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Honolulu, 26 days; mds.
Feb. 25.—Ship Haidee, Tilghman, Hong Kong, 43 days; mds.
Ship Juliet, Cobb, Boston, 165 days; mds.
Fr ship Paquetbot des Mers du Nord, Havas, Havre, 251 days, with mds.
Hamb ship Ida, Reimer, New Castle (E), 193 days, via Valparaiso 63 days; coal.
Ship S and G Owens, Norton, Liverpool, 165 days; mds.
Br bark Empress, David, London, 151 days; mds.
Br bark Niagara, Johnson, Glasgow, 151 days; mds.
Brig Mary A Jones, Barnes, Tahiti, Dec. 30, and Honolulu 22 days; mds.
Schr Laura Bevan, Norton, San Pedro, 9 days; grape vines.
Feb. 26.—Clipper ship Lotus, Leckie, Boston, 124 days; mds.
Feb. 27.—Hamb steamer Emilie, Reiss, Marseilles (Mexico), 24 days; mds.
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 20 hours; 500 ska potatoes.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 21.—Fr ship Paragon, Surinont, for Valparaiso.
Feb. 22.—Br bark Druid, Scott, for Valparaiso and ports in the Pacific.
Feb. 24.—Steamships Uncle Sam, Baldwin, for San Juan; America, Haley, San Pedro; schr Lawrence, Gaskins, Guaymas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Farmer.—Healthy crops, fruitful trees, and sound stock, are esteemed the blessings of the farmer, yet how often while laboring for such blessings he forgets himself, and while establishing health in everything else on his farm, is dying by disease. Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenge, sold by LITTLE & CO., No. 137 Montgomery street, will cure that cough he is suffering from. As he sows this remedy, so will he reap health. v3-9

Southwick's Raffle—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for them the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have in offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Land, Juveniles, Works of Art, of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

Flowers! Flowers!!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.
Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
Camelia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Pansies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honey-suckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Delphiniums, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.
Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,357 Post-office. v3-9-1m W. C. WALKER.

Osaage Orange.
The Best and Cheapest Fence.
THE following Resolution was passed at the great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:
"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osaage Orange as a most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."
100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Pulgas Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarcadero. All orders sent to the Steinberger Post-office; or by Adams & Co.'s Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to. v3-9 WM. PAUL.

Fresh Garden Seed,
RAISED and put up at Smith's Foenological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all sown to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.
Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, Grape Vines, Oregon Raspberries, Strawberries of finest varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.
Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seeds, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State. v3-9 A. P. SMITH.

Page, Bennet & Co.
WE will receive Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, or Checks for funds there, on the above house, in part, for dues to us; or for Trees, Plants, Seeds; or in any business for which cash is required. WARREN & SON.

To Printers.
FOR SALE—One Second-hand Hie's DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to v3-8-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN. DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being
The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered
For COLDS, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, Pains in the Side and Chest, and all cases of Diseases of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when most all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.
Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,
"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Voca-
lists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.
Price 50 cents a Box, or 4 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.
Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:
San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. Morrill.
Marysville.....Rice & Coffin.
Stockton.....E. S. Holden & Co.
Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-9

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE F. DEWEY,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their special attention to the public sales of estates, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office. 20 61a

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in prices.
Considering the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable "Sourout Over Coat," decidedly the best in New York; Paletot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Hosiery and Shirts, and all the latest styles, for our customers.
Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO., v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$34,000!!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be drawn, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern States, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay. v3-5

Stock Wanted.
PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; also Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. 23 WARREN & SON.

Pottery! Pottery!!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of China and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Oak Jugs, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stovetop Safes, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street. v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH.
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Van Vleet, Reid & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, Boston.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. McMurdo & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. v3-9

David D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Penhody & Co., London.
F. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Pugh & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburgh.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN M'HENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, HIRSHAM C. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal.
Office, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Battery and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils, ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pino and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scaffolding, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
12 Clay street wharf, between East and Drumm streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store. Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Pickers; Floughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WYMAN & CO'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO. would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-41

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6
OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK. 5

MISCELLANEOUS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TREADWELL

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.


**CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.**

*Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.*

**IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil
Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and
Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLI-
MENTS for Farmers, Millers, Carpenters, Cooper, Caulkers and
Gravers, Saddlers, Tanners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers,
Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers.**

HAT STORE

EAGLE



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or felish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hnt than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved pat-

17

SOUTHWICK & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.

\$30,000 for one Dollar

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz.:

The Well Known Dairy!

Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co., for the last four years, consisting of 122 **FRIESIAN MILCH COWS** in the country; also, **THREE** Waggon, Cane, Pans, Household Furniture, &c.

The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per
 raising the Calves. The whole will be
 order, as the business will be continue
 known who is the lucky one. The show
 makes up the
 First Grand Prize.....
 2d Grand Prize 20 Sings.....

31 Grand Prize 10 Hags.....	
4th, A Match span of Sorral Moraca.....	
5th, 1 Bay Buggy Mare.....	
6th, 1 Grey Pony.....	
7th to 16th inclu-ive, TEN LOTS, Ironing each containing five acres, and valued at \$ each.....	
17th, 1 heavy Old Hunting Watch.....	17
18th, 1 heavy third Hunting Watch.....	17
19th, 1 heavy third Hunting Watch.....	17

20th, 1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch and fob chain 125

GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZES, \$84,540.

The Lots all front on Y street, Sacramento, and are well under cultivation. Sutter title, and je n. Taxes all paid. The subscribers as well as the ty are well known to the people of Sacramento and vic y, to whom they would respectfully refer.

SOUTHWICK & CO.,

W. R. GOTTIN & CO.,
JNO. M. RHODES,
J. R. HARDENBURGH,
BOOTH & CO.

at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 11th inst., at the office of "CALIFORNIA,"
Ingham's Improved Amulet, which is
T. H. M. c. app. r. to

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The authors would like to thank the referees for their constructive comments and suggestions.

Varieties.

Soliloquy of a Loafer.

Let's see, where am I? This is—coal I'm laying on. How'd I get here? (reflects) Yes, I mind now. Was comin' up street—met a wheelbarrow comin' 'tother way—it was drunk—and one on us fell into the cellar—don't mind which now—guess it must a been me. I'm a nice young man, yes I am—tight! tore! shot! drunk! Well, I can't help it—'taint my fault—wonder who's fault 'tis? Is it Jones' fault? no. Is it my wife's fault? well it isn't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault? n-o-o. It's whisky's fault. Who's whisky? Has he a large family? Got many relations? All poor I reckon. I think I wont own him any more. I'll cut his acquaintance; I've had that notion for about ten years, and always hated to do it for fear of hurtin' his feelings—I'll do it now—I think liquor's hurtin' me—it's spoilin' my temper.

Sometimes I get mad when I'm drunk, and abuse Betz and the Brats—it used to be Lizzie and the children; that's some time ago though, I can just mind it; when I'd come home evenin's she used to put her arms around my neck and kiss me, and call me dear William. When I come home now she takes her pipe out of her mouth long enough to tell me something like this: "Bill, you drunken brute! shut the door after you. There's no fire, and we're cold enough 'thout lettin' the snow blow in that way." Yes, she's Betz and I'm Bill now. I ain't a good bill neither; think I'm counterfeited—won't pass—a tavern, without goin' in and gettin' drunk. Don't know what Bank I'm on; last Sunday I was on the river bank, drunk; I'm on a pile o' charcoal, just now.

I stay out pretty late—no, sometimes I'm out all night; fact is I'm pretty much out altogether, and all over—out of friends, out of money, out at the elbows, out of whisky, and out-rageous dirty, so Betz says—but then she's no judge, for she's never clean herself. I wonder why she don't wear good clothes any more; perhaps she hasn't got 'em; whose fault's that?—'taint mine—it must be whisky's.

Sometimes I'm in, however—in-toxicated now, and in somebody's coal cellar. But there's one good principle I've got—I won't get in debt, and everybody helps me to keep my resolution by refusing to trust me.

One of my coat tails is gone—got tore off I expect when I fell down here—I'll have to get a new suit soon. A fellow told me the other day I'd make a good sign for a paper mill; if he wasn't so big I'd licked him. I've had this shirt on for nine weeks, and am 'fraid it wont come off without injurin' it. People ought to respect me more than they do, for I belong to the hole-y order—I aint a dandy though my clothes are pretty near greas(e)in style. I guess I tore this shirt in my pants the other night when I was down on the wax in Ben Sugg's shop—I'll have to get it mended up or I'll catch cold—I'm very s-out—tho' I'm full in the face, as the saying is—about as fat as a maul, and as healthy as a small-pox. My best hat is a standing guard for a window pane that went out the other evening at the inversion of a brickbat. It's getting cold down here; wonder how I'll get out; I aint able to climb—if I had a drink I could think better; let's see, I aint got three cents; wish I was in a tavern I'd sponge one. When any body treats and says "come fellers," I always think my name's "fellers" and I've got too good manners to refuse. Well, I must leave this, or they'll arrest me for an attempt at burglary. I aint come to that yet. Anyhow, it was the wheelbarrow did the harm, not me.

POLITENESS.—On the last night of the Vermont Legislative session, while the school bill was under discussion, a member complained that school-boys had lost their politeness. Mr. Bartlett, of Lydon, replied: "I acknowledge the truth of the gentleman's remarks. I was forced to take off my cat-skin cap to every passer-by. Now, no boy uncovers his head. A few years since I was riding through Orleans county in a sleigh, and overtook a boy who had attained the age of nine years. He stepped out of the road to let me pass. There he stood upon the crust, erect, bold, and aspiring. He did not prepare to doff his beaver—not he. Said I, 'My lad, you should always take off your hat to a gentleman.' Said he, 'I always do, sir.'"

GLOVES.—A Paris paper says that in that city there are annually consumed one million six hundred thousand kid and lamb skins for the manufacture of gloves; eight hundred thousand in Bruxelles; eight hundred thousand in Grenoble, and three million two hundred thousand in Annanay, making a total annual consumption in the four cities of six million four hundred thousand skins. To dress these requires over a million dozen eggs.

In the days of the patriarchs, a woman's conduct was the index of her heart. When, for example, the father of Rebecca asked her if she would go with the servant of Isaac, she immediately replied, "I will go." Had she been a daughter of the nineteenth century, she would have answered, "Pshaw! go with him! Why, Mr. Isaac must be sick! Go with him! Of course I won't." And then she would have gone with him.

A VERY GOOD REASON.—Prince Albert was blaming a little boy at Eton for not having learnt more at his age. "It's not my fault, sir," replied the boy, "for we have a holiday every time a prince is born."

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Bar's New Pine, " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Proflic Hawthorn, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "
Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the 1st Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.
Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100 and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!!!
WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—
CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
ADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and All thugum;
CARDOUS—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stems, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANTICHOKE, and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Also, Esquival.
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans, Long Island Corn; **SHAKER HERBS**, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorff streets.

GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1854.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Excesses."—Just received and constantly arriving—
500 Yellow Onion Seed,
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Osage Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail by
C. M. MORILL, Drugist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
R street, cor. T. & Sacramento.
Branch store, P. & T. cor. Third.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for lumber, to which it is better adapted, particularly applied in the States, for these vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidence should be heeded.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by conventional means, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for home and abroad. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freight both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's also where the most of the wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that a recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
[17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Orlendens, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Balsam Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Fine Trees and Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great particular care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes 12 do
Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Rhonegrapes;
Walnuts;
Chestruts;
Locust Trees, very large
Rose Acaciae, for hedges.
In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand *Best Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are not numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, M. A. DE LABRINE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, as a testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.
Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES and ALAMEDA
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 50,000 Strawberry Plants, including fifteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
IL A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence this article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
NEW YORK, April 4, 1854.
Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Torando."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, dated May 31, 1854.
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore."
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
EARL BARTLETT.

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICH. S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Bagnall, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.
Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds; Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Slicers, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, B-ws, Horse Rakes—together with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly attended to.

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)
New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses most perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in the country.
2d. Because he has the largest light in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

INDIAN MUMMY.
ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved humanity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the certificates of five of our most distinguished medical men furnish to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the aborigines of California.
The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly distinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowledge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Russell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them; yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to recover the history of the present relic.
The Chief now measures 5 feet 3 inches in length—full size—the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appearance, and, as it lays in the case, surrounded by the material usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and skulls found with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California. The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half price. The Press, Medical and Scientific men, and Clergymen, are invited to see, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

No. 10.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

The Agriculture of France.

WHAT makes the Agriculture of France so prosperous? Read the history of her success, look at the picture of her smiling vineyards, her bending orchards, her cultivated lands, her princely gardens, and sketch the history of her renowned grains. The perfection she has attained in her products for the kitchen, has no equal; and when we speak of her Flora, we are refreshed by the perfume that memory recalls of the beautiful.

The Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, of France have been made honorable, aye, noble, by the Government bounties to encourage, public approbation, and rewards, emblems of distinction, and the highest tokens that the soldier of the Imperial Guard can win for bravery and love and devotion to his country, the "Cross of the Legion of Honor," is publicly bestowed upon those who by discoveries and labors advance the interests of Agriculture in France.

Agriculture and kindred sciences in France, and England, are esteemed as they should be. The royal family and nobility attend the exhibitions of the Societies for promoting their interest, and this gives them a character that insures success. When the Farmers of California take a proper interest and raise the character of Agriculture by esteeming it the most honorable employment in the world, then we shall have the nobility of our land with us, for the nobility of our country are the citizens.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

We have received from our old friend Eben Wight, Esq., corresponding secretary, the reports of the committees for 1854, of the above society, with the schedule of prizes for 1855. They contain many interesting facts, and data of great value. We extract the following amount of prizes:

Prospective Prizes, - - - - -	\$750
For Gardens, Greenhouses, &c., - - -	200
For Fruits, - - - - -	700
For Plants, Flowers and Designs, - - -	700
For Floral Designs, at the Annual Exhibition, - - - - -	200
For Vegetables, - - - - -	250

\$2800

We commend the following rules and regulations on visiting grounds, offered for premiums by this society, as worthy of attention among horticulturists. Valuable hints can be gathered from them:

1st. All applications for a visit must be made to the chairman, on or before the first of May, stating the extent of grounds, number of fruit trees, whether offered for a prize, and such general outline as to give to the committee some idea of the premises.

2d. No Fruit Garden or Grounds of less than one acre (and this well stocked and under fine cultivation) can occupy the time of the Committee.

3d. No farm will be visited, unless there should be connected with it a fine Fruit Garden, Vegetable Garden, Greenhouse, or Graperies, in which case these alone will be examined.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Committee to select for the applications those which may seem most deserving of notice, and to visit as many places, and as often, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

5th. In making all examinations, the utmost regard must be paid to economy and general thrift; in cases, however, of pleasure, landscape, or fancy grounds, more allowance must be made for taste and design, and a gratuity or complimentary notice may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

6th. No place will be visited officially, with reference to an award, without a written invitation.

7th. All visits will be conducted without previous notice to the owner; and if made out of season, or under unfavorable circumstances, due allowance will be made.

8th. No person shall be a competitor for the highest prize for more than two years out of seven.

9th. The Committee may, at their discretion, give gratuities or substitute gratuities for prizes, in either case which may best serve the objects of the Society, and meet special cases, always of course within the limits of the appropriation.

10th. Competitors for the prizes shall furnish to the Committee, if required, a written statement of their mode of cultivation, quantity and kind of manure applied, amount of labor, including their own, and other particulars called for, under the penalty of a forfeiture of such prize if withheld.

11th. The expenses of the Committee shall be paid by the Society, and a record shall be kept by the chairman of all places visited.

A new and splendid Fire Engine arrived in the clipper ship Phantom, for the "Weber Company No. 1" of Stockton. It was built by Mr. James Smith, of New York, and is similar to the "Knickerbocker," of this city. Its capacity is 8 1/2 inch cylinders and 6 inch stroke.

[For the California Farmer.]

How to Prevent Wheat from Smut.

VINE SPRINGS RANCHO, Columbia, }
Feb. 28th, 1855. }

GENTLEMEN: I am much obliged to you for your agricultural journal, which I am much pleased with, and consider it a good paper and one that does much credit to the State, and shall become one of your subscribers. It would give me pleasure to obtain subscribers for your paper, but I have only miners for neighbors and they take no interest in agriculture, but, on the contrary, appear to think it an antagonistic occupation.

I notice in the number sent me (vol. III., No 7) an article headed "Smutty Wheat," and you request the opinions and practical experiments of California agriculturists. Since I began to raise wheat in this country, I have had no opportunity of making any experiment on the subject, for I have seen no smut; but I did not suppose that experiments were necessary, as I thought both the cause and the preventive had been discovered and were well known. Not having the authority with me I cannot give you chapter and verse, but if my memory is correct, you will find it in Sir Arthur Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, a work of almost as high standing in that science as Napoleon's in Commerce. Sinclair discovered that the smut in wheat was caused by an insect, and on trying many substances to destroy it, he found lime perfectly successful. It is said that "brevity is the soul of wit," and it is certain that it is very important in an agricultural communication, for most farmers think they have no time to read a long article. I shall therefore merely add my own experience on the cure of smut, which has been such that I should not hesitate in sowing smutty wheat, fully confident that I should raise a clean crop.

In the Atlantic States, in 1806, I sowed wheat (spring wheat, for at that time we raised no other.) The seed was obtained from a neighbor. It was soaked in beef pickle, made of salt and water, with a certain portion of saltpetre, (nitre) twenty-four hours. It was then drained dry and afterwards finished drying with slaked lime. The quantity soaked was not sufficient to sow the piece of ground, and being pressed for time, a part of it was sowed with unsoaked and unlimed wheat from the same lot. The whole of the wheat raised from that soaked with pickle and dried with lime was perfectly free from smut whilst that sown dry or without pickling and liming was nearly worthless from smut, and our neighbors raised from the same seed, also sowed without soaking or liming, wheat not fit to eat. This was, I think, before the publication of Sinclair's work, and was done from the belief that soaking in pickle prevented smut. The lime was used merely to render the grain dry enough to sow. If Sinclair's work had been published, it had not at least made its appearance in that part of our country. The next year our seed wheat was prepared in the same manner, and with the same success. In 1808, not having lime, we dried our wheat (after soaking it as usual) in ashes, and the crop proved to be a little smutty, which led us to suppose that it might be the lime that prevented smut, and we continued preparing our wheat by soaking in pickle and drying with lime till 1818, always having a perfectly clean crop. In 1818 I soaked the seed as usual, but wet weather coming on directly after the pickle had been turned off, and fearing the seed might be spoiled if left in its this state, I partially dried it with ground gypsum (plaster of Paris), and when the ground was dry enough to sow, my grain had become too dry to use lime, and a portion of it was sowed without liming. The plastered grain produced a very large crop, (the largest I ever knew in that part of the country,) but it was slightly smutty. That dried with lime had no smut. From 1818 to 1850 I continued to raise wheat, and always pickled and dried with lime, and never had any more smut.

So much for smut. In 1852 I saw on the edge of my barley field a plant of wheat that was a come by chance. It was so very fine that I secured it, by putting stakes round it, in order to ascertain what it might prove. In the fall, when ripe, I pulled it up, and found it proceeded from only one kernel. The produce was half a pint, or a little less, and weighed a little short of half a pound. I sowed it in 1851, in drills, and its yield was sixty pounds, although I lost some by the fowls. I have now sowed the sixty pounds broadcast, and what the yield may be I will let you know in the fall. The quality of the wheat, judging from appearance, is the finest I have ever seen: the berry is large, full and very light colored. In glancing over what I have written,

I perceive that I have omitted to mention that we soaked some of our wheat in simple water, and then dried it in lime, and it destroyed the smut equally as well as when pickle was used.

Yours truly,

En. S. JANVJS.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Worthy Man—Results of Rain, etc.

SONOMA, March 1, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As we often hear of accounts of work done in other sections of the State, for which great praise is awarded, I call your attention to the following, and challenge a single man in this or any other State to beat it:

A gentleman farmer of our county had, from the 1st November last up to the 24th of February, plowed, sowed and harrowed one hundred acres of wheat. He has done all of the work himself, with a team of unbroken California horses. Fifty acres of the land were sod, the other fifty were broken last year. Now, sir, I think this farmer is richly deserving of an especial premium from the State Agricultural Society. The Committee should inspect the work done, and the farmer-like manner in which it is done; for this purpose he invites them to visit his place. The Committee can inquire for Major Robt. Beek, Sonoma, and they will see the man who has accomplished the above little job, and has not done working yet.

The good effects of the late rains are already visible. The hills are all dressed in deepest green, and fruit trees present their gayest colors. Fruit will be abundant this season, the peach, especially.

While following the peaceful pursuits of country life, we hear of the crash of banks in your city and of the consequent distress, but as we are so remote from the scene of action, and innocent of having any deposits, we do not feel the shock of tumbling institutions.

Yours truly,

J.

NOTE.—We feel much pleased to receive the above communication from our correspondent. We assure him we, as an officer of the State Society, shall feel it a special duty to lay this matter before the Executive of the State Society. Such examples of earnest industry deserve especial notice.

We would suggest to our friend the immediate organization of a County Society for the promotion of Agriculture in Sonoma. Surely such a county should have an efficient Society.

We fully agree with "J." in relation to banks. We refer him to our last issue, where he will find we state, *there are banks* that always pay, and the *farmers* are the Directors. Will "J." please make himself known.—En.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—*De Bow's Journal of Agriculture*.—We have been favored with the first number, new series, of this highly interesting and valuable work, published at New Orleans and at Washington city, D. C. This is a work of great interest, being particularly a review of the vast industrial resources of the South and West. We shall be glad to copy from time to time, from so valuable a work, and are happy to add to our exchanges so valuable an auxiliary to the science of Agriculture.

The Farmer, of Amherst, Mass.—We receive the new series of this interesting publication. The Farmer is published at Amherst, Mass., by J. A. Nash, Esq., and contains a vast amount of valuable agricultural data. The journal is got up in handsome style, and reflects great credit upon the proprietors, both as to its typographic, and its editorial skill and taste.

MORE GOLD SAVED.—Every domestic product that we raise or manufacture, which has heretofore been imported, is so much gold saved to our State, and so much added to the real wealth and prosperity of California. While at Sacramento the past week we called on Messrs. Warner & Co., grocers, near the Plaza, our good old friends and '49-ers, and were shown some of the purest and sweetest LARD we have ever seen, white as new fallen snow, and sweet as June butter, very neatly put up and in 20-lb. tins. This we like, this California Lard is a progress; so much saved—and we commend all to give preference to our Home Manufactures, this will build up our country.

E. W. TRACY & CO., SHASTA.—It is a pleasure to hear the commendations bestowed upon this express house at Shasta; they acted well, performed their duty nobly, and have won universal favor, and have now the people with them. A large business is done at Shasta, and those having business can rely upon E. W. Tracy & Co., of Shasta.

John A. Sutter.

"O shame, where is thy blush."

We have called California the Golden State, the bright and beautiful, the "Eureka" State, and have lauded her to the skies; and for her natural beauties, her agricultural and mineral resources, her bays and rivers, and for the ample means she possesses to make herself great—for all these she deserves a bright and glorious name; but as the sun in all its brightness and glory is often obscured by clouds, and even when cloudless has spots upon its own clear face, so our own Golden State has dark stains made by her base "ingratitude" to her earliest Pioneer and her noblest friend. We believe there is no nation under heaven that would have permitted a benefactor to have suffered as John A. Sutter has suffered. When the discovery of the precious ore was made at Sutter's mill race, and thousands flocked hither, who fed the hungry and clothed the naked and sheltered the houseless? John A. Sutter. The first discovery of gold was upon his own property, and yet instead of clutching it with the eager grasp of the miser, he rejoiced, believing good would come to the many; and while his own grounds were cut up and lost to him, and his own fields trod down and destroyed, he murmured not, but with a noble and disinterested benevolence, stood at his world-renowned "Fort," welcoming all who came; if money was wanting, he gave it; if clothing, they had it; if sick or destitute, they were made welcome and cared for. A great heart was beating for the good of his fellow man. The rush for gold and for city lots soon changed the scene. The wide fields of golden grain passed away, and a city appeared. That Fort, that should have been kept as sacred as the "Temple of Jerusalem," is a ruin, and the fair fields have passed into the hands of those whose idol is gold, and he who once swayed thousands in kindness yet in power, has passed from his home and his Fort, and is now destitute and neglected. California forgets her duty. California is ungrateful. England loaded with wealth and honor the man who discovered the gold fields of Australia; and California permits John A. Sutter to pine in want, and permits the sheriff to take away the very woodpile at his door, (for there are men in California that are heartless.)

Shall such things be? Where is the humanity of our citizens? where the gratitude? Is there no heart pulse? We would entreat, if not for humanity, for the honor and reputation of our State. Let it no longer be said that Republics are ungrateful. Let it not be said that monarchies have more heart than freedom. John A. Sutter's mill race revealed the gold that has changed the destinies of thousands and altered the current of trade of a world, and the author of the mill race should not be forgotten. His name should be remembered with gratitude, not for this only, but for his unbounded hospitality and his universal kindness to all who came within reach of his kindness.

California owes much to this noble Pioneer, and let her requite her obligations while life and hope are his; then shall her name and fame grow brighter, and she will deserve to be hailed as the Golden State.

Water Works—Plaza—Sacramento.

THE Water Works of Sacramento city are very handsomely situated upon, and facing south down, the Levee. What is now needed is to improve the Plaza in front.

We would suggest to the Honorable the Mayor and Council the laying out of the square in front in a style suitable to the position and character of the city. We trust they will not, however, take pattern by the city of San Francisco. It is always bad enough to see trees and plants die in *dry weather*, but to see such a collection of "dry bones" as *ornament* (?) the Bay City, and especially in the rainy season, is rather piteous.

We trust Sacramento will set an example that will be worthy of her, when she builds her "Public Garden." A garden can be made, but the maker should understand his business in that work, as well as the architect of any great public building; for it is a great work to lay out grounds and establish them as they should be for futurity, and this should always be borne in mind in public grounds—not how they will look now only, but how in future years.

READ the advertisement of Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenges, in another column. This celebrated remedy has a remarkable efficacy in curing coughs, colds, hoarseness, and all pulmonary complaints. Sold by Little & Co., in San Francisco, and by druggists all over the State.

Horticultural Department.

The Victoria Regia.

BY HARLAND COULTAS.

This splendid plant is a native of the tropical parts of South America. On account of its beauty, magnitude and rarity, it has been styled the "Queen of Flowers." It is found floating on the broad waters of the Amazon and its tributary streams. It also grows in Bolivia and British Guiana and is consequently widely distributed over the interior of South America.

The Victoria Regia was first discovered by Hanke, a German naturalist, in 1821; but, although he collected specimens and described the plant, it remained unknown to European naturalists, because Heuke never lived to return to his native country, but, unfortunately for the cause of botanical science, died at the Philippine Islands.

In 1828, D'Orbigny, a distinguished French naturalist, came across the Victoria Regia whilst descending the river Parana, in South America. He immediately sent specimens to the Museum of Natural History in Paris. In his published work, entitled "Travels in Tropical America," D'Orbigny describes the Victoria Regia as covering the surface of the Parana, with its large round floating leaves, for more than a mile, its white and rose-colored flowers, upwards of a foot in breadth, reposing on the water amidst this expanse of foliage, and diffusing a delightful fragrance all around. The fruit which succeeds these flowers consists of a number of roundish farinaceous seeds, embedded in the cavities of an enlarged top-shaped receptacle. These seeds are collected by the natives, who roast and eat them. On this account it has received the Spanish name of *Mais del Agua*, or Water Mais. "I was never weary," says D'Orbigny, "of admiring this colossus of the vegetable kingdom, and reluctantly pursued my way to Corrientes, after collecting specimens of flowers, fruits and seeds."

In 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk, found the Victoria Regia in British Guiana, whilst exploring that country, for the Royal Geographical Society of London. He immediately transmitted specimens and drawings of the plant to the Botanical Society in that city, and having the royal permission, named it Victoria Regia, in honor of the English Queen. His letter, which was read at a meeting of the London Botanical Society, held September 7th, 1837 is dated "New Amsterdam, Berbice, May 11th, 1837." New Amsterdam is situated on the east bank of the river Berbice.

Mr. Schomburgk says "it was on the first of January, this year, while contending with the difficulties opposed by nature to our progress up the river Berbice, in British Guiana, that we arrived at a point where the river expanded and formed a currentless basin; some object on the southern extremity of the basin attracted my attention. It was impossible to form any idea what it could be, and animating the crew to increase the rate of paddling, we were soon opposite the object which had excited my curiosity; a vegetable wonder! All calamities were forgotten. I felt as a botanist, and felt myself rewarded. A gigantic leaf from five to six feet in diameter, of a light green above and a vivid crimson below, resting upon the water; a flower consisting of many hundred petals, passing in alternate tints from pure white to rose-pink. The smooth water was covered with them. I rowed from one to another, and observed always something new to admire."

The Victoria Regia grows in water, from four to six feet in depth, producing flowers which rapidly decay and give place to others. The leaves are circular, from five to six feet in diameter, their margin being elevated into a rim from three to five inches in height. The upper surface of the leaves is smooth; their under surface, as well as the coverings of their long stalks which anchor them in the water, is thickly covered with thorns about three-quarters of an inch long. The stalk is attached to the centre of the leaf. The flower stalk is about an inch in thickness. The leaves of the calyx are four in number, and about seven inches in length, white inside, and reddish brown and prickly on the outside. The diameter of the calyx, when fully expanded, is from twelve to thirteen inches; on it rests the magnificent flower which, when it opens, completely covers the calyx with its hundred petals. At first the petals are decked in virgin white, changing gradually as they advance in age to the beautiful color of the rose. Hence flowers may be observed at the same time in different stages of transition between the two colors. The flower generally lasts for three days. When these plants are numerous, their immense circular leaves almost cover the surface of the water, one leaf touching another. Beautiful aquatic birds are described by travelers as frequenting the plant and walking with ease on the surface of its leaves, supported by their buoyancy.

The first attempt to cultivate the Victoria Regia in England did not succeed. The seeds germinated and the leaves expanded, but the flowers did not make their appearance. This led to a more careful study of the conditions under which the plant was developed in its native country. An artificial pool or aquarium was provided, of the proper depth, the oozy oil was prepared, and the whole was enclosed under glass, and the atmosphere within the conservatory was kept at a tropical temperature. These additional efforts again resulted in failure and disappointment. It was now suggested that the water required to be kept continually flowing like that of the rivers of its native clime. Again the aid of art was invoked, and the necessary motion was given to the

surface water, by means of a small water-wheel, turned by the stream supplying the aquarium, which was now kept constantly overflowing. This time the experiment succeeded, and this magnificent flower which, for countless ages, had bloomed in the forest wilderness of South America, opened in all its glorious beauty for the first time in a foreign land.

The seeds which developed the flowers were sent from South America to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, in the neighborhood of London. They were put up in vials filled with pure water, and thus they reached their final destination in a state of complete preservation. It was under the auspices of the Duke of Devonshire that the Victoria Regia was first brought to its complete development in Europe. This interesting event, which may be truly regarded as one of the most splendid achievements of modern horticulture, created a great sensation in England. The "Queen of Flowers" would only show herself after every attention had been paid to her accommodation. At Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, science, aided by princely magnificence, had to construct her palace, and prepare her watery bed; and there, for the first time, she floated with her lovely flowers as in her native wilds.

Mr. Caleb Cope, of the city of Philadelphia, was the first American gentleman who was successful in the cultivation of the Victoria Regia, in this country. He has displayed great kindness in admitting not only his personal friends, but the public, to his splendid conservatory. He is one of our wealthiest merchants, and we take much pleasure in saying that his name will go down to posterity as a liberal noble-minded citizen and a friend of science.

One more remark, gentle reader, and we have done. The beautiful "lily house" constructed for the reception of the Victoria, by Mr. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, suggested to him the plan of the crystal palace, of which he was the architect.

Miscellany.

First Experience of a Debt.

BY INCHES.

NEVER did I feel prouder or richer than when my father said, "Harry, that calf is yours; I'll give you Bossy; she shall be yours." He was standing whittling in the old barn-door, while I, his oldest son, was making with delighted interest, Bossy's frisky movements in the yard; how she would snuff in the morning air, then whisk her tail and caper around, if not with all the grace, with far more gladness and naturalness than a ballet queen. Bossy seemed to think it a very pleasant thing to live. Much as I loved the creature before, I was seized with a fresh puff of love at my father's generous announcement.

"Nep!" I cried, "Nep, that is my calf! see to it, sir, that you treat her like a gentleman, and not bark at her or bite at her when you fetch the cows from pasture."

Neptune looked up, wagged his tail, and glanced at Bossy, as much as to say, "Yes, yes, I understand the matter." To my brothers and sisters—and there were five younger than myself—I was not long in communicating the important intelligence that "Bossy was my calf; father said so."

"Mother," said I, "look out the window and see this calf; well she is mine; Bossy is mine; father said so." She thought it was a nice little calf, and as she was churning, she offered to do my churning for me, when Bossy's age should require such services.

"You shall, mother!" I shouted with a glad laugh at the thought of it, "and though it will be my butter, you shall have it all," and I am sure the words "my" and "mine" had a significance unknown before. Beside Bossy, we had the old cow, Bossy's mother, "Star," a two-years' old heifer, a yoke of oxen, a few sheep and plenty of fowls; these, with six children, made quite a family to be stabled and fed by our little family among the Vermont hills.

I did not go to school that summer, for the boy's services were needed in the fields,—ah, those glorious fields and hill-sides, and maple groves, and fir briars, tall and high, what do many boys imprisoned in the city know of the light, and liberty, and litheness of God's free sunshine among the hills. "They seldom pass their brick wall-bound."

"To range the fields and treat their lungs with air," and yet the "country wins me ever," not only as the heritage of my early memories, but the hoped-for retreat of life's declining days.

I think I worked with a new alacrity now that I owned Bossy; I felt like a man, and a man with more than a life-interest in the world, for when the farmers grouped together and talked about their stock, I always wanted to add a few words about my calf.

"Mother," I said, one pleasant twilight, as she came and sat in the door, while I threw myself on the turf; "mother, I want just one thing to make me just as happy as can be."

"And that is, I hope," said she, with one of her sweet smiles, "to be a good boy, like Joseph and little Samuel; then I am sure you will be a happy child."

I blushed and rolled over in the grass, for certainly nothing was then farther from my thoughts than Joseph or little Samuel. "No mother," I answered at length,—half ashamed to own what it was, after this expression of her maternal hope,—"not exactly that, though I do want to be a good boy and nobody can say I don't, but now I was thinking of something else; oh, mother," I musingly up my courage, "I want a pail a little

tin pail! mine?" squatting on my bare toes before her and looking earnestly into her face. "And where is it to come from, Harry?" she asked. Alas, it was a question more easily asked than answered.

"The peddlers!" I roared triumphantly, supposing I had gotten over the mount of difficulty; "the peddlers! the next time one comes won't you buy me a tin pail—my pail!—to milk my calf in!" "Harry forgets how little we have to buy with," said my mother. "But, mother, you know Bossy will give milk soon and she must have a pail, and then I can milk, and it will help you so, mother."

How weighty my arguments might have seemed, had she had the wherewithal for the purchase, I have no means of knowing; as it was, she patted me on the head saying, "by-and-by, Harry will be able to earn one himself, and that will help mother."

I leaned my head on her lap with a resigned and loving heart, for nothing ever conquered my vagrant or rebellious wishes like the friendly patting of my mother's hand upon my head.

And this was the first and the last of Bossy's pail.

The next person to whom I wanted to communicate my good fortune was Joshua Pepper; but his home being some miles distant, no opportunity occurred for this purpose until the following Sunday, when I suddenly seized him by the jacket in the porch of the old meeting-house, as he was about following his father up the aisle. "You don't know what I've got!" I whispered excitedly in his ear, but not so low as to escape the hearing of his father, who turning round and taking his boy by the hand, abruptly terminated our intercourse. Joshua and I were friends when the winter school kept and we attended. This season we were both at work, and consequently seldom met except on Sabbath, when during the short interval of Sabbath services, we often strolled away and ate our dinners together in a neighboring grove, or on the grass-grown graves of the churchyard, or in the cool shade of the long shed built for the accommodation of all church-going horses. For in these days there were no Sabbath schools to pasture the lambs of the flock, so that we were, perhaps, sometimes in danger of becoming goats. How I longed for the close of morning service, and when over, how I tried to moderate my eagerness to find him.

"Here I am," he cried, twitching me by the sleeve, "come," and he led the way to a neighboring well, while I lost no time in setting him a guessing.

"Well," he cried, impatiently, "I can't guess. Now tell us what it is. I should think it was most likely to be a new knife, only you say it isn't."

"No! no!" I shouted, charmed with his ill success, "no! it is a calf! our Boss! Father has given her to me; he said so; she's mine!"

"Boss yours! and he looked delightfully incredulous. "You got a calf? How good it was in your father. I suppose you know I've got a lamb?" "I know it."

"And now, Harry," he stopped and took me by the sleeve, as if a great thought was striking him, "will the calf's calves be yours? That's the question. Will Bossy's Bossies be your stock too? Boy, you'll have a drove soon!" Respect and admiration twinkled in his little grey eyes as he surveyed me.

"Yes! a drove soon!" and he gave an emphatic nod.

"A drove! I shall, sha'n't I!" starting up at the full comprehension of this prolific idea.

"Now make a good bargain with your father," said my friend, with a shrewd wag of his head; "tell him as Boss is yours, her calves will be yours also. Have it understood."

"Yes, I will. That's a fact." And I felt profoundly that two heads were better than one.

Here unhappily was food for the remainder of the day. Every now and then during the afternoon service I looked hard into the minister's face, and tried to hear what he said—for my mother fixed our attention and refreshed our memories by making us review to her the instructions of the Holy Day—when lo! my drove came rushing like a band of cavalry upon the field of mental vision, setting sermon and ministers to flight.

The great question relative to the disposal of Bossy's children could not be asked that day, for the Sabbath was revered and held as sacred time in my distant mountain home. And never did it seem long and wearisome, diversified as it was by the Catechism and Bible stories, and sweet psalm singing; never as least until this Sabbath, when I longed for the sun to go down and rise again, for my truant heart was more full of Bossy than the Bible. "To-morrow, and that matter shall be settled!" was the last waking thought.

I was awake and up before Monday's sun, and tumbling over Ben, ran into the kitchen shouting lustily, "Father!" He had gone to the barn, away I scampered, crying impudently as soon as I saw him "Father! father, will Bossy's children be mine or yours? Can't my calf's calves be mine, Father? Won't they be mine?"

"We'll see about it," was his quiet reply.

"Well, father, but if Bossy is mine, I don't see why her calves won't be mine," determined to bring my father to a definite agreement in the important point.

"Well," he said, "and what does that mean, father? They are mine, are they? all Bossy's children; they are mine."

"As likely as not, Harry; but better wait till they come."

I jumped enthusiastically up, exclaiming, "Oh what a drove!" How I longed to race over the

hills, and tell the satisfactory adjustment of the case to Joshua. But that was out of the question, and I contented myself with strutting around Boss, patting her sides, affectionately shaking her tail, examining her small teats, until, forgetting altogether the dignity becoming to the master of a drove, I suddenly threw my arms round Bossy's neck and kissed her. Bossy made some show of surprise, and coquetishly attempted to withdraw from my embrace. Sometime during that day, under a generous impulse, I determined to give a calf to each of my brothers and sisters, just as my father had given Bossy to me; "and they shall choose for themselves," I said, "the best and handsomest, if they please." Never did I feel richer, and what was better, generous as rich; and in these affluent circumstances I continued, for several happy days.

One morning, in the succeeding week, my father sent me into the field with a basket of potatoes for planting, promising soon to follow. I began to drop them into the hills, and went on dropping, dropping, dropping, until the basket was quite empty, ever and anon looking towards the house, and wondering what had become of my father. He did not come, and having finished this part of the work, I concluded to cut across the barley field and run home for the hoe. In the yard I saw a man, whom I instantly remembered my father more than once to dodge, and I also, instinctively, began to edge off, until I caught sight of Bossy with a halter round her neck, on the point of being led away. When father saw me he turned and went behind the shed.

"What are you going to do with her?" I asked, as the man jerked Bossy along. He looked back, but made no answer.

"What are you carrying off my calf for?" I demanded, boldly marching after him.

"Your calf!" he echoed, sneeringly.

"Yes, it is my calf! Father said so."

"Your calf!" he repeated, and I shall never forget his tones.

"What are you leading her off for?" I asked, passionately, as he drew her farther and farther down the hill. "She don't want to go, she don't?"

"Tisn't as she says, I guess," said the man in a surly tone.

I still ran after, hardly knowing what to do or think. To go back and ask of father an explanation, and I should risk losing sight of Bossy, and to lose sight of Bossy could not be thought of.

"Where are you going to take her?" I demanded, courage rising with the painful emergency "she's mine!"

"She's not yours, youngster, she's Mr. Gibbs' I have just taken her for a debt. I'm the sheriff, and I shall take you soon, if you don't leave off;" and quickening his pace, he tugged Bossy after him. "The sheriff!" I stopped, frightened at my own boldness, and still more the fate of Bossy.

The sheriff was a formidable and dreaded functionary—I did not exactly know how or why, only that he had been mysteriously connected with much agitation on the part of my father and with the occasional disappearance of hogs from the coop, pigs from the pen, and lambs from the fold. This, then, was the sheriff! I stood still, afraid to go farther, and straining my eyes in the direction of my captive favorite, as they were about to make a bend in the road, I roared out in a kind of wild excitement, "Bossy! Bossy!"

She pricked up her ears and turned around; then the man jerked the halter, and both disappeared behind the trees. I shall never forget my feelings, impetuous boy that I was, when the last vestige of Bossy's tail was lost to my view. I pressed my hands to my eyes to stifle the hot tears, while I manfully tried to master the cry of agony that rushed up my throat. Then I ran back to the house. Father was nowhere to be seen; the voices of the younger children were heard in the distance; and I went wildly in quest of my mother. "Oh, mother!" I sobbed, and unable to restrain my feelings, I leaned my head against the window and burst into a hearty fit of crying.

"My son," she said, well divining the cause. Just then the children came running in; "Oh, Henry!" they began, but she hushed and motioned them all away.

"I tried to stop my tears and sat down on a block. "Mother," I at length asked, breaking the mournful silence, "what did the sheriff take Bossy off for?"

"For a debt which your poor father could not pay," she answered sorrowfully.

"And can they take anything for a debt?" I asked with anxious interest.

"Any thing, even to the house over our heads, though I pray God it may never come to that," and her voice trembled a very little.

"Then I will never be in debt!" the current of my feeling abruptly turning, "never! never! never!" I cried with fierce energy; "never! if they can take what we love best," and Bossy's dear image again diurned my eyes with tears. "And shall I never see her again?" it was sometime before I could venture on this question, and then, tremulously enough.

"You can go down to Mr. Gibbs' and see her, but you must try to keep up heart, Harry," she added with a forced cheerfulness; "perhaps things will go better by-and-by, and maybe, if you are a good and industrious boy, you can earn a calf yourself."

"And if I do, never a sheriff shall lay a finger on her!" and with a proud sorrow I went back to the field. I could not go to pasture that night. Ben and Neptune brought home the cows. Neither could I trust myself with a sight of the barn yard, and slender appetite had I for my bread and milk, for was it not Bossy's mother's milk? Before going to bed, I crept round the house to take a peep where Bossy used to be. There

LATE RAINS.—The papers from the interior contain cheering accounts of the new order of things brought about by the late rains. In all directions the miners are blessed with an abundance of water, and are busy in extricating the gold from mountain, gulch and plain. A few weeks of such weather will increase the wealth of the State by many millions.

It is estimated that over a thousand people have left San Francisco for Kern river within a few weeks. Three hundred departed on Saturday last, by the steamer America.

The fixtures, consisting of horses, express wagons, gold scales, &c., belonging to the late firm of Adams & Co., will be sold at auction by the Receiver on Friday next.

MARRIED.

On the 4th March, in Sacramento, Mr. A. Greenbaum, and Miss J. Moss.

On the 1st March, in this city, by Rev. C. B. Wynn, Richard B. Haven, of this city, and Georgina G. daughter of Thos. Penniman, Esq., of Baltimore.

On the 1st March, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. Wm. Newell and Mrs. Mary L. Sewell.

On the 4th March, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Cutler, Captain Thos. Sparrow, and Eliza A., youngest daughter of Capt. S. P. Burham.

DIED.

On the 2d March, in Sacramento, Elizabeth M. Lynde, aged 18 years.

On the 25th Feb., in this city, Emma M., wife of J. C. Potter, aged 30 years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

March 1—Steamer Goliah, Erie, San Diego, 2 days, via Santa Barbara.

March 2—P. M. Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 13 days, with passengers and mail.

Steamer America, Haley, San Pedro, 32 hours; mds, etc. Ship Piaway, Sewell, New York, 107 days; mds.

Ship Maria Sophia, Evans, Coronel, 63 days, via Valparaiso; coal.

U. S. Quarter Master's brig Gen Patterson, Nagle, Colorado River, 26 days.

March 3—Ship Cairo, Jones, New York, via Callao, 62 days, with coal.

Bark Three Brothers, Jayne, Batavia, 148 ds; rice and sugar. Ship June, Kineston, Humboldt Bay, 14 days; lumber.

Ship Astoria, Willoughby, Koloa (S. I.), 25 days; with oranges and sweet potatoes.

March 4—Clipper ship Electric, Gates, New York, 107 days, with mds.

Ship Cluparia, Thayer, New York, 107 days; mds. Ship Humboldt, Leut, New York, 145 days; coal.

1 bark Nicholas N. Cezard, Adams, Cardiff, 125 days; coal. Ship Viquero, Harris, Honolulu, 19 days; mds.

Ship Quadratus, Henderson, Columbia River, 16 ds; lumber. Ship A. M. Simpson, Hanson, Roden, 1 day; lumber.

March 6—Bark Bronte, Pray, Takalet (P. S.), 14 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 28—Steamship Golden Gate, McLean, for Panama; Fr bark Biram, Bessel, Callao.

March 2—Bark Fanny Major, Haas, for Honolulu, schrs Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro; Falmouth, Bowdler, San Pedro.

March 3—Steamship America, Haley, for San Diego; bark Lizzie, Haines, Hong Kong; 4 bark More, Bartlett, Valparaiso.

March 5—Ship Exact, Cogdon, for Shalwater Bay.

March 6—Bark St. Marys, Thomas, for Melbourne; schrs Laura Bevan, San Pedro; Orvia, Martins, Monterey.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

California State Agricultural Society vs. Patent Office.—This society would publicly acknowledge the receipt of a large and handsome collection of new and valuable seeds from Hon. C. Mason, of the Patent Office, Washington, for distribution among the members of the society. Those members who desire to try the various kinds, can have samples by calling on the undersigned at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,

Corres. Sec. C. S. A. S.

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

To the Farmer.—Healthy crops, fruitful trees, and sound stock, are esteemed the blessings of the farmer, yet how often while laboring for such blessings he forgets himself, and while establishing health in everything else on his farm, is dying by disease. Dr. Deane's Compound Pink Lotions, sold by LITTLE & CO., No. 137 Montgomery street, will cure that which he is suffering from. As he sows this remedy, so will he reap health.

Southwick's Raffle.—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt that the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.

Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Lo Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, those who are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

Travel & Vance's International Hotel Stage. PASSENGERS will be taken to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases, be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, having the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the night time it will be seen on the lamps.

Cabbage Seed.

WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 500 lbs., and guaranteed fresh, will be sold low by the entire invoice.

WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

Pottery Pottery!

NOW ready for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Butler's, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cok Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Buttercups, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 254 J street.

T. R. FREER, Agent.

SECOND CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

AT DUNOAN'S CHINESE SALESROOM.

The Gallery of Paintings is now Open.

The invoices from France per "America" having arrived, the salesrooms have been entirely remodelled, and elegantly fitted up, and are now open to the public with a display of beautiful goods, far exceeding in value any previous exhibition. The Second Art Union will be distributed on Saturday, March 10, 1855.

85,000 SHARES AT \$1 EACH, comprising three thousand articles, from number one.

The Grand Painting of Psyche and Amour, Or a \$5,000 Ingot of Gold.

A Solid Gold Trumpet, Guaranteed 18 carats fine, and placed at its imported cost \$3,000.

In the catalogue will be found superb sets of Diamonds, from \$300 to \$1,500 per set.

Diamond Bracelets, from \$300 to \$1,000 each.

Diamond Watches, from \$120 to \$400 each.

Including Five Large Diamond Watches, with Magic Cases.

ALSO, Nine sets Massive Silver, from \$300 to \$750.

Forty solid Silver Pitchers and Goblets, from \$45 to \$320.

One Hundred Gold Magic Cases, Hunting, and extra heavy Patent Levers, from the first manufacturers, and all fully guaranteed.

Diamond Rings, Pins and Brooches, from \$50 to \$500 each.

Diamond Port Monnaies, with Miniature Watch, size of half dim—\$600.

Diamond and Emerald Set—Brooch, Ring and Ear Rings—the handsomest set of jewels ever imported into this city—\$1,500.

Solid Silver Salver—\$550.

Massive Diamond Brooch, with Pin attached—31 diamonds—diamonds of extraordinary size and brilliancy—\$1,000.

Diamond and Opal Brooch, with 116 Diamonds, and 3 very fine Opals—\$300.

Three Massive Silver Breakfast and Tea sets—\$750 each.

ALSO, Superior Ornamental Clocks.

Solid Silver Dining Cases, Silver and Gold Work, Paintings.

Works of Art, etc., etc.

An examination of the Goods will show that a fair business profit is realized and no more.

The distribution will be conducted by a Committee of the Shareholders, and every care will be taken to give the satisfaction to the public that has continued from year to year their confidence in our house.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS is now open to the public without charge.

ALSO, Superior Ornamental Clocks.

Solid Silver Dining Cases, Silver and Gold Work, Paintings.

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Solid Silver Dining Cases, Silver and Gold Work, Paintings.

Works of Art, etc., etc.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbry
OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL.
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, IRAM. C. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Pine
and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils.
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Win
dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Pesbody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at
Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 if

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS V. SAWYER,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sanson street, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Bakes;
Callins' heavy and light Pick Axes; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines to be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEERK,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street).
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do
mestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls. Monmouth Whisky,
50 bbls. very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pelletou Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Segnette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton do, 1805
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Duinbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 casks Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrne's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidelberg Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brandy, —pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Aghinis, Curacao,
Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest
prices. 21 fm

BANKERS.

DRENEL SATHIER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,
draw at sight, in sums to suit,
Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bro. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Norton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. McMillan & Co., New Orleans.
A. G. Onyiah, Esq., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
J. B. Norton, Esq., Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.
v3-9

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight,
St. Louis, San Francisco, Sacramento City.
PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY street, corner of California street, San
Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co., London.
F. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Dunne, Sherman & Co., New York.
Atlantic Bank, Boston.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.
Joseph Lee & Co., Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 19

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE P. DEWEY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY
STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE, AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches.

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 61a

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,

comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Souther Over Coat, decidedly the *ton* in New York; Paletots, Tunics, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cashmere and Vestings, Biology and Simon's Clothes and Dockings, for our constant department.

Gentlemen made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.

Branch KEYES & CO., v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!

\$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the

"Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by the holders of the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento,

Varieties.

A YANKEE STORY.—A friend of ours tells one of the most capital stories, illustrative of Yankee shrewdness in driving a bargain, we have ever heard. It is the well-known practice of New England farmers, living in the vicinity of small towns, to send their produce to some merchant residing there and receive all sorts of goods in exchange. Sometime during the last war with the mother country, when many and all kinds of goods were scarce, a tall, heavy Green Mountain boy, walked several miles into town with an egg which his mother had sent him with to exchange for a darning needle. The bargain was concluded, but still the countryman tarried in the store, looking silently and wistfully about him, with his wide mouth half open, until he spied at the farther end a decanter of old West India rum; this sight was too exciting for longer endurance and overcame his bashfulness at once—

"Look here, mister," Jonathan exclaimed, "don't you always treat when you've made a trade?"

"O yes," the merchant replied, good-naturedly, "help yourself to a glass."

The tempting beverage was prepared with its quantum of sugar and water, and tasted; but still the fellow held the glass irresolutely in his bony fingers—the preparation was not to the point of satisfaction, which the storekeeper perceiving, inquired if it was not good.

"It's slick, it is," says Jonathan, "but I'll tell what, mister, an egg beat up in it would make slicker, well it would."

The merchant was amused and humoring the fancy, handed him back the identical egg he had received for the needle. Jonathan broke it into his ruin and water, and perceiving it had two yolks, cried out with great energy—"By gosh, mister, you ought to have given me two needles for this egg!"

LAWS OF HEALTH.—Children should be taught to use the left hand as well as the right.

Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house, and that should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and their shoulders back while sitting or walking.

The best beds for children are of hair, and in winter of hair and cotton.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity, terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping rooms should have a fire place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamp light with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes, weakened by night use, is a fine stream of water frequently to them.

"Don't you see that, notice there?" said the captain of a Mississippi steam-boat to a man who had a "long-nine" in his mouth, and three similar segars in his left hand; "do n't you see that writin', or can't you read writin'?" "No gentleman permitted to smoke on the after-deck." "God bless you, I'm no gentleman; but tho way I like to smoke is a caution. Got used to it, cap'n, years and years ago. Take one, cap'n?" But "the rule must be enforced," and the smoker walked "forward," where he could enjoy his "weed" unmolested.

THE KING OF THE FOREST.—A correspondent of the Florida News says: "Amid the vegetation of the swamp land, the cypress tree towers lord ascendant, and I doubt whether in size the giant trees of California and Oregon can equal it. The writer of this has measured one cypress tree, which at its base is between thirty and forty feet in circumference. Standing upon the bank of a narrow, forest shaded creek, with hundreds of the same kind, from five to ten feet in diameter, it seems to have been placed there to king it over them all."

TRAVELING.—A strong lazy fellow, who preferred begging to work, called on a gentleman in the city, and asked for cold victuals and old clothes. The man asked him what he did for a living. "Not much," said the fellow, "except traveling." "Traveling! Then you can travel pretty well?" "Oh yes," said the beggar, "I'm very good at that." "Well, then," said the gentleman coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

"DEAR sir," lisped a great lady, in a watered silk, at the World's Fair, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblemen in the United States?" "Yes ma'am," answered Jonathan "I am one of them."

Wisdom allows nothing to be good, that will not be so forever; no man to be happy, but he that needs no other happiness than what is within himself; no man to be great or powerful; that is not master of himself.—Seneca.

Skating is fashionable among the ladies in the neighborhood of Boston. The men say it is fun to see them skate, but distressing to see them fall.

A young stock-broker having married a fat old widow with \$100,000, says it wasn't the face that attracted him so much as the figure.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Barre's New Pine, " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Prolific Hantboy, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "

Plants from Shell Mound received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful quality, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—

CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turpin;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turpin; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;

CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Albinum;
CARAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURPIN—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;

GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Also Received—
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wornwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.

For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
Corner California and Leidesdorf streets.

GARDEN SEEDS,
Growth of 1854.

FRESH AND GENUINE, per "Excess"—Just received and constantly arriving—

500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "

200 " Top Onions for sets.

Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854: Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Osage Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shaker and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.

Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.

K street, cor. Third, Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to the products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State.

The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would cost almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers an invention with the coincident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificate. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries so much weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the invention of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour, without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Now it is less gathering, and the flour is better. One barrel of meal is cooked, it requires a proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubt as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though it far less heat will answer your purpose. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both from main and West. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours in all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wind work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

W. H. SULLIVAN, Esq.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Tolson and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the following Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Canebrake Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeyuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.

(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; and with all these new varieties, will afford the autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orchard.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boguetts, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do;
Apple do 54 do;
Plum do 15 do;
Apricot 6 do;
Almonds 2 do;
Quinces do 2 do;
Cherry do many do;
Grapes 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;

Locust Trees, very large
Rose Arbutus, for hedges.
Osage Orange, &c.

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, M. D. LABERGE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also prepared to refer to Wagon & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, on account of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

81st L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION COLONIES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders sent with us at the Mission Colonies, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Wagon & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 IL A. SONNAT & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK

MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.

FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,

201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar.

The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHOLESALE interests it is due to be mentioned, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

New York, April 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.

Yours, &c.,
O. L. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Torpedo."

Extract from a letter from a Californian, dated May 31, 1854.

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in my good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 18, 1853.

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."

April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I had a lot of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.

I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.

Yours, very respectfully,
RICH. A. GORING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, 137 Montgomery street.

W. H. SULLIVAN, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being **The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered**

For **COLDS, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, CROUPS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION,**

Pains in the Side and Chest, and all cases of Disorders of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice, and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. Morrill.
Marysville.....Rice & Coffin.
Stockton.....E. S. H. Allen & Co.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

v39

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and

Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

v3-5



COLLINS & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORK.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

WYMAN & CO'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,

Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water Proof Boots.

W. M. & Co. would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

v3-4

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crude animal manure should be applied directly to the wheat, but to the previous crop. If the land is mellow, the wheat should be rolled.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Horseback Exercise.

Riding on horseback is, perhaps, of all others the most manly, elegant and efficient form of exercise. In the first place, it cannot be taken without being out of doors; then it enables you to breathe a larger amount of fresh air than if walking, because you pass through a greater space in less time, and consequently a greater number of layers, or rather sections of fresh air, come in contact with the nostrils, with less fatigue. Another advantage is, that all the muscles of the body are exercised in moderation, and to a certain extent, equally so. And then again, while thus exercising, and while every step forward gives you a fresh draught of pure out-door air, the mind is entertained by every variety of objects, new things being constantly presented. The only thing to be guarded against is a feeling of chilliness; this is essential, for every chill is an injury; whether a man be sick or well, a chill must necessarily be succeeded by a fever, and fever is disease.

Horseback exercise to be highly beneficial, should be active—a "hand gallop," or a trot; and, if practicable, a different road should be travelled every day, so that the mind may be diverted by novelties, and compelled away from bodily ailments.

The English as a nation, are a stout, robust and hearty race. The nobility have a long list of names who have lived to the age of seventy, eighty, and even ninety years; but horseback exercise with them is a national amusement; many of them make a ride on horseback as much a matter of course as a daily dinner. Almost the only gentleman seen on horseback in New Orleans, is the English mercantile, showing the power of a national habit, and its influence abroad, as well as at home.

If parents could be made to comprehend the full advantages of a constant breathing of pure air to their children, and be at pains to impress their young minds with its high importance; were they to pay more attention to their physical training, requiring them to take active exercise, four hours every day, on foot and on horseback, there would be some probability that, notwithstanding the heat and impurities of a city atmosphere, those children would grow up in healthfulness, and live to a good old age, instead of palcing away, as they do, long before their prime, growing prematurely old, from a constitution blasted in the bud.—*Journal of Health.*

The Stockton Republican says that from thirty to fifty persons leave Stockton daily for Kern river.

A nugget, weighing 43 3-4 ounces, was found at Jim Crow Canon, Sierra county, on the 1st inst.

will commence work on the 1st of April.

A Quartz Mill near Cold Springs, El Dorado county, yielded in the first three days of last week, 120 ozs. Nearly all the mills have done exceedingly well since the rains set in.

MINING IN NEVADA.—The Grass Valley Telegraph says that the last week has been a brisk one in the diggings. There is no longer any lack of water. The gold is being taken out in excellent quantity as well as quality. The Star Company has found one nugget of solid gold weighing three and three fourths pounds.

MINING AT PLACERVILLE.—The Democrat says: The miners are now abundantly supplied with water and the industrious are busily engaged in taking out the precious stuff. The rain and the Kern river excitement have cleared our city of idlers.

The Tuolumne County Water Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, for the month of February, payable at the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., Columbia.

Talbert & Co.'s flouring mill, on the Tuolumne River, a short distance below the town of La Grange, was destroyed by the late rise of water, together with a large amount of flour and grain. The mill itself was valued at \$30,000.

THE BIG LUMPS ARE COMING.—The Sonora Herald says: We are informed, just previous to going to press, that Selah Lewis & Co., took out of their claim in this city, yesterday, a ninety-five ounce lump of gold.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—Messrs. Hogan & Farmer have now sunk their shaft over five hundred feet, almost entirely through a solid bed of blue clay. After a short cessation in their operations, they are now preparing to prosecute their work with renewed vigor to any depth, and until a bountiful supply of water is obtained. We hope such perseverance may not go unrewarded, and that a never-failing supply of pure water may be realized.—*Los Angeles Star.*

THE SUTTEN CLAIM.—The Law Report of the Chronicle of the 13th inst., says: It has been decided to resubmit this claim on written briefs, and the case will consequently not be delayed by awaiting an oral argument. We have heard from various sources that the disagreement of Commissioners Feleb and Thompson was as to the quantity of land, and that the two concurred that the title should be confirmed, although our information does not come in an authentic shape.

We rejoice to note the above; it will do more to effect good than anything that has been done in California for years. The delay of this title alone has cost more waste of time and money than all the disasters of the late financial crisis.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

Agricultural Fair and Industrial Exhibition of 1855.

THERE is no State in the Union where there could be so grand a display of the products of the earth as in California. From her vast grain fields, her fruit orchards and gardens, her vineyards, and the most wonderful display from the vegetable kingdom—we venture to assert that the present year California could make a display that cannot be excelled, if it could be equalled in the world.

When we reflect that about six years since this State was a barren waste, almost wholly uninhabited, except by the gallant and noble pioneer, Gen. Sutter, at the embarcadero at Sacramento, and a few scattered settlers; and with the exception of the adobes at San Francisco, the trading port of those who came to California to buy hydes and tallow. Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Nevada, Placerville, and scores of other cities were unknown. When we think all this, and now see the hazy throng at this great commercial mart, the steamers plying upon the rivers, loaded with merchandise to stock cities, and the trading posts in the mountains and valleys, and contrast them with the rich and fertile fields and fruitful gardens, it seems to us like an imaginary dream.

We can see, too, springing up on every side, manufactories and workshops, where the industrious thrive and prosper, all bespeaking future success and permanency; and it is to these sources of wealth and happiness to the people that we appeal for an assurance, a confident assurance, that the present year will reveal evidences of greatness that, without being seen, could hardly be believed. They can be shown, and if all our citizens, in every department, would join and aid in making the present State Fair what it ought to be, that exhibition could not be surpassed the world over.

Bring hither, then, to this annual Fair, all the varied products of the field and garden. Bring the "pets" from hill and valley; bring specimens of the handiwork of the mechanic from the manufactory and the workshop. Aye, bring from the "home and the fire-side," evidences of "domestic industry and skill." Let the arts grace the rural

proud products of the dairy and the loom, and let the people come and see that in despite of all the trials and troubles that befall us, God has given us a goodly heritage.

It is to a matter of vast moment that we now invoke the attention of our citizens in all parts of the State. Now is the time to begin. An interest should be felt in every dwelling in our land, for it is to the home industry and the home products of California that we must look for the permanent upbuilding of this State. And we would also ask our Legislators to look with earnestness to these matters, for we feel confident they will most cheerfully give it their God-speed aid by a generous co-operation in legislative acts and counsels with their constituents; for in union their is not only strength, but safety.

To our Sacramento Subscribers and our Sacramento Agencies.

We have a goodly number of subscribers at this goodly city, and it is our earnest wish to know that they are promptly supplied with the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Sacramento city is now the permanent seat of government for California, and will always exert a commanding influence in all the internal relations of the citizens. Sacramento will soon be the grand entrepot from whence will diverge rail roads, stage routes and various means of communications, all of which will tend to build up that city and make her influential, and while San Francisco will hold her commanding influence as the great commercial emporium, so Sacramento will hold a position second only to the Bay city in point of size, population and wealth. For these reasons we look to those influences that will affect all her internal relations.

The Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, and the Annual Cattle Show, together with an Exhibition of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, will be held the coming Autumn at Sacramento city, as will be seen by the report of the doings of the Executive of the Society. This is a matter that should and will benefit particularly every citizen of that city and county,—all should feel interested in it,—all should take part in it.

That all may know the particulars relative to

it, we ask our subscribers at Sacramento to examine from time to time the plans proposed, and to co-operate with the Society, and to suggest such matters as will tend to the good of all interested. Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk, booksellers, on Second street, are agents of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, where copies can always be had. The FARMER is the constituted organ of the State Society, and will publish all the doings, and contain lists of all the premiums offered. It will also contain all the doings of all the various County Societies of Agriculture as far as can be obtained; and the cultivator should keep himself posted up in these matters. All interested in milling, machinery, manufacturing and the mechanic arts, should be familiar with these great interests, and we commend to them for this purpose the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk are widely known, and on steamer days will have this journal ready for those who wish to send to their friends in the States a true condition of the ability of this State to make a prosperous home. We say to all send the CALIFORNIA FARMER as your steamer paper, for it contains what will most interest those who are looking for a permanent home.

We have also appointed Mr. R. H. Lee, our agent for that city to call upon the citizens, merchants, traders, manufacturers, mechanics, artists, gardeners, cultivators of our city lots and upon every family, for we shall strive to make our paper a welcome guest in every family. We have a portion of our paper devoted to Horticulture and amateur gardening, and those who cultivate a "pet spot" will always find a hint to aid. We have a Ladies Department, and here some item of interest, and we invoke an interest in all who love Home to lend us their influence and aid.

Mr. R. H. Lee will call on them all, and we ask a generous cooperation in the work of awakening an interest in the value of our home blessings and those thousand means that are now being developed to make this State great and prosperous. Mr. R. H. Lee will also visit Sacramento and Yolo counties, and we trust our friends will use their influence to extend the circulation of our journal, that the interests it advocates may be as rapidly advancing as possible.

We would hope that each one of our friends will try and induce a friend or neighbor to become a subscriber, and thus awaken a deeper and more wide spread feeling in regard to the coming Fair, and all those interests that will be advanced by it.

desire to communicate any facts touching the Fair, as through our Agents, they can often communicate with us.

Alfalfa.

This wonderful grass (*Trifolium*), commonly known as a Peruvian clover, is beginning to be appreciated in California. Two years since we urged attention to it; but with that kind of faith which the mass had in this climate, that "nothing could grow here," it was lightly esteemed. Many now deeply regret the losses they have experienced for want of it. There is now abundant testimony scattered over the State that all we said has been more than fulfilled, and that the half of the virtues of this valuable grass was not revealed.

We saw lawns of it at the grounds of Captain Walsh, at Benicia, the past week, that were fourteen inches high, and had full, heavy stalks. Capt. Walsh informs us that from a small plantation he has abundant food for cows and goats, and saves all the expense of buying meal or bran; that every few weeks it can be cut, and the habit of this clover is such that when one stalk is cut down, from six to ten spring from the roots in its place. We counted from twelve to twenty stalks from many bunches, and the roots penetrate the earth from two to three and a-half feet in depth. When the ground is properly cultivated—deep and well plowed—no drouth can affect it.

We saw a fine plantation of the same clover at the grounds of Col. Foreman, postmaster at Sacramento. We find it in many places; and if our farmers should plant acres of it for their stock, especially their dairy cows, they would find that a large item of expense in the purchase of bran, meal, shorts and other expensive food would be saved, for the clover could be cut and fed green every four or six weeks. We trust those who have tried the grass will communicate with us upon its merits.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—R. G. Moody has commenced a flour mill on the Coyote River, a mile east of San Jose, the mill being wholly supplied by water obtained from artesian wells, dug in San Jose.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.—From W. S. G., T. B., and S. S., too late for this week, but they will appear in due time.

State Agricultural Society.

At a called meeting of the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society, held at the house of the President, on the 1st inst., the decease of A. Frierson, Esq., late treasurer of the society, was officially announced, whereupon the Board proceeded to elect a successor. On the first ballot Mr. A. P. Smith, proprietor of the "Pomological Garden and Nursery," was unanimously elected.

O. C. WHEELER,

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

Sacramento, March 9, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will see by the foregoing that the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, are in active movements for the furtherance of this great staple interest of the State.

The list of premiums for the ensuing fair is in course of preparation and will soon be published. Great pains are taking by the committee to so arrange this list as to do the greatest possible good to all the interests of the State which are within the province of such a Society. The amount placed at the disposal of the committee is not large, and hence much discrimination is necessary in selecting objects and graduating premiums. Any suggestions on this point from gentlemen of experience, published in the FARMER, or addressed privately to either member of the committee, (C. I. Hutchinson, W. W. Stowe, J. L. L. F. Warren, O. C. Wheeler, A. P. Smith,) will be gratefully received, and tend to the perfection of this work.

If the inquiries and the interest manifested by large numbers of those with whom we have conversed, indicate the general feeling of the cultivators of the soil throughout the State, we may justly anticipate an exhibition at the Annual Fair next September, of which both the present and the future of our State may well boast.

Please accept the sincerest thanks of myself and those other friends to whom you recently sent collections of seeds received by you from the Patent Office.

Permit me also to say, that as I have an arrangement for constant exchanges of seeds, bulbs, roots, shrubs, trees, &c., with the Superintendent of the Patent Office at Washington, I shall be happy to transmit anything of rare and interesting character that any friend of Agriculture or Horticulture may be disposed to thus contribute to the general interest. It is this system of exchanges now so rapidly extending over the whole world that is doing more than any other one modern improvement, to cultivate, and enlarge, and enrich our grain, fruit, vegetable and floral interests.

O. C. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, held on the 23d Feb. 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An act of Divine Providence has taken from us by death, the late treasurer of the California State Agricultural Society, Angus Frierson, Esq. Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Frierson, the agricultural interests of this State and the Agricultural Society of the State sustain the loss of a warm friend, an able officer, a chief pillar, while the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee deplore the removal of an amiable associate, a tried, trusty and efficient coadjutor.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and surviving friends, unfeigned sympathy in their season of irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread upon the book of records of this society, be published in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and a copy duly certified be forwarded to Mrs. Mary A. Frierson, surviving consort of the deceased.

Attest: O. C. WHEELER,

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

Sacramento, March 9, 1855.

THE VOICE OF A FORTYNINER.—(These remarks were intended to accompany the article over the signature of "Forty-niner," published last week, but were accidentally omitted.)—The communication is worthy the most attentive perusal of every permanent settler and well wisher of California. The writer we know to be one of our most substantial merchants, one whose strict attention to business and honorable course have made him wealthy; yet he feels a deep interest in all that affects the great interests of the State. He writes as one that knows, and knowing, writes truly. We rejoice to see this spirit, and shall be glad to have our merchants continue to talk thus. If we would build up our own State, we must regard her interest as paramount to all others, and do what we can to give preference to all the "Home Industry" and "Home Interests." Heartily we thank Fortyniner, and shall be happy to hear from him often.

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twelve years ago. I let the world know

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MINERS' EXCHANGE BANK—A meeting of Doctor Wright's creditors was held on Saturday, at a position was taken, in which the Bank will be a member.

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Horticultural Department.

Vineyards of the Ohio.

The following was prepared by R. Buchanan, Esq., for the Columbian, and condenses much useful information upon the grape culture and manufacture:

At your request I present you with the following account of this year's vintage in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and statistics of vine culture in the West, prepared from data in the possession of the Cincinnati Horticulture Society and the Wine Growers association of this city, and from my own personal knowledge and observation. It may be relied on as nearly accurate.

Within a circle of twenty miles around Cincinnati, about 1,200 acres are planted with the vine, some 800 acres of which were in bearing this year, and produced on an average 400 gallons to the acre—an aggregate of 320,000 gallons of wine. Some of the best vineyards yielded 600 to 800 gallons to the acre; but others, in localities where the "rot" prevailed, did not average over 150 gallons per acre. The season was considered very favorable, and the crop unusually large.

The new wine sells at \$1 to \$1 10 for the best, 75 to 90 cents for second quality, and 40 to 50 cents per gallon for inferior. The average yield for a series of years may be safely estimated at 200 to 250 gallons to the acre from vineyards in this vicinity.

Product of a few of the vineyards the present year:

Sebastian Blintz, 5 1-2 acres, - -	5,300 gallons.
T. H. Yeatman, 7 1-2 " - -	5,600 "
H. Duhme, 16 " - -	10,000 "
Jacob Mument, 1 1-2 " - -	1,224 "
R. H. Mouges, 1 " - -	830 "
R. Buchanan, 5 " - -	4,236 "

Dr. Rehfs, David Ross, Mr. Brandt, Mr. Sleath, and some others make about the same average. This shows what the vine can be made to produce in good seasons by careful attention and judicious cultivation.

Estimated number of acres in vineyard culture in the

OHIO VALLEY.	Acres.
Cincinnati and vicinity, - - -	1,200
Ripley " - - -	110
Maysville, Ky., " - - -	50
Louisville " - - -	30
Vevay, Indiana " - - -	20
Charleston " - - -	180
Intermediate places - - -	110
	1,700

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.	Acres.
St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity - -	40
Hermann " - - -	450
Bellevue, Illinois " - - -	20
Other places, " - - -	50
	560

Sparkling wines, bottled for 1853, and estimated for 1854:

	1853.	1854.
H. Longworth, - - -	3 151,000	200,000
G. & B. Bogen, - - -	2 39,000	50,000
M. Werk, - - -	1 10,000	30,000
McConkey & Morsell, - -	1 26,000	
Corneau & Son, - - -	1 5,000	

Total, - - - 8 231,000 280,000

Still Wines.	1853.	1854.
Longworth & Zimmerman, -	75,000	80,000
G. & B. Bogen, - - -	10,000	20,000
McConkey & Morsell, L. Rap-		
sa, T. H. Yeatman, Corneau		
& Son, H. H. Southgate, J. D.		
Park, and others, supposed -	120,000	

Total, - - - 205,000

What is not bottled is sold by the cask in the city and elsewhere, generally within a year or two after it is made, at from \$1 to \$1 50 per gallon. So great has been the demand for these wines that it is difficult to find any old wines for sale. The consumption keeps pace with the production, and instead of the increased cultivation reducing prices, they are rather on the advance.

It may be safely assumed that this branch of agriculture will ere long take rank as an important item in American industry.

Many persons believe that the introduction of pure light wines of native growth, at cheap rates, will do more to aid the cause of temperance than stringent legislative enactments; but this is a matter of opinion, in which, of course, the ultra temperance men will not coincide.

Vineyard Culture, Statistics, Position, and Soil.—A warm hill-side, a ridge, or any undulating surface, is preferred to a flat one, and a dry calcareous loam, rather than a rich soil. Good under drainage is essential.

Planting, &c.—The ground is trenched with the spade, two feet deep, or worked deeply with a sub-soil plow. Cost of spading \$50 to \$150 per acre; of plowing much less.

The vineyard is planted in April, with cuttings (\$2 50 per 1,000) or roots one year old (cost \$25 per 1,000), usually three feet apart by six feet in the rows; 2,420 vines to the acre.

Culture.—The first year after planting, in March, the vine is cut down to a single eye, or bud; the second year to two, and a stake six or seven feet long driven down by each vine; the third year a small crop may be expected; and the fourth year a good one. The ground is kept clean with the iron plow, or cultivator, the vines tied up to the stakes, and superfluous shoots removed. After the fourth year the bow and spur system is adopted.

The vine bears no fruit on the wood of the preceding year's growth; two shoots are always trained for bearing the ensuing year. One of these is cut down in the spring to six or ten joints, and bent in the form of a bow, and fastened to the stake with a willow tie. This is to bear the fruit. The other is cut back to two joints, as a spur, to produce bearing wood for the next year, and also a few bunches of grapes. Summer pruning and hoeing requires prompt and judicious attention. A bushel of grapes in bunches will weigh about forty-five pounds, and the average yield of juice is three and a half gallons to the bushel.

The whole cost of a vineyard up the fourth year will range from \$200 to \$550 per acre.

Gathering the fruit and making the wine may form subject-matter for another article, if desired. The Catawba is our great wine grape. Scarcely any other variety is now planted here. It is a native of North Carolina, was introduced into notice by Major Adlum, at Washington city, and by Mr. Longworth, in the West, thirty-three years ago. Of this grape we make two kinds of wine, the sparkling, and the still or dry wine. The first resembles Champagne, and to make it requires very deep, well-arched stone cellars, large casks of 1,000 to 5,000 gallons, the supervision of an experienced wine cooper from Europe, and a large outlay of capital. The effervescence in this wine is caused by arresting the second fermentation, and sweetening with syrup of rock candy. It takes a year to ripen, and the usual breakage is about ten per cent. The price is \$12 per dozen.

The still wines are generally the pure juice of the grape, without any admixture. The bottling requires but little art, and the wine will keep good in any good, common cellar. The cost is \$5 to \$8 per dozen, as to quality.

The New Rochelle Blackberry.

EDITOR N. E. FARMER: I notice some remarks in the January number of your paper, in regard to the price of the New Rochelle Blackberry. The price at which they are sold is by no means extravagant, as they are only propagated by shoots from the roots, which all must be aware, is a slow process. The only two persons who raise them for sale—Mr. Lawton, of New Rochelle, and Geo. Seymour & Co., of Norwalk, Ct.—are trying to raise for their own transplanting; for after the first or second years' transplanting, they will raise more than a dollar's worth of the fruit, and the demand for the fruit is greater than the supply, and will be for years to come.

I exhibited last year in New Haven, from Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., at our Horticultural Exhibition, very fine specimens. One of the berries measured four by three and a half inches in circumference, the size of a pullet's egg. Some of the specimens were taken from a plant in Mr. Smith's private garden in Norwalk. I think it should judge it had on it nearer one-half a bushel than a peck of berries; so that a dollar a plant cannot be a very great price under these circumstances.—F. Troubridge, New Haven, Ct.

Striking Cuttings.

One of the most important as well as the most delightful occupation of the amateur or lady gardener, is just now dawning on us; namely, propagating plants for the decoration of the flower garden during summer. Many, doubtless, think increasing their stock by means of slips or cuttings, an art only to be practiced with success by the best gardeners. For the information of that numerous class of readers, who cannot command the services of an experienced gardener, and who nevertheless desire to have their "door-yards" look gay with nature's genius during the summer months, we beg to say it is not so, and offer the following as a guide to the inexperienced.

To get ordinary bedding plants to take root from cuttings, the great secret is, to place them in such an atmosphere as will check the evaporation of the juices of the cuttings, till such times as they have formed roots of their own, and become perfect plants. This is secured in the following manner: Get four pieces of board, an make an oblong box, of any size from a foot upwards, having the back part six inches high, and the front four inches. The sides being made to correspond, and so form a miniature frame resembling those used for hot-beds; nail a piece of board at the bottom, and perforate it with small holes to drain off superfluous moisture. If of a small size, one pane of glass without sash, may be used to cover it; if large, a small sash made the proper size with glass bedded in. The box should now have two inches of the best white sand evenly spread over the whole, and water sufficient to moisten all through.

Take off the points of the plants intended to be increased, about three inches in length; cut clean with a sharp knife, so that there shall be no bruising, just under the lower leaves, and trim off the first and second tier of leaves. Before the cuttings get any way wilted from exposure, take a pointed stick and set them in to the bottom of the sand, just thick enough to touch each other. Give a gentle watering, and place on the glass. They will want but little attention now till the roots are formed, merely picking out any dead cutting or leaf that may show itself, and watering if they become at all dry. The latter should be done in the morning preceding a bright sunny day. With the assistance of such a thing as this, *Verbenas*, *Heliotropes*, and the like, will strike readily in a sunny window, after the middle of February, or sooner if in a greenhouse. The after treatment in our next.—Edgar Sanders.

Miscellany.

The Worst Stocking.

The following thrilling adventure is from an English Magazine:

"Father will have done the great chimney to-night, won't he mother?" said little Tom Howard, as he stood waiting for his father's breakfast, which he carried to him at his work every morning.

"He said he hoped all the scaffolding would be down to-night," answered his mother, "and that'll be a fine sight; for I never like the ending of those great chimneys; it's so risky; thy father's to be the last up."

"Eh, then, but I'll go and see him, and help 'em give a shout afore he comes down," said Tom.

"And then," continued his mother, "if all goes on right, we are to have a frolic to-morrow, and go into the country and take our dinners, and spend all day amongst the woods."

"Hurrah!" cried Tom, as he ran off to his father's place of work, with a can of milk in one hand and some bread in the other. His mother stopped at the door, watching him as he went merrily whistling down the street, and then she thought of the dear father he was going to, and the dangerous work he was engaged in, and then her heart sought its sure refuge, and she prayed to God to protect and bless her treasures.

Tom, with a light heart, pursued his way to his father, and leaving him his breakfast, went to his own work, which was at some distance. In the evening, on his way home, he went round to see how his father was getting on. James Howard, the father, and a number of other workmen, had been building one of those lofty chimneys which, in our great manufacturing towns, almost supply the place of other architectural beauty. This chimney was one of the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected; and as Tom, shading his eyes from the slanting rays of the setting sun looked up to the top in search of his father, his heart almost sunk within him at the appalling height. The scaffolding was almost all down; the men at the bottom were removing the last beams and poles. Tom's father stood alone on the top. He looked all around to see that every thing was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answered him with a long, loud cheer, little Tom shouting as heartily as any of them. As their voices died away, however, they heard a very different sound—a cry of alarm and horror from above! "The rope! the rope!" The men looked round and, coiled upon the ground, lay the rope, which before the scaffolding was removed, should have been fastened to the top of the chimney for Tom's father to come down by! The scaffolding had been taken down, without their remembering to take the rope up. There was a dead silence. They all knew it was impossible to throw the rope up high enough, or skillfully enough to reach the top of the chimney; and if it could, it would hardly have been safe. They stood in silent dismay, unable to give any help, or think of any means of safety.

And Tom's father. He walked round and round the little circle, the dizzy height seeming every moment to grow more fearful, and the solid earth further and further from him. In the sudden panic he lost his presence of mind, and his senses almost failed him. He shut his eyes; he felt as if the next moment he must be dashed to pieces on the ground below.

The day had passed as industriously and as swiftly as usual, with Tom's mother at home. She was always busily employed for her husband and children, in some way or other; and to-day she had been harder at work than usual, getting ready for the holiday to-morrow. She had just finished all her preparations, and her thoughts were silently thanking God for her happy home, and for all the blessings of life, when Tom ran in. His face was as white as ashes, and he could hardly get his words out: "Mother! mother! He canna get down!"

"Who, lad? Thy father?" asked his mother. "They've forgotten to leave him the rope," answered Tom, still scarcely able to speak. His mother started up, horror-struck, and stood for a moment as if paralyzed; then pressing her hands over her face as if to shut out the terrible picture, and breathing a prayer to God for help, she rushed out of the house.

When she reached the place where her husband was at work, a crowd had collected round the foot of the chimney, and stood there quite helpless, gazing up with faces full of sorrow. "He says he'll throw himself down," exclaimed they, as Mrs. Howard came up. "He is going to throw himself down!"

"Thee munna do that, lad!" cried the wife, with clear, hopeful voice; "thee munna do that. Wait a bit. Tak' off thy stocking, lad, and unravel it, and let down the thread with a bit of mortar. Dost hear me, Jem?"

The man made a sign of assent, for it seemed as if he could not speak; and, taking off his stocking, unravelled the worsted thread, row after row. The people stood round in breathless silence and suspense, wondering what Tom's mother could be thinking of, and why she sent him in such haste for the carpenter's ball of twine.

"Let down one end of the thread with a bit of stone, and keep fast hold of the other," cried she to her husband. The little thread came waving down the tall chimney, blown hither and thither by the wind, but at last it reached the outstretched hands that were waiting for it. Tom held the ball of string, while his mother tied one end of it to the worsted thread. "Now pull it up slowly," cried she to her husband, and she gradually unwound the string as the worsted drew it gently up. It stopped—the string had reached her

husband. "Now, hold the string fast, and pull it up," cried she, and the string grew heavy and hard to pull, for Tom and his mother had fastened the thick rope to it. They watched it gradually and slowly uncoiling from the ground, as the string was drawn higher.

There was but one coil left. It had reached the top, "Thank God! Thank God!" exclaimed the wife. She hid her face in her hands in silent prayer, and, trembling, rejoiced. The rope was up. The iron to which it should be fastened was there all right; but would her husband be able to make use of them?—would not the terror of the past hour have so unnerved him, as to prevent him from taking the necessary measures for his safety? She did not know the magic influence which her few words had exercised over him. She did not know the strength that the sound of her voice, so calm and steadfast, had filled him with—as if the little thread that carried him the hope of life once more, had conveyed to him some portion of that faith in God, which nothing ever destroyed or shook in her true heart. She did not know that, as he waited there, the words came over him, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God." She lifted up her heart to God for hope and strength. She could do nothing more for her husband, and her heart turned to God, and rested on Him as on a rock.

There was a great shout. "He's safe, mother, he's safe," cried little Tom. "Thou'st saved me Mary," said her husband, folding her in his arms. "But what ails thee? Thou seem'st more sorry than glad about it." But Mary could not speak; and if the strong arm of her husband had not held her up, she would have fallen to the ground—the sudden joy, after such great fear, had overcome her. "Tom," said his father, "let thy mother lean on thy shoulder, and we will take her home." And in their happy home they poured forth their thanks to God for His great goodness; and their happy life together felt dearer and holier for the peril it had been in, and for the nearness that the danger had brought them unto God. And the holiday next day—was it not, indeed, a thanksgiving day?

Recovering a Fortune.

Lord II—, an English nobleman, ruined by the extravagance of London fashion, had counted on a handsome inheritance to pay off his debts and enable him to pass the remainder of his days in wisdom and quiet. But the expected inheritance came not—and the young lord, rendered desperate by his disappointment, and finding himself doomed to the most precarious condition, deprived of all hope of fortune, full of misery, resolved on blowing out his brains.

The loaded pistol was in his hand, when, most unaccountably, Lord II— suddenly remembered that the Epsom races were soon to come off. Too superstitious to believe that chance had inspired him with such a thought in such a moment without a motive, he dropped his pistol and began calculating his chances of regaining his fortune in the approaching contest. His critical situation was not known, his credit in the sporting clubs was unlimited, and he availed himself of it by unscrupulously engaging in very heavy bets with some of the amateur sportsmen. If fortune favored him, all would go well, but if he lost, he could then execute his project and make use of the pistol. It was a last resort—but Lord II—, in his peculiar way of thinking, thought his faults would be effaced by the expiation, and that the fashionable world would pardon his weakness and errors if he should compensate them by a voluntary death.

He therefore deposited the pistol in its case and went to the club to engage the heaviest bets on three or four of the horses more reliable in his opinion. It was far more than fortune, it was his life which these rapid couriers were to bear.

The sum total of his bets amounted to £50,000 sterling. He presented himself with a calm and firm face on the race course. Not a cloud obscured the serenity of his features. No one in beholding him, could have suspected the serious position in which he was placed. He appeared like a wealthy gentleman, who only risked a portion of his surplus, and could easily drown any loss in a glass of champagne. His courage was rewarded. His winnings allowed him to live.

He had won more than money—for wisdom came to him out of this dreadful struggle. A short time afterwards he married a fortune, and he became scrupulous as to his winnings at Epsom. He thought his money wrongfully got. Assembling all who had been his adversaries in betting on the races, he said to them: "I have only just discovered by an examination of my accounts, that the state of my affairs did not permit me to back the bets we once made together. If fortune had been unfavorable, I should not have been in a situation to pay my losses. These bets are then, in fact, null, and delicacy obliges me to return you the money."

Some hesitated to accept it; but Lord II— insisted so resolutely they were compelled to yield, and the fifty thousand pounds were rightfully distributed.

REMEMBRANCE.

TAKE the bright shell
From its home on the lee,
And wherever it goes
It will ring of the sea;
So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill ring of the lov'd
To the ends of the earth.

TO SEW NEW AND STIFF CLOTH EASILY.—Pass a cake of white soap a few times over it, and the needle will penetrate easily.

MARRIED.

On the 14th March, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. G. O. Wilson and Miss M. Amelia Sanderson, all of this city.
On the 13th March, in this city, by Justice Bailey, Mr. John C. Kuch and Mrs. Babetta Heckman Kuch, all of this city.
On the 9th March, in Sacramento, by Rev. C. A. Leaman, Mr. W. J. Dussanay and Miss Charlotte Lyons, all of Nevada county.
On the 3d March, in Auburn, by Rev. Jas. Rogers, Mr. R. O. C. and Miss Yankoo Juns, and Miss Mary Robinson, of this city.
On the 5th March, in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Ed. McIntz, of Marysville, and Miss Elizabeth Mueller, of this city.
On the 5th March, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Thomas C. and Miss Anne Ryan, both formerly of New York.
On the 24th Jan., in St. Louis, Mo., Henry H. Haight, of San Francisco, and Miss Anne E., daughter of Capt. L. Bissol, of St. Louis.

DIED.

On the 8th March, in San Jose, the wife of Mr. John W. Patrick, at paralytic, in the 54th year of her age.
On the 8th March, in Sacramento, Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of T. S. and Ellen Wilkinson, aged 2 months and 2 weeks.
On the 7th March, in Nevada, Mrs. Mary J. Ludwig, wife of Mr. Godfrey Ludwig, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.
On the 6th March, at French Corral, by the caving in of a bank of earth, Norman Vandoren, formerly of New York, aged 36 years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

March 7—Schr Empire, Davis, Shouwater Bay, 8 days; oysters. Schr Iowa, Granger, Pajaro, 20 hours; 800 case potatoes.
March 9—Steamship Cortes, Burns, San Juan, 12 days; mds. Br bark Rind, Jenkins, Glasgow, 190 days; mds. Br bark Auckland, Nelson, Honolulu, 20 days; 1,450 lbs oil. Br bark Queen of the West, Davis, Santa Cruz, 24 hrs; time. March 10—Fr ship Canton, House, Bordeaux, 133 days; with mds. and 31 passengers.
Schr Kato, Hill, Parks, Monterey, 2 days, with wood. Schr Mt Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, with lime. March 11—Schr Smith, Haley, San Diego; mds, etc. Schr A. L. Hays, Hattou, Bodega, 20 hours; produce. March 12—Hull ship Madron, Gronow, Shields (Eng), 193 days; with coal.
Schr Savoyen, Waterman, Pajaro, 3 days; potatoes. Schr All Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce. March 13—Fr clipper ship Benjamin, Durouquin, Bordeaux, 123 days; mds—11 passengers.
Ship Alfred, Upham, Hong Kong, 63 days; mds, 246 pass. Br bark J. S. Chittor, Simmons, Monterey, 3 days; stone. Br bark Mt Vernon, Nash, Victoria (V), 20 days; coal. Schr J. K. F. Mansfield, Clarke, Alameda River, 60 hrs; lumber.
March 13—Br bark Inclinnan, Ennis, for Valparaiso.

CLEARANCES.

March 7—Ship Haddo, Fillinghart, Whampoa; schr Blanco, Hutton, Sacramento.
March 8—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, for San Juan; schr Guthrie, L. King, San Diego, ship Southern Cross, Howes, Manila.
March 9—Br bark Grecian, Rossier, for Sandwich Islands. March 10—Ship Lotus, Leckie, for Batavia; Digby (Br), Green, Calico; Pawan, Barrett, Tiddit.
March 12—Schr Juliet Cobb, for Chilio; Tahitian schr Galle, Hurd, Tahiti; schr Leo Choo, Hughes, Umpqua. March 13—Br bark Inclinnan, Ennis, for Valparaiso.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Religious Notice.—There will be PUBLIC MEETINGS held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz., at a Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., and a Temperance Lecture at half-past two, P. M.
v3-11

NATIEL THURSTON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Seed of all the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
Monroe Hall Building, Montgomery street.

To the Farmer.—Healthy crops, fruitful trees, and sound stock, are esteemed the blessings of the farmer, yet how often while laboring for such blessings he forgets himself, and while establishing health to everything else on his farm, is dying by disease. Dr. Devine's Compound Pink Lotenges, sold by LITTLE & CO., No. 137 Montgomery street, will cure that which he is suffering from. As he sows this remedy, so will he reap health.
v3-9

Southwick's Raffle.—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt that the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Catawba Grape.

WE have received an invoice of this celebrated Grape, from which the famous "Sparkling Catawba" is made. Gardners in want of any will do well to call and secure them.
v3-11

WARREN & SON.

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo, within eight miles of the city, containing 3,000 Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop of Out Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock and planting. Title confirmed. Will be sold for \$2,500.
Apply to
R. J. HOGAN,
v3-11 m cor. Washington and Davis streets.

"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON- ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests, suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soothed, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
v3-11 137 Montgomery street.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawdown numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will hold in trust for those at a distance by Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 10th day of March next, secure your Tickets without delay.
v3-5

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery
OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL LAMP.
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, MRS. C. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Battery
and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
LAMP OILS AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. v3-4

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scaffolding, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Win-
dows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at
Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24tf

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sledge Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil. JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets.
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,
comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
fashionable Southern Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New
York; Fabelot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;
with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Trunks, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;
with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, the latest and most
fashionable Cashmeres and Vestings, Bicycles and Simon's Clothes
and Duckings, for our custom department.
Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest
New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Wines and Liquors,
GOODWIN & CO., & MEERER,
No. 64 California street—(over Front street).
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do-
mestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,
500 one-half casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Polkovich Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. S. J. Whisky do,
100 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis de Berton do,
5 punchbowls pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gio,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dubouché's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen's Brandy, Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heideck's Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brandy, —plums and quarts.
Also a complete assortment of Syrups, Almonds, Currants,
bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest
prices. 21 m

First Premium Daguerotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the
best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State
Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and
Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—Now Building corner of Sacramento and Montgom-
ery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to
Austin's. 16

Page, Bacon & Co.
for funds there on the above house, at par, for dues to
us; or for Trees, Plants, Seeds; or in any business for which
cash is required. WARREN & SON.

FOR SALE.—One Second and Half DOUBLE CYLINDER
PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
v3-8 m F. BLAKE, 95 Merchants street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

AT
DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESMAN.

The Gallery of Paintings is now Open.
The invoices from France per "America" having arrived,
the salerooms have been entirely remodelled, and elegantly
fitted up, and are now open to the public with a display of
beautiful goods, far exceeding in value any previous exhibition.
The Second Art Union will be distributed on Monday,
March 26, 1855.

85,000 SHARES AT \$1 EACH,
Comprising three thousand articles, from number one,
The Grand Painting of Psyche and Amor,
Or a \$5,000 Ingot of Gold,
TO NUMBER 3,000.
A Solid Gold Trumpet,
Guaranteed 18 carats fine, and placed at its imported cost
\$3,000.

In the catalogue will be found superb sets of Diamonds, from
\$300 to \$1,500 per set.
Diamond Bracelets from \$200 to \$1,000 each.
Diamond Watches, from \$120 to \$200 each.
Including Five Large Diamond Watches, with Magic Cases.

Also,
Nine sets Massive Silver, from \$300 to \$750.
Forty solid Silver Pitchers and Goblets, from \$45 to \$320.
One Hundred Gold Magic Case, Hunting, and extra heavy Pa-
tent Levers, from the first manufacturers, and all fully guar-
anteed.

Diamond Rings, Pins and Brooches, from \$80 to \$500 each.
Diamond Port Monnaie, with Miniature Watch, size of half
dime—\$600.
Diamond and Emerald Set—Brooch, Ring and Ear Rings—the
handsomest set of jewels ever imported into this city—\$1,500.
Solid Silver Salver—\$550.

Magnificent Diamond Bracelet, with Pin attached—31 diamonds
—the center one of extraordinary size and brilliancy—\$1,000.
Diamond and Opal Brooch, with 118 Diamonds, and 3 very fine
Opals—\$800.
Three Massive Silver Breakfast and Tea sets—\$750 each.

Also,
Superb Ornamental Clocks,
Solid Silver Dressing Cases,
Silver and Gold Work,
Paintings,
Works of Art, etc., etc.

An examination of the Goods will show that a fair business
profit is realized and no more.
The distribution will be conducted by a Committee of the
Shareholders, and every care will be taken to give the same
satisfaction to the public that has continued from year to year
their confidence in our house.
THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS is now open to the public
without charge. v3-10

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the
disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to
the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well
known in the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope will be acknowledged generally, understand their busi-
ness thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. to the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of
the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to
transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President.
v3-10

INDIAN MUMMY.

ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved human-
ity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist,
furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the
certificates of five of our most distinguished medical men furnish
facts that should awaken a general interest in our community
to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the
aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly dis-
tinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This
race have left no record, and the present tribes here know no
edge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Rus-
sell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same
vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them;
yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to re-
cover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures 5 feet 5 inches in length—full size—
the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural ap-
pearance, and as it lies in the canoe, surrounded by the materials
usually deposited with the mummy, together with other bones and
skulls found with the mummy, it is indeed a most interesting
specimen.

Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen
to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered
for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to
retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California.

THE Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER, for a short time, and will be made
price. The Press, Medical and College men, and Clergymen,
are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.
v3-4

Artisan Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts to dig shafts for water in any
manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the water business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year. We have also imported the best machinery for
any depth, and will work down for boring through stone.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S.
Rells, of Halloworth & Eds.; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House;
Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sansome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done. 7

Pottery! Pottery!!
NOW ready for sale the SACRAMENTO POTTERY,
on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain
and Fancy Flower Pots, Butter, Preserver, Bread and Oak
Jars, with covers; Cream Pans, Cheese, Milk Pans, Jugs and
Stovepipe Safes, of superior quality; with everything else in
the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly sol-
icited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or
No. 264 J street.
v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

Cabbage Seed.
We have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage,
from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh.
will be sold low by the entire invoice.
v3-10 WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

BANKERS.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves for the
purpose of conducting a general financial agency in the
name of JAMES KING OF WM. & CO. They invite the at-
tention of their friends to their card annexed, and pledge their
efforts in the prompt and judicious execution of every order left
with them. Our charges are extremely small, and we hope by
attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY REED.

General Monetary Agency,

South-east corner Montgomery and Washington streets.
Deposits of money or other valuables, Bonds, Bills, Cash
Boxes, &c., &c., received as per terms annexed.
Loans negotiated, Notes collected, and all orders relating
thereto attended to with dispatch, at very moderate charges.
Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

Special Deposits.—Money and valuable parcels received
under seal, with name of owner thereon, for which receipts
will be given, under a charge of 1/4 per cent. per month.
Cash boxes properly labelled with name of the owner, can be
stored in our vault, and received and delivered daily, at a
charge of \$2 per month.

Deeds, Bills and other valuable papers, properly marked, re-
ceived for safe keeping, at a charge of \$1 per month each.
General Deposits.—Persons desiring to make general de-
posits to be drawn for by check, can do so at the following
charges:

For opening the account \$2.
For continuing the same, 60 cents per thousand dollars, on
the amount deposited.
As we make no use of the funds received on general account,
we cannot of course afford to receive and disburse the same,
without charge, and we trust the security we offer—namely,
the identical coin deposited, and as nearly approachable a
sufficient inducement to pay, in our very small commission.

A daily statement, under seal, of our affairs, open for in-
spection of Depositors, and as soon as we can give some plan
by which the privacy of our customers' accounts can be guar-
anteed, we shall make monthly statements under inspection of
the State Courts. And this we shall continue from month to
month, until some agent appointed by the Legislature shall ap-
pear for that duty.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

A Card.—The above advertisement declares the nature of
our present business, but, in addition thereto, we propose,
when the proper time shall arrive, to open a Savings De-
partment, to be conducted as follows:

Deposits to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per an-
num, for which books or certificates will be issued, payable at
different dates, but no deposit received for a shorter period than
two months, nor will we bear any interest after maturity. And all
sums then due and inclosed for interest, will be transferred to the ac-
count of Special Deposits and charged accordingly. Monthly
statements made as with the general deposits.

Our project is a new one. It has caused us much thought
and reflection, and we believe it to be the only feasible plan of
conducting this kind of business at this time. At present we
do not expect any application in the savings department, but
the plan is respectfully submitted for consideration. If it stands
the test of present criticism, well. If not, we will not under-
take it, and in the meantime our general business, we hope, will
meet with favor.

JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY REED.
San Francisco, March 2, 1855. v3-10tf

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH.

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,
draw sight, in sums to suit, on—
Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.
Bank of North America, New York.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Boston.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore.
J. B. Norton, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hanks, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macomber & Co., New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis, and Nashville, Tenn.; Co-
lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.
v3-9

David Chambers, Henry Hagitt, Francis W. Page,
St. Louis, San Francisco, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San
Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co., London.
P. Huth & Co., London.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
Atlantic Bank, New York.
Philadelphia Bank, Boston.
Josiah Lee & Co., Philadelphia.
Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville.
T. S. Goodmann & Co., Cincinnati.
J. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

THEODORE PAYNE, SQUIRE F. DEWEY,
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONT-
GOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public
that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose
of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they have themselves peculiarly
qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two
years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions
affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of
estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees
&c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale,
always open at their office. 20 613

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.
THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to
cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other
machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and
occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a
half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty
Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, seeds and other
foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the off
light saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and
light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to
be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever
most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California im-
provement and is deemed to meet the wants of this country;
purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from
all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hulsekine, Brighton
Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Halloworth Valley Mills, San
Francisco; Wm. Sharp, Clearmont Mills, San Francisco; Bab-
bit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill,
Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those using Ingham's Mills can save expense and room by using
this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily
used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between
Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.
N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN &
SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received
others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved
Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I
need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine
itself. It makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room;
requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than
any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pino street, San Francisco. v3-5

Hydraulic Pumps.
An invoice of new patterns of Hydraulic Pumps, just re-
ceived at our office.
WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
New Sparta, N. J.

LITTLE DAM BROOK.—A clergyman seen a little boy playing in a small stream by the roadside. He inquired for his father. "He's over to the mill," replied the boy.

him to lend you a thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE, NO. 179 FOLSOM STREET.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties: and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we

18
H. A. SONNAG & CO.
S O L I D I F I E D M I L K
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHEFORD

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale
Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER,
r3-5 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

FOR THE CURE OF

The world is challenged to produce such curricula as are offered by faithful, independent, and pluralistic models.

Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
 J. W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country
 and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-4

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

GARDEN SEEDS,
Growth of 1854.
FRESH and GENUINE, per "Esuress,"—Just received a
constantly arriving—
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed

The proprietor needs only to appraise the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidence

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. E. Bulkley's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that he put up and bore out H. G. Bulkley's Patent Edges and bevels.

approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and
 certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise
 said kill. [17] W. H. SULLENBERGER

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S O L I D I F I E D M I L K
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Yours, very respectfully, **RICH. S. CORNING,**
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale
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r3-5 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

FOR THE CURE OF

The world is challenged to produce such curricula as are offered by faithful, independent, and pluralistic models.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the
Spring and Summer Season.

Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
 J. W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country
 and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-4

THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

The California Farmer

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

Encouragements to Agriculture.

gress is the shortness of leases, and above all the absence of any security for the farmer at the expiration of his lease. We are in this respect in a much inferior position to that of trade, so true it is that with us every thing is yet to be done.

"The famous clause of Lord Kames ought to be introduced into our leases, for who would trust to the soil if he have no security for the morrow? Who would make improvements requiring so many years, for the results of which one must wait so long. (let that rather be asked of Grignon,) if at the end of ones lease a person has no right or title to demand a continue of indemnity? Yet what could be more just and proper? So long as we do not enter resolutely upon this course of improvements, we shall remain disputing in an evil ring.

"If an example of what agriculture can do when successfully managed were needed, we ought cite the beautiful and industrious *Departement du Nord*, whose entire riches depend upon the cultivation of the soil. On leaving Sille or Valenciennes are we not struck with admiration at witnessing on all sides the air obscured by the smoke of the manufactories of various kinds. Manufactories for sugar and for endive (*chicoree*) breweries, distilleries, &c., almost piled on top of one another in every village? On the highways where it not unfrequently is difficult to get along on account of the number of wagons, cereals, sugar, alcohol, manure, lime, coal from the pit and black cattle, are busily transported. What life, what cheering animation! Then on the farms they maintain three or four times as many cattle as with us, for the pulp of the beet-root enables them to feed stock and make manure at a cheap rate. There is never any respite for the laborer. Farming operations need his arms every day of the year, and this work is more useful to him than if he were building palaces, for in augmenting the riches of the ground he is increasing his own wealth. If the whole of France resembled this beautiful District, our country would be the first in the world. Why then, seek elsewhere new countries? Wherefore favor the emigration of those hands of which the mother country stands so much in need? We think that there is now enough at home for seventy millions of inhabitants. The benefits arising from the manufacturing of sugar have produced this result in the North. From the day on which French agriculture shall have become prosperous—and this end it will attain by producing meat—it will bring forth miracles."

Government in view of the high prices of alcohol, grain and oil, has just passed a decree the object of which is a reduction of the import duties on sugars, molasses, raisins, grains and oils the seeds of sesamum, carnations and wild cabbage. We will publish this decree in our next number. For the present French agriculture is not interested in the question. Its interest will not be affected by these rights newly established provisionally, until they are enforced under different circumstances to those in which we now find ourselves situated.

BASS-WOOD PAPER.—The Albany Evening Journal is trying the experiment of using paper made of bass-wood shaving. It is represented as containing no admixture of rags or other material, and has no sizing. Its appearance is very fair, but somewhat darker than the ordinary cotton paper. Although there is no sizing in it, it can be written upon without any "spreading" of the ink. No printer need be ashamed of the article for newspaper purposes. The bass-wood paper is manufactured by an invention of G. W. Beardsley of Albany. The Journal says it will work a revolution in paper making, and compel rags to abdicate. It adds:

But Mr. B. is not restricted to basswood. He has made experiments which leave no doubt upon his mind that a paper even superior in texture to that which he has already produced from that wood, can be produced from other native woods, found in equal abundance.

The pulp is manufactured very cheaply, and by a very simple process—known, of course, to himself alone. It can be packed in bags, as compactly as cotton, and sent as readily to any part of the country or world, and at rates which (if it shall prove available,) must ultimately drive rags entirely out of the market.

Thus far Mr. B. has only manufactured so much pulp as was necessary for the prosecution of his experiments. But he purposes, as soon as arrangements can be perfected, to enter largely into the manufacture of the article for market. It can be used in any paper mill, furnished ready for the finishing engine, and capable of producing a weight of paper equal to the weight of pulp used. Consequently, in adopting it, no new machinery will be required, but a great deal of the most cumbersome now used, and much of the more unpleasant part of the work of making paper from rags, may be dispensed with.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The anniversary of the birth day of St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland, was celebrated with a great deal of spirit by the Irish population. The principal festivities were an excursion to Russ' Garden, where an oration and poem were delivered, and a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the evening, the "Sons of Erin" had a ball at Musical Hall.

ACCORDING to the Miners' Advocate, the school in Diamond Springs numbers forty pupils. At Newtown there is a school with thirty scholars, and schools are about organizing at Weberville, Pleasant Valley and Grizzly Flat, making, in all, five within the township.

WHEN we look abroad and see the condition of Agriculture, the advance it has made and the success which rests upon it in the older nations of Europe, and even among the despotic governments of the old world, and when we select the States of our own glorious Union that excel in this noble science, we cannot but believe that prosperity to have arisen in a great degree from the generous sympathy and encouragement which has been bestowed upon it by those Governments where it has prospered most. It does not require other proof of this than the great facts which stand out so prominent in the History of Agriculture.

England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium and other nations bestow rich bounties and gifts continually, and richly endow those institutions that advance the agricultural knowledge and wealth of their several kingdoms. Schools and colleges of Agriculture are established and supported by the principle governments of Europe, and this science is made a fundamental study in their schools. France has seventy-five agricultural institutions, Germany ten, and Italy; the Autocrat of Russia, even in that frigid clime, has sixty-eight agricultural schools and colleges sustained by the government; and these all throughout Europe have the sympathy and approbation of the people, not only of the masses but of the nobility and those in power and influence, and whenever this is the case, Agriculture prospers, and where Agriculture is prosperous the masses of the people are so. When we look at home, when we examine this subject in our own country, we find the parallel holds good, and those States that have done most for Agriculture are the most prosperous in all their rural districts and among the great masses of the people. We would refer to Massachusetts, the "Old Bay State," and to the report of their Board of Agriculture, which speaks of her success. We refer also to Vermont, the interest that this State feels, and the fact of her introducing standard works of Agriculture into all her schools. We would refer to the fact that the State of Maine makes an annual appropriation, and a liberal one, to every County Agricultural Society in the State, as an encouragement to greater effort, and this liberality has largely increased the value of agricultural lands and the taxable property of the State, and thus brings back into the coffers of the State large returns for its wise liberality. New York, Ohio, and other States, have their State Boards of Agriculture, generously aided by the government, and these institutions in return reveal sources of wealth and revenue that would otherwise have never been made known.

We would earnestly urge these facts upon those who are guardians of our public interests. We would ask them to contrast the success of this great interest where it is cherished and protected with paternal care by the Government, with the depression that exists where it is not. California has resources within herself far richer than any other State in our glorious Union; like a child richly endowed by God and nature with intellectual gifts and a sound physical constitution, who needs a wise and skillful training, so this fair State in all her varied resources needs from the parent government watchful care and generous aid, and she will well repay for the care and kindness bestowed; for all that can be done she will return a thousand fold. California will never prove ungrateful to those who legislate or labor for her advancement; the reward may not come in the gold which all men seek, but a nobler reward in baving the consciousness, as a citizen, of having aided to advance her prosperity and greatness.

SUPERB BUTTER.—We have received from the hands of Mrs. Abbot, near San Antonio, a box of most superb butter, for which we tender our best acknowledgements. We have proved the butter by the best of all tests—the tasting—and we assure our friends that we need not import butter, for we have a better quality made by our own dairy-women here, than can be imported, be it ever so good. We learn that from this dairy of thirteen cows, a very handsome income is received, enough to satisfy for all cost and care.

The largest specimen of pure gold ever found in California, it is said, weighing two hundred and fifty ounces, was found on Scott's bar, Siskiyou county, on the top of the ground, and 380 feet from the river.

Sonoma County Agricultural Society.

We are pleased to notice the action of the friends of Agriculture in Sonoma. Good must always be the result of county organizations, when the cultivators shall congregate often to consult upon their interests, and for an interchange of sentiment, for mutual conference, and to make known the result of their labors. We feel assured all will notice a speedy improvement in many of their systems of labor. It is highly important that the government of county societies should be efficient. It is of the utmost moment that such societies should have officers that have their "hearts in the work,"—real working men, and such men only can build up a society. County organizations should be in constant correspondence with each other and with the parent society, by and through their corresponding secretaries; in this way a valuable fund of information can be diffused from society to society, and thus through the entire State.

We heartily wish success to Sonoma, and shall be glad to hear from this new society, and will cheerfully do all we can to promote their best interests. For the information of Sonoma, we would mention that Napa, Santa Clara and Sacramento, have each organized, and each of these societies should be in correspondence with each other. We trust also that the society will furnish us with their doings regularly, and we shall be happy to make them known, and we hope also that each member will do us the pleasure to add his name to our subscription list.

ONION LICE.—We have received information from various sources on the American flats, in the gardens, and on the ranchos in Sacramento county, that many are losing their onion crops by a small yellow louse that cuts the top and eats into the stock of the onion, and causes it soon to wither and die. In some instances whole crops of the onion are lost, and the danger is increasing. This insect has never been seen in this district before, and it is important that those who know any remedy should communicate with us, that we may spread the information as widely as possible. This insect has been known in England, but we have no remedy in mind at the present moment that has been applied. From the nature of the plant and the description of the insect, we would suggest a strong application of lye, made from wood ashes. Wood ashes is always good as a dressing for onions, and a lye will be of great service in removing insects.

PEACH CUTTINGS.—We have often met with instances of raising Peach Trees from slips taken off in early Spring. Upon a recent visit to Benicia we found ocular proof of the fact at the gardens of Capt. Walsh, and trees of three feet high in bloom, raised last year from slips. His process was to take the slips off in January or February, and making a narrow trench of twelve inches deep, put in about four inches of sand. Into this place the cuttings of about fifteen inches long, inserting the cutting into the sand and pressing it about the foot—fill up the trench—the sand absorbing the moisture without clogging or rotting the cutting: it soon sends out its fibrous shoots, takes root and grows freely. Having seen trees grown in this way we suggest further experiments by those who desire to try, and should be glad to know the results.

GUANO AS A FERTILIZER.—In Europe guano is the chief ingredient used to enrich the soil, and it is used in all experiments in horticulture and floriculture; also used especially upon grains and grasses. Guano is used to a large amount in the Eastern and middle States; yet it has not been used in California to our knowledge, although it could be procured easily from our islands in any quantity. We are frequently inquired of from many sections of this State, if it can be had here. Should there be any of our cultivators who have used it, we should like to know the results; and if any persons have guano for sale, we should like to be informed of it. Any information upon the subject will be gladly received, that all facts relative to it may be promulgated.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. furnished us promptly with Eastern papers.

We are constantly indebted to our friends the messengers of the Pacific Express Company.

Valuable documents and parcels of seed were received from Hon. M. S. Latham, our able representative in Congress.

From Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, a handsome supply of pictorials, magazines, European and States papers. For favors from all we are greatly indebted.

We thank the gentlemanly proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, for Harper's and Putman's Magazines for March, and for late papers.

California Wine Wanted.

We invite wine growers to send us their samples, and a statement of the quantity they have made, with all the data appertaining to it. Those that manufacture for sale, by advising us, and by advertising with us, will find ready sale for it.

We have frequent inquiries for this wine, and we wish all the information we can have upon the subject.

Will our friends at Los Angeles please give us the needed information.

Please address the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We take the following from one of our Massachusetts papers, and we think our California gardeners will indeed think our Eastern friends boast a little too much; and however well it may seem to show a beet described as so wondrous, if the Doctor should but come to California, he would indeed be a "pretty man" to boast any more of beets of twenty pounds weight. Gardeners here never think of talking about beets of twenty or thirty pounds; they don't begin to weigh until they approximate to forty and fifty pounds—in truth it is no uncommon thing to find beets here weighing forty, fifty, sixty, and even seventy pounds each. Let those who doubt read the report of the Fair of the last year at Musical Hall, and they will be satisfied. But when they challenge California to beat a beet of twenty pounds! This is no beet at all. Go to our market gardeners' grounds; they would call that beet quite small. They could show you, scattered here and there, beets twice and thrice that size. Our Eastern friends would look and stare, and open wide their eyes:

"A Beet—Hard to 'beat.'—We have been shown a mammoth beet, two and one-half feet long, two feet in circumference, and weighing twenty pounds and nine ounces, grown in the garden of Dr. Prettyman, three miles east of this city. We challenge California to 'beat' this beet."

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—We would call particular attention to the following subjects in our present issue, as being worthy of perusal:

The translation of French Agriculture. The doings of the Vermont Legislature to advance the knowledge of Agriculture among the youth of that State, by the introduction of Agricultural books.

We commend the "pencilings," by Mrs. E. A. W. The easy and graceful style of this writer must win for her earnest readers.

Horticulturists will please note the article on the "Lawton Blackberry," also the article on the cultivation of the Pear.

"Duncan's Second Art Union," it will be seen, is to come off on the 26th inst. So is it now anticipated. Secure your chances!

Southwick's & Co.'s great Dairy Raffle is to come off about the 1st of next month. Have you secured your prize ticket?

Please read Dr. Colo's card of his profession. It is worthy of full confidence.

Who will answer the Enigma?

RESUMPTION OF PAGE, BACON & Co.—The present week will be an epoch in the history of banking in California, and the influence of the resumption of this house will be felt for good as widely as the excitement which announced their suspension. That their resumption will be permanent and truly beneficial none can doubt who have carefully examined with an unprejudiced eye, the whole proceedings of the house, upon both the Atlantic and Pacific sides. There is all the evidence, needed of ample means and ability to become again the same responsible agents of millions. Although the delay in resuming may have been longer than some would wish, yet it is far better, for all such delays are not dangerous, but wise, and when the doors of this house shall again open wide to perform its former "world of business," we venture to assert that our city will feel the good influence in all the avenues of trade and commerce.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—We are highly gratified to see it announced that this distinguished Prima Donna has arranged to gratify her friends by a series of grand performances, upon an entire new plan. We have full confidence they will indeed be grand. The taste and skill of Madame Bishop, with the aid of Buchsa, will ensure something unique, grand and beautiful; and we trust will not only be duly appreciated, but amply reward this able artist.

Rev. Mr. Briggs will lecture on temperance, at the Sons of Temperance Hall on Washington street between Montgomery and Sansome, next Sabbath afternoon, 2 1-2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Agricultural Education.

We learn that the Legislature of Vermont has been the first to pass a law introducing an Agricultural Book into their Common Schools. The title of the law is "An Act to Encourage the Study of Agriculture in the Common Schools," and the book selected for the distribution is "Waring's Elements of Agriculture." The following is a copy of the law:—

It is hereby enacted, &c.

§1. The Governor is hereby authorized to purchase one copy of "Waring's Elements of Agriculture," for each town in the State, and to draw an order on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

§2. One of these books shall be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools of each town, with instructions to examine it with regard to its merits, and (he) shall report to the Clerk of the said town, what number of copies, if any, are required for the use of the Common Schools of the said town.

§3. The legal voters of each town shall, at the next annual town meeting, vote whether or not the town shall purchase the number of books recommended by the Superintendent aforesaid, and the Town Clerk shall report to the Governor of the State the result of such ballot.

§4. The Governor shall then order to be manufactured, in such style as he shall deem expedient, a sufficient number of the books to supply the demand by the aforesaid ballot, &c.

The preliminary purchase has been made, and measures are being taken to introduce these books as generally, as even such high sanction seems to justify. This little work will prove a pioneer in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the rising generation, and will at least encourage a taste for that class of reading which is most needed by the youth of our country; for while we freely admit that belles lettres acquirement is of use to every one, still we cannot but observe that the general tendency of the public mind is rather instruction of an amusing kind, than that of a more utilitarian order. Why is it that almost every individual is conversant with prominent points of English history, and still know so little of all the useful arts? If we consult the happiness of man alone, irrespective of his immediate profit and consequent comfort, we shall even then find that those who have devoted themselves to so much of the study of the arts and sciences as will enable them to enjoy the observance of Nature's laws, are the happiest, and it is for this reason that boys who have spent part of their life in the country, and have afterward received finished educations, form that portion of our community who are most observant of truths, and are the prominent men in our legislative halls, mercantile and manufacturing communities, etc. This element of mind, the power to observe truths, is peculiarly observable amongst agriculturists, and if the means are afforded them in early life time, cannot but tend to the progression of the nation at large; thus in rural districts good elementary works on agriculture should be placed in the hands of youth; in manufacturing districts those on mechanical philosophy should hold a similar place, and in one or two generations the peculiar property of the American mind, utilitarian invention, would be rendered the great engine for national advancement. It is by such means that our happy country may approach her destiny, and the world may be presented with the before unknown epoch, of an educated agricultural community.

This young author from having been our pupil, has rendered himself subject to the sarcasm of the few fault-finders of the agricultural press who have attacked us, with or without opportunity; but thus far they have failed to point out a line in his book to which they can object, or an assertion which they can contradict. Its merits will outlive those who have tried to traduce its author, and its present acknowledged quality is such, that while these fault-finders have jeered at him for having rendered himself more competent to produce such a work at an early age than they are at middle life, still the work itself has so commanded their respect, that they have been compelled either to praise it or pass it by in censurable silence. We have not seen one solitary fault attributed to Mr. Waring's production. —*Working Farmer.*

A SUGGESTION.—The use of gas tar, to preserve plants from insects, appears to be attracting general attention. We have noticed several statements, where, accidentally, the odor of this substance had the effect of keeping plants free from insects. In one instance the plants were watered from casks in which this gas tar had been previously kept; in another, the rafters of a greenhouse had been painted with the tar to preserve them; and in another, the tar, in a diluted state, was applied with a swab, fastened to a pole, to destroy caterpillars' nests which it did effectually. Why would this gas water not have the effect of preventing the ravages of the cucumber, if sprinkled over the trees at the proper season? If it has such an effect in green-houses, it may be supposed that it would be as effectual out doors. Is it worth a trial? It should only be tried by the water of the tar, and not the tar itself, which would be apt to kill both tree and insect at the same time. —*Michigan Farmer.*

Try this on the insects upon the Onions.—En.

The Democrat says that the Blacerville market for fruit with an abundance of vegetables in the garden on the outskirts of that place.

The Marysville Herald says that a fine lot of fruit was discovered at Oregon Gulch.

DUNCAN'S ART UNION.—If you would get rid of the blues, go to Duncan's galleries. Ye that are so sadly oppressed with ennui, speed quickly to Duncan's! and ye that find your trade drag heavily, go there and you will find enough to amuse, instruct and elevate the mind. The blues will vanish, ennui will disappear, and your mind will be so happily employed, that hours will pass rapidly, and ere you are aware of it the day will be spent. Then you will be induced to go again which you surely will do; but not alone. At each succeeding visit take some fair friend, and thus enjoy a double pleasure. We would fain speak of all the beautiful things to be seen; but if we did so, some might think they were as pleased by knowing what was there, as if they had seen them. There are a few things so very beautiful that we cannot refrain from speaking of them.

The singing bird—a beautiful gold chase box, that, by touching a secret spring, the lid of the box opens and up springs a little songster with wings of blue and gold, and, sitting upon his golden seat, sings as sweetly as any living bird.

The tree of birds, fluttering and sporting from limb to limb; the merry songsters seem like life, and one imagines himself again among the trees of his country home. Yet they are but works of art!

Then there is the paintings, sculptures—the statuettes of Cupid and Fidelite—the magnificent vase and other works of Signor Viti & Sons—all worth hours of study. The wax figures of Mrs. Pelby, of the "Last Supper," the "Intemperate Family," the "Reformed Family," the "Trial of Christ," the "meeting of Drs. Parkman and Webster"—are all truly worthy of attention. Added to these is a fine band of music, from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening, as we learn from Mr. Duncan, so placed for the entertainment of his friends—all free to those who wish to examine these splendid works of art. Surely none should fail of appreciating and enjoying them, aside from any wish to possess them. Under these influences all will certainly wish to possess some of these prizes, and such must know that the present week is the last opportunity, as the drawing is announced to come off on the 26th March (Monday next,) at the Metropolitan Theatre. Those wishing shares should visit this week.

THE FAMOUS HORSE GEN. TAYLOR.—The introduction of fine stock into California is of the greatest moment, and its importance we fear is not fully realized. California possesses a climate superior to any other for the successful breeding of stock. Those who manifest a public spirit and take pains to introduce a high order of animals deserve well of the State. It is a public matter, the result is a public good and should be so esteemed. There are many, very many fine animals in California in all classes, and of almost every species. Some of the finest horses known and the fastest are now in California. Of cattle, working oxen, there can be no better, and all have specimens of stock in our dairy of the Devon, Ayreshire and Durham, that are an honor to any country. But we digress, we were speaking of that noblest of all animals the horse, and one of the noblest of his kind we believe we can announce in the splendid entire horse advertised in this week's issue.

We would particularly refer all who are interested in stock to the "card" of the Gen. Taylor. All lovers of a noble animal should see him. He is all and more than described, and has speed. He cannot be beat, at least so we as a Yankee would guess.

TRAVIS & VANCE'S COACHES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Travis & Vance have put on a new line of coaches to run to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for one dollar each passenger. Thus all boarders at this hotel ride free on these coaches from the boats. Besides this, all baggage is safe, the proprietors being responsible for it. These coaches are a public benefit, and should receive a full share of patronage. Messrs. Travis & Vance are known as very obliging and attentive, and we feel sure they will receive a good share of the public patronage.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Massachusetts Ploughman suggests to some of his ingenious readers that a good plan to coax cattle to drink in winter, is to warm the water; and to do this he suggests that where the springs are located so that it can be conveniently done, the water should be conveyed through a pipe that would pass under a stone or log, and thence to the trough. We give this as a new and useful suggestion. It is worth a trial.

FROM THE EAST.

The mail steamship John L. Stephens, arrived at this port early on Saturday morning last, with dates from New York to the 20th ult., and from Europe to the 31; also 422 passengers.

The firm of Page & Bacon, in St. Louis, resumed according to previous notice. The business of the first day is thus stated: Received of depositors, \$300,000; paid to depositors, \$135,000; making \$165,000 excess of deposits over what was withdrawn.

Page, Bacon & Co.'s last shipment of gold was robbed on the Isthmus, by the substitution of scrap iron in two boxes, valued at \$38,000. The Transit Company are the losers.

An expedition of U. S. troops was about to leave New Orleans to go out to the Llanos de Esmeraldas, on the southern railroad route, to see whether water could be obtained by Artesian wells.

The joint resolution of the Senate to authorize the President to confer upon Gen. Scott the rank of Lieutenant General has passed both houses and been approved by the President. It gives to the General about \$40,000 back pay, and raises his regular pay to about \$10,000 per annum. Upon ascertaining the vote, Col. Preston drove to the War Department and announced the intelligence to Scott. The General dropped his head for a moment, and tears trickled down his cheeks. His reply was as follows: "Let no man say that this country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully."

The President has vetoed the French spoliation bill. An attempt to pass it over the veto failed.

The Pacific Telegraph bill has been passed. The grant of land was stricken out, and the bill as now passed grants a right of way of 200 feet wide in perpetuity, and leaves the parties to select their own route, to build in their own time, to fix their own rates of toll, and extends over all the property of the line the penal laws of the United States for its protection.

The bill appropriating \$558,000 to the Collins Mail Steamship line has passed the House; also the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the navy.

Mr. Gwin, in the Senate, offered resolutions instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing light-houses at Crescent City and Trinidad Bay, California; also, a bill to continue the works at Fort Point, San Francisco; also an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, to increase the reservations in California. Mr. Gwin moved Judge Douglass' Pacific Railroad bill, proposing northern, southern, and central routes, as a substitute for the original bill proposed by the select committee. This was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 21. It is thought it will pass the House.

The bill establishing the Circuit Court of the United States for California, passed the U. S. Senate on the 12th ult.

At Havana, during the week ending February 10, great excitement existed in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers, at the opera. On the 8th, Don Ramon Pinto, an intimate friend of Gen. Concha, was arrested, and thirty-five other influential citizens; and on the 9th, forty more. The Governor of Matanzas was also arrested; also Almeda, the rich planter of Trinidad; also Marti, the manager of the opera. A descent upon the island was apprehended from Gen. Quintana, with 8,000 men. The Kinney expedition is now pretty well ascertained to be intended for Cuba.

Great excitement existed in England on the Ministerial crisis. On Monday, Jan. 20, Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry and providing for an investigation into the conduct of the war, was debated and finally passed the Commons by a vote of 305 to 148, whereupon the Ministry resigned. The resignation was accepted and the Aberdeen Ministry only hold office until a new cabinet can be formed.

The news from the theatre of war is two weeks later, and relates chiefly to the condition of the allied army before Sebastopol. The siege of Sebastopol up to the latest dates, Jan. 22, remained about as per last advices. The cold was intense, and the English were still very sickly. The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men, and the ninth division is on the way to the Crimea. A dispatch from Prince Menschikoff dated Jan. 20, states that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French trench. Several were made prisoners and many killed. Abundant supplies of all kinds, have arrived—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses. The galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol has arrived at Balaklava, and also the expected corps of divers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of forts Constantine and Alexander.

GEN. SUTTER FUND.—We have heard it said that a fund is to be raised for this noble pioneer in the form of lots, by a drawing—prizes to be land. Whatever is done we trust it will be done well, and on a scale equal to his merits. A noble soul like Sutter should have a noble reward.

The Tobacco War Company, says the Union Democrat, is a company that has been organized at San Francisco, and is engaged in a war with the tobacco growers of California. The company is organized for the purpose of destroying the tobacco crop, and is engaged in a war with the tobacco growers of California. The company is organized for the purpose of destroying the tobacco crop, and is engaged in a war with the tobacco growers of California.

KERN RIVER MINES.—the news from Kern River mines is still unsatisfactory. Mr. Bonney, the pursuer of the Goliah, reports as follows: It appears from all the reliable accounts from the Kern River mines that they are no lumbag, but on the contrary, that all the working miners are doing well, and that the snow which has fallen lately and caused a few of the "lookers on," to return disheartened, will only tend to improve the facilities for mining, as it will enable the miners to work the gulches, which they have been unable to do heretofore, on account of the want of water.

The Los Angeles Star of the 10th inst., says: The news from Kern River mines is very unsatisfactory, and many are returning, apparently sadly disappointed in not having realized their expectations. Some of the miners write to their friends here, encouraging accounts, and many of our citizens have yet great faith in the richness of the diggings in that region.

The weather has been cold and unpleasant in the mines, which has discouraged a great many, even after they had arrived in the immediate vicinity of the diggings, from thoroughly prospecting the country, and who have returned here with unfavorable accounts. We cannot rely on the statements of such persons, who have only stopped a day or two in the mines, but we do place confidence in those of our citizens who have been there for the last six or eight weeks, and who with but few exceptions, report very favorably of their success.

MARYSVILLE.—The rains of the last month have infused new life into our mining districts. The vast heaps of auriferous dirt which have been excavated from the tunnels and drifts in Sierra, Nevada, Butte and other neighboring counties, are running through a thousand sluices and toms, and our hardy miners are reaping the reward of arduous toil. We anticipate, as a consequence, the speedy advent of very prosperous times in our city. Already the business of the city is improving. Gold dust is coming in fast from the mountains, and our merchants are buying it, some of them having made arrangements below to draft on responsible houses in San Francisco, to any amount. The roads are yet muddy, and there is not much teaming. So soon as the dry weather sets in, our streets will be crowded with wagons and our city with traders. The good time is coming, and we predict for our business men more business, and for Marysville more prosperity, than we have heretofore enjoyed. —*Marysville Herald.*

PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYING PARTY.—Mr. Nevil King, Acting Q. M. of Lieut. J. G. Parke, Pacific Railroad surveying party, arrived in Los Angeles on the 9th inst. Mr. King says that the survey is completed from Benicia to the San Francisco Ranch, in this county, a distance of forty miles from this city. Lieut. Parke is now making a reconnaissance between the Tejon and Calliano Valley, on the eastern base of the Coast Range and may be expected in town in about two weeks, when he expects to be joined by Lieut. Winder, and company, who will proceed with him as escort. —*Los Angeles Star.*

WEATHER IN EL DORADO.—The Mountain Democrat learns that the recent rains rendered the road to Kelsey impassable.

Bartlett's Bridge on the trail leading to Carson Valley, was swept away on the 7th inst.

On Thursday morning the clouds gradually dispersed, leaving a clear, bright sky. Yesterday morning was quite chilly—ice of the thickness of half an inch having been formed during the night. A heavy frost whitened the ground, but the warm sun soon made it pleasant and embracing. Large fires were indispensable for comfort.

MEIGGS IN CHILE.—Victor Seeman, who went off with Henry Meiggs in the America, arrived by the John L. Stephens from Chile, where he left his companions. Seeman says that he was ignorant of Henry Meiggs' forgeries till they arrived at Valparaiso. He says that Meiggs carried away only \$5,340 in cash, and that he appeared to be very unhappy. We hear that Meiggs has established a mercantile house in the city of Concepcion. —*Chronicle.*

CARRIED AWAY.—The large and substantial bridge over the South Fork of the Mokelumne, was carried off this week, the river having risen above the floor, and swept it all away. As the timbers were very heavy, the water must have flowed with terrible force. In consequence of the loss of this bridge, travelers are forced to go round by the way of Independence, to reach this point. —*Cal. Chron.*

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—In Monterey on Thursday night, Jerry McMason, the brother-in-law of Wm. Koch, late sheriff of the county and Dr. Sanford, husband of the late Mrs. Sanchez, met in the bar-room of M. L. H. Hall, and after exchanging a few words they both drew pistols and fired each party was shot through the right lung, killing both instantly.

The mail steamer John L. Stephens, which arrived at this port early on Saturday morning last, with dates from New York to the 20th ult., and from Europe to the 31; also 422 passengers.

MARKET

"Many hands make light work," is a proverb which is well illustrated by the success of the California Farmers' Association in their efforts to secure a fair price for their produce.

The California Farmers' Association, which was organized at San Francisco, and is engaged in a war with the tobacco growers of California. The association is organized for the purpose of destroying the tobacco crop, and is engaged in a war with the tobacco growers of California.

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Horticultural Department.

The Lawton Blackberry.

For something like a year, or perhaps more, we have noticed in the agricultural papers, a cut with descriptions, of a blackberry, bearing this name. Having seen an abundance of new things in the line of fruits within the past ten years, which proved on trial to be of no value whatever, we did not feel that we should confer any favor upon our subscribers, by being in haste to picture it to them. As it has now, however, received the favorable notice of our most reliable fruitists, among whom are Messrs. Chas. Downing, P. B. Barry, and one of the editors of the American agriculturist, we have sufficient faith in it to direct attention to its claims. Mr. Downing paid it a visit in person during the past season, on the ground of the gentleman by whom it was introduced to the public. His account of it to the Horticulturist, is—

"There is no humbug about it; and the only wonder is, that it has not been more generally introduced and propagated before. The fruit is large and sweet. It is an enormous bearer; indeed, the quantity, (considering the large size of the fruit) surprised me, and the berries were perfect. Mr. Lawton informed me that they continue in bearing five or six weeks, and in favorable seasons, much longer. He has some two or three acres, and will have plants to dispose of in the fall and spring."

This berry was first introduced to the public by Mr. Lawton, of New Rochelle, West Chester co., New York, who brought it before the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, in August, 1853. Some of the berries presented by him at that time, were from three to four inches in circumference. They were taken promiscuously from the canes, and were not an unusual sample of the fruit as grown by him. Mr. Lawton's account of the fruit is this.

"This Blackberry has been cultivated in small quantities, for several years, in New Rochelle, Westchester county, where I now reside. I have not been able to ascertain who first discovered the plant, and brought it into garden culture, but am informed it was found on the road side, and from thence introduced into the neighboring gardens. As it came to me without any name to distinguish it from the 'Wild Bramble,' I beg leave to introduce it to the notice of the Club as the 'New Rochelle Blackberry,' and, at the same time present as a specimen a few quarts of the fruit, gathered this morning, precisely as they came from the bushes, without being selected. I have examined many works, with a view to ascertain if there ever has been any improvement on the well known wild varieties, but without success. The 'Double Flowering,' 'Dwarf,' or 'Dewberry,' 'American Upright,' and the 'White Fruited,' are all that are named. The Dewberry is the first to ripen, and the best flavored fruit. The White Fruited seems to be cultivated as a novelty more than for the fruit. The Upright variety fruits late in the season, is of vigorous growth, and under favorable circumstances, produces large mulberry-shaped berries, but the seeds are not thickly imbedded in the pulp, and are so abundant as to impair materially the quality of the fruit. The blackberry seems to adhere to its original character with singular tenacity; or from the many millions of plants which spring up from the seeds annually distributed in almost every variety of climate and soil, we should constantly find new varieties. Improving the wild plant by careful cultivation is one thing; to produce a new variety is another. The fruit now before you I believe to be of the last named character. It is not like the Dewberry, or long and mulberry-shaped, like the 'upright blackberry,' and the seeds are so imbedded in a rich pulp, as hardly to be noticed. I think in shape and size, they compare very well with the Hovey Seedling Strawberry. The 'New Rochelle Blackberry' sends up annually large and vigorous shoots with lateral branches, all of which, under common cultivation, will be crowded with fine fruit, a portion of which ripens daily in moist seasons for six weeks, commencing about the middle of July. They are perfectly hardy, always thrifty and productive, and I have not found them liable to blight or injury by insects."—*Prairie Farmer.*

To Kill the Peach-Borer.

H. N. LONGWORTHY, an experienced fruit-grower of Western New York, furnishes the following for Moore's Rural New York:

Your late correspondent, Mr. E. H. Prior, on the peach-grub, manifestly writes with much practical knowledge on the habits of the peach-grub or borer. His mode of treatment, so far as it goes, to destroy the grub on a limited or small scale, is a very good one. Although the hot water practice, as above alluded to would be a very convenient and safe remedy for a few trees about your dwelling, yet for a more extended business, I would submit the following mode of managing the peach-grub, which I have practiced for the last fifteen or twenty years:—Some time in April, when the ground has become dry, and the weather mild, with a trowel or hoe remove the earth from the tree sufficiently deep to reach the worms; then with a regular pruning-knife (for no other instrument but a hooked, pointed knife is so well adapted to the work), remove all grubs that have imbedded themselves under the bark of the tree; then return the earth to the tree. Also heap up around the tree, four or five inches high, a small quantity of leached or unleached ashes, or old lime; if these cannot be obtained, earth will accomplish the same object nearly as well. The after treatment is to remove the mound from

the tree, where you discover any appearance of gum which will give opportunity to scrape off with your knife all the young grubs that have commenced their depredations. The latter process should be performed in the month of September, always keeping the mound up around the trees.

Black Tartarian Cherry.

This splendid variety of the Cherry, which is also known by the name of the Circassian Cherry, Superb Circassian, Black Russian, Frazer's Black Heart, and Ronald's Black Heart, is said to be a native of Spain, having been carried to Russia, thence to England. It is also said to have been brought from Circassia to England, by Mr. Ronald, in 1794. "It is distinguished for its large obtuse-heart-shaped, shining purplish-black fruit, and hangs in clusters. It is a cherry of great excellence, bears plentifully, ripens early, and readily commands in the market double the price of the ordinary kinds." The tree grows rapidly, is very ornamental, and is, on all accounts, worthy of general cultivation.

The Cherry Tree (*Prunus Cerasus*), is said to have been introduced into Italy from Pontus, in Asia, by the Roman general, Lucullus. Cherries were hawked in the streets of London in the beginning of the 15th century. There are between two and three hundred varieties under cultivation.—*People's Journal.*

The Cherry is rather uncertain in the South, especially on the seaboard—it succeeds tolerably, however, in many sections of the "up-country," and should receive increased attention everywhere.

INCREASING THE SIZE OF FLOWERS.—A horticulturist of the suburbs of Versailles, in studying the physiology of the vegetable kingdom, conceived the idea that the smallness of certain plants—the violets, for example—was owing to an atmospheric pressure too great for their delicate organs. Having fixed this idea in his mind, the florist conceived the idea of putting his theory into practice. Providing himself with a small balloon, rendered sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of any gas, he launched it into the air, having attached to it a silken cord twelve hundred metres long. Instead of a car, the balloon sustained a flower-pot of Parma violets. This experiment has been going on about two months with the most wonderful results, in the shape of violets large as Bengal roses. It is expected that the above experiment may be turned to some account.

Food for Canaries.

In a very few weeks our friends who raise canaries will find use for the following hints upon the best mode of treatment and care of these household favorites:—

Rape and canary seed are the best kinds to give them as a general diet; the summer rape is to be preferred, not being so hot and oily as that sown in the autumn, which is larger and blacker than the other. When they require rich, stimulating food, as during the moulting and breeding seasons, a small proportion of hemp seed should be mixed with the others, and also a little hard boiled yolk of egg chopped small; at such times, too, a little raw lean meat, scraped fine, may be given occasionally. And in some measure to neutralize the heating effects of this rich diet, let them have some green food, such as salad, water cresses, &c.; something of this kind is good for them all through the hottest part of the year, and while it can be had, the cage or aviary should never be without ground-sel, of which they are very fond, both green or in the ripe state. A special treat now and then, as you would give a plumcake to your children, is to mix up some millet, summer cabbage, and canary seed, with bruised oats or oatmeal, and place it in their feeding vessels; they will enjoy it greatly, as they will a little stale bun or sponge cake, with a small proportion of seed of one or more of the above kinds. As a general rule, however, it is best to keep to plain diet; it is mistaken kindness to overfeed with delicacies a feathered pet. Many are killed by such treatment. The practice of keeping a piece of sugar constantly between the wires of the cage is a bad one; for although some birds will only peck it occasionally, others are immoderately fond of sweets, and will take so much as to cloy the stomach, and indispose them for food of a more healthful kind. It is bad for canaries as for children to have too many sweets; they are sure to end in sores. Various recipes for canary paste have been given, but we can scarcely recommend any of them; pastes and powders are apt to turn sour, or become musty, in which state they act like poison on the birds. Moist food should never be kept over twenty-four hours; in hot weather, give it fresh twice a day, and wash out the vessels carefully each time. If you put into the seed vessels more than sufficient for twenty-four hours' consumption, the birds will be likely to take on the first day more than is good for them, and afterwards feed on the husks, and thus injure and weaken their digestive organs. To young birds, if you have to feed them by hand, give wheaten bread crumbed, or biscuit grated fine, and mixed with bruised rape seed and yolk of hard boiled egg; this should be moistened with a little water, so as to make it into a stiff paste, and about four quillfuls given to each bird ten or twelve times a day. If fed by the parents the same preparation may be used, only put the seed, previously boiled to take away its pungency, in a separate vessel. As the young birds grow up and become able to feed themselves, gradually decrease the quantity of paste and increase that of the seed, mixing with it canary and a little linseed occasionally; the latter is good for the voice.

TARTAR OR SHANGHAI SHEEP.

Your object being the distribution of the newest information connected with the various branches of Agriculture; I wish to place at your disposal a few remarks relative to a new kind of sheep recently introduced into this country, which from peculiar habits are specially adapted to supply the exigencies frequently offered by the human family. I refer to the Tartar, or Broad Tailed Sheep, which, from having been brought directly from Shanghai, have also received the name of Shanghai sheep. They are of good size, with ears drooping forward, prominent noses, agreeably expressive faces, covered with a short and very fine glossy silken hair. The fleece is light, and best adapted for blankets and similar woulen textures. The value of this breed does not, therefore, consist in the fleece, but must be sought for in the remarkable facility it offers to increase the supply of this kind of animal food almost at pleasure, for the ewes have lambs twice a year, not unfrequently five at a time. I have a ewe which brought three lambs last February, all of which were raised to maturity. About the middle of November one had two more, and at the same time her two February ewe lambs each brought a lamb, making her progeny in nine months no less than seven, all living and thriving save the February buck, a fine fellow whose head was erected in the sixth month of his age, by the patriarch of a flock into which he had rashly intruded.

The quality of the mutton is of the highest order, as every one can attest who has eaten of it. When in China several years ago I was not a little surprised to find the eagerness exhibited by every one for mutton, and never did I see a leg brought upon the table of which anything was left but the bone. I attributed this partiality in a great degree to the high price of the meat, the cost of which to foreigners was something like fifty cents per pound. But I have since been convinced that while rarity contributed something to the flavor, there was still more due to the intrinsic qualities of the meat, which is entirely free from any woolly, or other disagreeable taste, and has a delicacy resembling venison. This characteristic of the mutton of the Tartar sheep, with the capacity they afford of furnishing lambs at any time of the year, must make them of great value to those whose chief object is to breed for the shambles.

I have crossed the breed with a good stock of country sheep, and have about twenty-five half bloods, pronounced remarkably fine sheep, by all who have seen them, being rather larger than the full bloods, with much better fleeces. How they are to turn out in the excellence of their mutton and prolific qualities remains to be tested. Probably they will exceed common sheep in the average number of their lambs, but not equal the full bloods in their astonishing prolific qualities, and this to many persons may constitute an improvement.

G. EMERSON,

[Progressive Farmer.] No. 38 Girard street, Phila.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

* * * THERE is another subject which does not appear to have received the attention of this Society to the extent which its importance would seem to demand. I refer to a well considered system in the rotation of crops best adapted to our climate and markets. Chance or convenience is too apt to determine our course of cultivation, in total disregard of all the principles connected with vegetable habits and growth. Every farmer knows that a continuous cultivation of any plant takes from the soil those qualities essential to its healthy growth, and that to produce it year after year, requires the highest manuring possible, and which, however scientifically applied to meet its wants, fails at least to produce a profitable result. We know too that certain crops impoverish the soil more than others; that all plants ripened for their seed exhaust the land more than those consumed upon it, or removed in a green and incomplete state of growth; that some crops require deeper tillage and are capable of closer and more constant cultivation than others, which cannot be worked upon until ready for the harvest. These are some of the leading facts, taught by long experience, which should govern us in establishing certain rotations in crops, without which a high state of fertility cannot be maintained.

The shortest rotation worthy of mention is the four years' course, that is to say, the whole farm passes under the plow and a summer fallow once in four years. The portion which is in roots the first year is in grain the second, the third in grass, the fourth in grain again, and then goes back to roots, which is the fallow crop; the land then being deeply plowed and brought to its highest condition, and the bulk of the manure of the farm applied to it. Where the land is not sufficiently strong to bear such repeated croppings, the same course is pursued with this difference, that the land is allowed to remain longer in grass, which if properly managed, rests it and prepares it again for another course of tillage. Instead of a four years' rotation it may thus be extended to any number of years, which is equivalent to having less breadth of land under the plow.

To adapt this or any other system to our farms, we should be forced to extend the time of the rotation very considerably, and to substitute in most cases maize for wheat. This would be an advantage to the land, however, because maize has several of the properties of a summer fallow, being a crop requiring careful culture and a plentiful supply of manure. We can therefore lengthen our rotation without injury and probably with profit, if we divide the time the land is to remain in grass, by cultivating on the same portion at the widest intervals, the roots and the maize. In

pursuing some such system as this, we should probably receive the largest return for our manure, and keep our land in a good state of fertility.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIRS.—The establishment of regular markets or Fair days through the country, at the most accessible points, would be a very great advantage to a farming community like ours, the members of which have at almost all times something they wish to sell or to buy, but who have at no one time enough to make it an object to go to the larger markets. To do this, if done at all, this Society should take the initiative. If fixed market days were established, we should soon see the convenience and economy of it, both to purchasers and sellers. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, as well as corn, oats, rye, and other vegetable products would thus be collected together in sufficient quantities to bring purchasers for the larger markets, and a farmer would then be able to sell whatever he had to dispose of at full market prices, as well as to make his purchases there, instead of looking over his whole neighborhood and perhaps, unsuccessful at last, either to buy what he wants, or to find a purchaser for what he has to sell, as he is now forced to do.

The fixing of the times and places for holding markets should be done after mature deliberation and solely with a view to the convenience of the agricultural community. Once determined upon and established, we should do all in our power to give them a good start. The danger would be if they were successful, that every town in the country would insist upon having a market day, and, as we have seen in other enterprises, all the benefits of them lost in consequence. If, however, the members of this Society were earnest in the matter, and would agree to uphold those established by it, to the exclusion of all others, it would soon settle into a system not likely to be disturbed.—*Mr. Fay's Address.*

* The mildest rotation that can be established as the practical result of those remarks, would be a ten years' course, which would be based upon the cultivation of one-tenth of the farm in roots, one-fifth or two-tenths in rye, oats or barley, one-tenth in Maize, and six-tenths in grass. Under this course each tenth would be successively cultivated as follows:

1st year.....	Turnips or other roots.
2d ".....	Oats, rye or barley.
3d ".....	Grass.
4th ".....	Grass.
5th ".....	Grass.
6th ".....	Maize.
7th ".....	Oats, Rye or barley.
8th ".....	Grass.
9th ".....	Grass.
10th ".....	Grass.

If the manure heap will admit of it, or fertilizers purchased, it can be arranged so as to get crops of turnips and of fodder corn the same year with the rye, oats or barley, but this should not be attempted without very high manuring and thorough cultivation.

THE VALUE OF THE MEAT WE EAT.—The Cincinnati Price Current calculates the number and valuation of animals consumed by the whole town population of the United States, as follows:—

Value of 600,000 hogs.....	\$40,000,000
" 2,500,000 sheep and lambs.....	7,500,000
Let us now add to this the hogs of commerce 3,000,000 at \$5.....	24,000,000
	\$71,500,000

If now, we add to this aggregate the pickled beef, the salt barrels, and labor used in packing pork, and finally the value of wool sold from sheep, we find the commerce in animals amounting in value to full one hundred millions of dollars; an amount greater than the entire cotton crop. Two-thirds of this entire product comes from the States in the valley of the Ohio; and we shall not be beyond the mark in saying, that the States of Ohio and Kentucky create an exchange on the Atlantic States equal to twenty millions of dollars per annum, derived from the commerce in animals.

DEFORMED ROOTS.—The English agriculturists, it is said, are much troubled and annoyed with deformed roots, in their culture of carrots, parsnips, and other roots. They turn what are called fingers and toes, instead of the conical and regular shapes useful in successful root-growing. On a large scale this becomes a serious evil. A great amount of discussion has been had in their papers as to the cause of this difficulty and the remedy for it. A late writer in the Agricultural Gazette states that the difficulty is in the seed-growing, and not in the root-culture. His remedy is to cut out the central umbel, in seed-growing, and thus distribute the sap into the lateral ones, when a healthy seed is produced. In this way, "fingers and toes" never disturb him. In using the seed of the central and large umbels he always gets the deformed roots.

JAPAN PEA.—This new and rare article is found to be adapted to our soil and climate, and yields bountifully. The writer has counted on an average 300 pods to each plant—pods containing from two to three peas. They are small, round, of a cream color, and very hard. Should think they might be ground. They are very nutritious. The plant attains the height of about thirty inches; it is stiff and woody—unlike all other peas, it stands independent of all surrounding objects, and upright, like a shrub or small tree. Experience will prove the best manner of cultivating and harvesting. They should be planted or sown about the usual time of planting corn, not earlier, as frost is fatal to the young plants.—*J. W. Briggs in Genesee Farmer.*

FAT OFFICE.—Advocates of a reduction in fees of county officers assert in Sacramento, that the County Recorder's office in San Francisco is worth \$100,000 a year.

FRIENDS AND HOME.

The Hearth Stone Sacred

A Sharp Look Out--A Yankee Story.

The Man who Kissed the Three Girls.

Pencilina.

BY MRS. E. A. W.

"Long looked for come at last."
SACRAMENTO, March 12, 1855.

Hints for a Household.

MARRIED.

On the 17th March, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Thomas R. Hann and Miss Sarah Ann Albro.
On the 13th March, in this city, George Mortimer and Miss Kate Arnot, late of New Orleans.
On the 12th March, in Sacramento, Alonzo M. Fuller and Miss Lucy A. Hitchcock, all of Sacramento.
On the 13th March, in El Dorado county, H. Fitzgerald and Miss Elizabeth Jameson.
On the 10th March, in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Mr. P. A. Hasey, formerly of St. Louis, and Mrs. S. A. LeGras formerly of New York.
On the 8th March, in Quincy, Butte county, Mr. W. P. Walley, of Hopkingsville, Plumas county, and Miss Lizzie Underwood, of American Valley.
On the 15th March, in Stockton, Alonzo Rhodes and Miss Annie McVicker.
On the 5th March, at Newton, Shasta county, Jno. H. Benton and Miss Amelia Miller.
On the 6th March, in Nevada, by Rev. J. R. Tansey, Mr. J. L. Broadus and Miss M. J. Broadus, all of Nevada.

DIED.

On the 10th March, in Georgetown, Jobs Waterhouse, formerly of Pennsylvania, aged about 25 years.
On the 9th March, drowned, at Barro's Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, John H. Kimball, aged 23 years.
On the 16th March, in this city, of typhoid fever, Algernon S. Wheaton, formerly from Little, New York, aged 38 years.
On the 14th March, in Stockton, of consumption, Mary Jane, daughter of Joseph and Susan Scott, aged 13 years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 14—P. M. Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia River, 92 hours; passengers, etc.
Clipper ship Morning Light, Johnson, Philadelphia, 120 days, with cargo.
Clipper bark Samuel Morrill, Pitt, Philadelphia, 120 days; mds. Clipper bark Comet, Corbett, St. John (N. B.), 129 days; fish. Schr Ramble, Woodbury, Annapolis, 6 days; pig iron.
MARCH 15—Brig Merchants, Gilroy, Port Madison, 9 days, with lumber.
Brig Hodgdon, Wade, Oregon, 20 days; lumber.
Schr E. L. Frost, Hensstead, Honolulu, 17 days; mds.
MARCH 16—Schr Palestine, Stockton, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Joseph Herrick, Lopez, Tom, 24 hours; produce.
Schr Fannie Piper, Davis, Alhambra, 24 hours; produce.
Schr Commodore, Wilson, Tomales, 24 hours; produce.
MARCH 17—Schr Goliath, Erskine, San Diego, 2 days; mds, etc. Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.
Bark Chas Devena, Helcy, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
MARCH 18—Brig Expedient, Drysdale, Cardiff, 171 days, via Juan Fernandez 51 days; 224 tons coal.
Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, Carra Pigeon Point, 20 hours, with produce.
Schr Reporter, Small, Port Ross, 36 hours; produce.
MARCH 19—Steamship City of Norfolk, Greene, Melbourne, via Honolulu 20 days; mds—65 passengers.
Hamb ship Aer, Bruha, Hamburg, 160 days; via Valparaiso 44 days; mds—40 passengers.
Brig De-torrido, Guleto, Mazatlan, 33 days; mds, 27 pass. Brig E. D. Wilcox, Stockton, 12 days; lumber.
Schr Henry, Redfield, Rodges, 5 hours; 1,400 lbs potatoes.
Schr Horace, Dean, Tomales, 24 hours; 400 sacks potatoes.
MARCH 20—Schr Golden Gate, Shelby, San Pedro, 6 days, via Catalina Island, in ballast—5 passengers.
Schr Mr. Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lmo.
Schr Mary Taylor, Haseo, Shoelwater Bay, 4 days; oysters.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lmo.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 14—Ship Bald Eagle, Treadwell, for Hong Kong.
MARCH 15—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, for Panama ships Sweetstakes, Lane, Slough, Phantom, Peterson, Hong Kong.
MARCH 16—Ship Hussar, Windoor, for Hong Kong; Br bark Niagara, Simpson, Callao; Bark Iwanowna, Dryden, Astoria; schr Heloise, Ward, Sydney.
MARCH 17—Steamship John L. Stephens, Pearson, for Benicia; star America, Haley, San Diego; brig Wm Penn, Carleton, Tabiti; schr Vagabond, Harris, Honolulu; Arno, McDuffy, Crescent City.
MARCH 19—Bark Three Brothers, Jeyne, for Callao.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Religious Notice.—There will be PUBLIC MEETINGS held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz.: a Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., and a Temperance Lecture at half-past two, P. M.
v3-11

NATHL THURSTON.

Southwick's Raffle—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No. 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt but the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and fairness. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms made known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

ONE WEEK ONLY!
TO PURCHASE
SHARES IN THE ART UNION!
AT
DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M.D.

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and West.
Office—Athens Building.
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases, feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Diseases of the Stomach, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Serotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus); and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.
Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
Office Hours: A. M., From 10 till 12.
Evening, " 2 " 5.
v3-12

General Taylor.

The celebrated Trotting STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. S. Campbell, opposite the Union Race Course, at \$50 the season, and \$1 to the Groom. Gen. Taylor is in fine health; 1 half brother of the renowned "Grey Fly"; was sired by "Morse Grey," and his dam was the best trotting mare "Flora." Mares sent to Gen. Taylor shall have good grass pasture, at small charge, during the season.
v3-12

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery
OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL
v3-4
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

JOHN McHENRY, JAS. B. TOWNSEND, HIRAM C. CLARK,
McHENRY, TOWNSEND & CLARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
San Francisco, Cal.
Office, No. 6 Mercantile Exchange, corner of Battery
and Washington streets—entrance on Washington v3-4

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., or
Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Finest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,
comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
fashionable Southerly Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New
York; Paisley, Talmas, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;
with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Trunks,
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests,
with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable
Casimere and Vestings, Bicycles and Simon's Clothes and
Doeskins, for our custom department.
Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest
New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEERER,
No. 64 California street, (near Front street.)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do
mestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Champagne Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. B. Cognac do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1895
5 punchbowl pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
50 cases Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 cases Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrns' Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Hudsonic Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brandy, —pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Almonds, Currants,
Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest
prices. 21 lm

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the
best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State
Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and
Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery
streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to
Austin's. 16

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo,
within eight miles of the Port, containing 3,000
Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop
of Out Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock
and planting. Title confirmed. Will be sold for \$25,000.
Apply to
R. J. HOGAN,
v3-11 lm
cor. Washington and Davis streets.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE Citizen's Steam Navigation Company's
steamer QUEEN CITY, Geo. R. Barclay, Master,
will commence her regular trips for the above places, leaving
San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board. v3-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND CALIFORNIA ART UNION,
AT
DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOM.

The Gallery of Paintings is now Open.
The invoices from France per "America" having arrived,
the salesrooms have been entirely remodelled, and elegantly
fitted up, and are now open to the public with a display of
beautiful goods, far exceeding in value any previous exhibition.
The Second Art Union will be distributed on Monday,
March 26, 1855.

85,000 SHARES AT \$1 EACH,
Comprising three thousand articles, from number one,
The Grand Painting of Psyche and Amour,
Or a \$5,000 Ingot of Gold,

A Solid Gold Trumpet,
Guaranteed 18 carats fine, and placed at its imported cost
\$3,000.
In the catalogue will be found superb sets of Diamonds, from
\$300 to \$1,500 per set.
Diamond Bracelets, from \$300 to \$1,000 each.
Diamond Watches, from \$120 to \$200 each.
Including Five Large Diamond Watches, with Magic Cases.

Also,
Nine sets Massive Silver, from \$300 to \$750.
Forty solid Silver Pitchers and Goblets, from \$45 to \$320.
One Hundred Gold Magic Case, Hunting, and extra heavy Patent
Levers, from the first manufacturers, and all fully guar-
anteed.
Diamond Rings, Pins and Brooches, from \$80 to \$500 each.
Diamond Port Mosaics, with Miniature Watch, size of half
dime—\$600.
Diamond and Emerald Set—Brooch, Ring and Ear Rings—the
hand-omest set of jewels ever imported into this city—\$1,500.
Solid Silver Salver—\$550.
Magnificent Diamond Bracelet, with Pin attached—31 diamonds
—the centre one of extraordinary size and brilliancy—\$1,000.
Diamond and Opal Brooch, with 118 Diamonds, and 3 very fine
Opals—\$800.

Three Massive Silver Breakfast and Tea sets—\$750 each.
Also,
Superb Ornamental Clocks,
Solid Silver Dressing Cases,
Silver and Gold Work,
Paintings,
Works of Art, etc., etc.

An examination of the Goods will show that a fair business
profit is realized and no more.
The distribution will be conducted by a Committee of the
Shareholders, and every care will be taken to give the same
satisfaction to the public that has continued from year to year
their confidence in our house.
The GALLERY OF PAINTINGS is now open to the public
without charge. v3-10

INDIAN MUMMY.
ONE of the most interesting specimens of preserved human-
ity is now open for exhibition at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER. The certificate of Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist,
furnishes sufficient data to prove its authenticity and value; the
certificates of five of our most distinguished medical men furnish
facts that should awaken a general interest in our community
to see this valuable and positive proof of the earlier races of the
aborigines of California.

The Mummy now exhibited is supposed to be a highly dis-
tinguished chief of some tribe of the "Flat-Head Indians." This
race have left no record, and the present tribes have no knowl-
edge of the race of which this is a representative. Capt. Rus-
sell, the discoverer, is familiar with the Indians of the same
vicinity, speaks their language, and has been years with them;
yet neither they nor himself can find any trace by which to re-
cover the history of the present relic.

The Chief now measures 5 feet 5 inches in length—full size—
the feet are 9 inches long. The body presents a natural appear-
ance, and, as it lies in the canoe, surrounded by the materials
usually deposited with chiefs, together with other bones and
skull and with the Mummy, it is indeed a most interesting
specimen.
Captain Russell has expended much in bringing this specimen
to the city and preparing it for the States, and it is now offered
for exhibition in hopes that a sufficient sum can be raised to
retain it here, as it is a record of the early history of California.
The Mummy will be exhibited at the office of the CALIFOR-
NIA FARMER, for a short time. Admission 50 cts.; Children half-
price. The Press, Medical men, School-teachers, and Clergymen,
are invited Free, as the object is diffusion of knowledge.
C. J. W. RUSSELL, Proprietor. v3-4

Artesian Well Boring.
We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a
manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year.
We have also implements for boring through stone
to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S.
Ellis, of Hawthorn & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House;
Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to.
SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sansome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done. 7

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!

FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient
number of tickets to justify them in fixing the
"Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next,
have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public
generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the
numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be de-
posited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes,
the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immedi-
ately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those
distant by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by
those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the
same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be
able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of
drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, can be se-
cured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the
Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 31st day of March next.
Secure your Tickets without delay. v3-5

"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice
easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests.
Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the
temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish,
the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr.
DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind
and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE
which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street. v3-11

Dennis' Wire Works.
ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Panning
Mills and Washers. Also, for every description of
Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for
Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Sifters, Sieves,
&c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CLAPIN & SAWYER,
Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street. 9

Orange, Fig and Pomogranate Trees.
JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomogranate
Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.
v3-6
WARRIN & SON.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

For Colusi, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson
street, between Battery and Front.
R. CHENERY, President.
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. v3-7

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel,

Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet,
is the most central part of the city, built of brick and
three stories high, others inducements to travelers not surpassed
by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading
Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice
of the market.

At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers
of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with live excellent tables,
superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for
Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of K
and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart
for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior
manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommo-
dations.
The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California
Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts
of the State. v3-2

HAIRDENEURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting
San Francisco, unequaled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or fami-
lies with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the
travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call,
entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable
terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses
kept on hand, by the day or week, and well taken care of. '26

California Stage Company.
Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following
places: Nevada, Ogden, Auburn, Yankee
Junction, Georgetown, Marysville, Mormon
Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton,
Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern
and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " " 6 " " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " " "
Accommodation fare for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the
utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DEIGHAN, Secretary. v3-4tf

Travis & Vance's International Hotel Stage.
PASSENGERS will be taken to the Inter-
national Hotel free of charge, and to any part
of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases,
be responsible for baggage, after it is put to their charge. Any
orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be
promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, hav-
ing the name of the International Hotel on the sides, and in the
night time it will be seen on the lamps. v3-10tf

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
The late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the
dissolution of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on sale and economical principles.
The Express will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as
to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.
We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.
The parties who have organized this company are well
known in the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their
business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.
In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of
the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to
transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.
R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10.

To Printers.
FOR SALE—One Second-hand House DOUBLE CYLINDER
PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
v3-8 lm
F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four foot diameter, with all the iron.
Smith's Patent Premium Saut Machines;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Baling Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Plows " " 5, 5 1/2 and 6;
Clippers " " 5, 6, 16 and 18;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Green Garden and Field Seeds;
Fishes and Cold Barrows;
Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, butcher's saws and cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and spades, Collins' long and short pick, mattocks, barrow teeth, two and four horse farm wagons, grub and plantation tools, six and eight tined manure forks, wheelbarrows, ox yokes and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's reaping machines.
For sale by
H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

31

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.
This splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned with the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.
TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

24

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Munn's " Do.;
2 Munn's " Do.;
2 Burritt's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

24

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Anemones, &c.
LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER"
Office, opposite LeCompt & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

16

Extra Samples Grain, &c.
GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.
Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
WARREN & SON.

Grain! Grain!!
HOLDERS of GRAIN will do well by leaving samples of their crops at our office, with the weight per bushel, price and quantity for sale.
We can always collect for Seed Grain of the best quality, and we call the attention of the raisers of Grain to this fact.
WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

19

Agricultural Implements.
GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Grain and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1884, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both fairs for the superior quality of Flour from the Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 33 Sacramento street.

A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, Proprietors.
F. C. HALL,
Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.

19

Pottery! Pottery!!
NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near First, a first class assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots, of all sizes, Broom and Oak Jars, wash basins, Chamber Pots, (with a Milk Pan) and other articles of the same quality, and at a low price. Also a large quantity of the same quality, and at a low price. Orders to be sent to the Pottery, or to J street.

23

T. R. FREER, Agent.

P. & B. Bacon & Co.,
D. & C. or Checks
at all times.
W. & C. or Checks
at all times.
W. & C. or Checks
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at all times.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seed! Seed!!

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Mangel Wurzel Beet,	11. swa citron "
Long blood "	Cantaloupe "
Early-sugar "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
White turnip seed Cabbage,	red "
" ox heart "	White Portugal "
" York "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large York "	Cup Parsnip,
Late flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early cluster Cucumber,	Squash "
Early frame "	Yellow chesee Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White spin "	Coleseed "
Short green "	Royal capo "
Long green "	White Cass "
Long orange Carrot,	Green "
Early horn "	Flax seed,
Red solid Celery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White birch "
Early Cauliflower,	Early Dutch Turnip,
Late "	Rutabaga "
Purple Egg Plant,	Yellow stone "
Green curled Endive,	" Aberdeen "
White "	White Norfolk "
Early turnip Radish,	Red top turnip "
Early scupper "	Red Tomato,
Long Island Water-Melon,	Yellow "
Black Spanish "	Blue imperial Peas,
Carolina "	Marrowfat "
Yellow six week's Beans,	Early Charlton "
White marrow "	O age Orange,
White marrow "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
White marrow "	Grape cuttings,
Red top Grass "	Strawberry plants,
Timothy "	

These are all Fresh New Seeds, from the seed store of and for sale by
H. McNALLY,
Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street,
opposite the New Merchant's Exchange,
San Francisco.

v23-1m

Flowers! Flowers!!

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.

PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:

Camelia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; Hyacinth and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras; Heliotropes; Verbena; Honeysuckles; Abutilons; Myrtles; Oleanders; Jasmines; Fuschias; Dahlias; Dahlia; Bulbous Roots; Ornamental Shrubbery; and in general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully addressed by D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,557 Post-office.

v23-3m W. C. WALKER.

Osage Orange.

The Best and Cheapest Fence.

THE following resolution was passed at the Great State of Ohio Agricultural Meeting, at which sixty counties were represented by nearly three hundred delegates:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Ohio, the Osage Orange as a most valuable plant for hedging, superior in every respect to any other plant which has yet been introduced in Ohio, for economical and enduring fences."

100,000 strong, healthy plants, for sale at \$20 per 1,000; or 5,000 and upwards at \$15 per 1,000, by the undersigned on the Pulgas Ranch, near the San Francisco Embarcadero.

All orders left with Warren & Son, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street; or sent to the Sacramento Post-office; or by Adams & Co's Express; or to Mr. Nicol, corner of Clay and Davis streets, San Francisco, will be punctually attended to.

v23-3m WM. PAUL.

Fresh Garden Seed.

RAISED and put up at Smith's Pomological Garden and Nursery, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento. A large stock of every variety of Garden Seeds, raised the present season, and of the best quality, and all pure to grow, at wholesale or retail, put up in the neatest manner in packages to suit purchasers.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Tree, Grape Vines, Oregon Raisin, Strawberry, and other fruit varieties, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.

Also, a large stock of choice varieties of Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Bulbous Roots, Flower seed, &c. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be punctually attended to. Trees or Seeds will be securely packed and sent to any part of the State.

[v39] A. P. SMITH.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand and of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choice kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear. Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in large quantities. All the above are guaranteed in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized tree at a proportion.

Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to.

19 Jan

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at \$4 per dozen; Black Prince \$4 per doz; Hovey's \$4 per doz, and Elton \$4 per doz or \$25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. New is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.

WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

25

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the named "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention in the cultivation of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in our paper of this date.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v3-4

Garden Seeds.

WE have received several valuable invoices of Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds, on consignment, to be sold at wholesale, to which we call the attention of the trade. Among them are invoices of New and VALUABLE GARDEN SEEDS, from France, of the highest character, articles of worthy of attention.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v3-4

Cabbage Seed.

WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh. Will be sold low by the dozen or in small lots.

WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

v3-1m

Catalpa Trees.

WE have received a large invoice of Catalpa Trees, from the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in our paper of this date.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v3-1m

BANKERS.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves for the purpose of conducting a general financial agency in the name of JAMES KING OF WM. & CO. They invite the attention of their friends to their card annexed, and pledge their efforts in the prompt and faithful execution of every order left with them. Our charges are extremely small, and we hope by attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY REED.

General Monetary Agency.

Southwest corner Montgomery and Washington streets.
Deposits of money or other valuables, Deeds, Bills, Cash Boxes, &c., &c., received as per terms annexed.
Loans negotiated, Notes collected, and all orders relating thereto attended to with dispatch, at very moderate charges.
Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

Special Deposits.—Money and valuable parcels received under seal, with name of owner thereon, for which receipts will be given, under a charge of 1/2 per cent. per month.
Cash loans, properly labelled with name of the owner, can be stored in our vault and received and delivered daily, at a charge of \$2 per month.

Deeds, Bills and other valuable papers, properly marked, received for safe keeping, at a charge of \$1 per month each.
General Deposits.—Persons desiring to make general deposits to be drawn for by check, can do so at the following charges:

For opening the account \$2.
For continuing the same, 60 cents per thousand dollars, on the amount deposited.

As we make no use of the funds received on general account, we cannot of course afford to receive and disburse the same without charge, and we trust the security we offer—namely, the identical coin deposited, and as nearly approachable a special deposit as the nature of the case will admit—will be a sufficient inducement to us to our general commission.

A daily statement, under oath, of our affairs, open for inspection of Depositors, and as soon as we can contrive some plan by which the privacy of our customers' accounts can be guarded, we shall make monthly statements under inspection of one of the State Courts. And this we shall continue from month to month, until some agent appointed by the Legislature shall appear for that duty.

JAMES KING OF WM. & CO.

A Card.—The above advertisement declares the nature of our present business, but, in addition thereto, we propose, when the proper time shall arrive, to open a Savings Department, to be conducted as follows:

Deposits to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for which books or certificates will be issued, payable at different dates, but no deposit received for a shorter period than two months, nor will bear any interest at all maturity. And all sums then due and unpaid for, will be transferred to the account of Special Deposits and charged accordingly. Monthly statements made up with the general deposits.

Our project is a new one. It has caused us much thought and reflection, and we believe it to be the only feasible plan of conducting this kind of business at this time. At present we do not expect any application in the savings department, but the plan is respectfully submitted for consideration. If it stands the test of present criticism, well. If not, we will not undertake it, and in the meantime our general business, we hope, will meet with favor.

JAMES KING OF WM.,
HENRY REED.

San Francisco, March 2, 1855.

v3-10m

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH.

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,

draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.

Bank of North America, New York.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, New York.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Johnston Bro. & Co., Baltimore.

J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.

A. D. Jones, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

J. R. Mumford & Co., New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.

v3-9

Daniel D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City,
St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.

BANKERS, Montgomery street, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co., London.

F. Huth & Co., London.

American Exchange Bank, New York.

Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.

Atlantic Bank, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.

Joseph Lee & Co., Baltimore.

Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.

Page & Bacon, St. Louis.

Hinchings & Co., Louisville.

T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.

S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.

12

THEODORE PAYNE.

SQUIRE F. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned, PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches.

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their special attention to the public sales of estates, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office.

80 6/12

Fingham's Improved Saut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to clean Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Flour Grain, and remove all straw, white caps, seeds and other foreign substances in the most perfect manner. All the offal which is collected in a reservoir, while the grain and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour, saving wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a complete improvement and designed to meet the wants of the country; eastern machines have been found to be inadequate for the purpose. It has received the highest recommendations from all leading men, among whom are PERIT & HARRIS, Boston; Mills, Sacramento; Banks & Hall, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. A. New, American Mill, San Francisco; Banks & Hall, San Francisco; Wm. A. New, San Francisco; H. S. Hall, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

The undersigned can save expense and obtain by this machine, as it will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders sent in by notice, SHOP L. B. in between

F. and Second, Sacramento street, and orders to WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

19 Jan

THE undersigned is among the

others can be

from the

need

any

San Francisco

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements,

Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated

House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.,

Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;

Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;

Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn

Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sawage

Varieties.

[For the California Farmer.]

Enigma.

I am composed of 29 letters.
 My 7, 26, 7, is the Spanish name of a California animal.
 My 13, 11, 19, 8, 4, 3, 28, 18, 20, is a kitchen garden fruit.
 My 24, 17, 11, 28, 20, is the name of a Judge in this State.
 My 26, 7, 8, 7, 18, 19, is a town in California.
 My 21, 7, 2, 13, is much used by foundries and smiths.
 My 15, 12, 23, 4, 5, 10, is a celebrated chemist.
 My 24, 5, 13, 3, are animals made to annoy mankind.
 My 22, 9, 24, 4, 14, 28, 6, is a favorite black grape.
 My 21, 22, 2, 8, 3, 26, 23, is a branch of the human race.
 My 24, 17, 20, 23, is a quadruped.
 My 27, 22, 13, 11, 24, 7, 24, 3, 16, 23, 18, is a philosophical instrument.
 My 20, 25, 24, 3, is slightly contained generally in all the water in this State.
 My whole is a work which ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

COLFON.

HAD HIM THAT TIME.—The Boston Post tells the following: Rev. Mr. Foster, of Salem, was a factious man, and usually ready at a joke and repartee. He had a parishioner, a carpenter by trade, pretty well stocked with ready wit, and, withal, somewhat given to boasting. One day, while at work for his minister, hewing a stick of timber, the carpenter was boasting in his usual style of marvels that he could perform. The Pastor, to put an extinguisher upon him, said, "Governor (his nickname), do you think you could make a devil?" "Make a devil!" responded the Governor, "why yes, oh yes!" (his broad ax moving a little more rapidly), "here, put up your foot—you want the least alteration of any man I ever saw!" It was rare that the minister came off second best in such encounters, but he did this time.

It is often made a subject of complaint that ministers of the Gospel participate in political matters. An anecdote of a Rev. Mr. Field, who lived in Vermont several years ago, contains a good reply. As the reverend gentleman went, at a time, to deposit his vote, the officer who received it being a friend and parishioner, but of opposite politics, remarked, "I am sorry, Mr. Field, to see you here." "Why?" asked Mr. F. "Because," said the officer, "Christ said that his kingdom was not of this world." "Has no one a right to vote?" asked Mr. F. "unless he belongs to the kingdom of Satan?"

ANTI-LIQUOR DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN. At Mount Pleasant, Cincinnati county, Ohio, about fifty women attacked a tavern and destroyed a large quantity of liquor belonging to the keeper. After demolishing the liquor casks, &c., they dragged the owner through the liquid, which stood six inches on the floor. Warrants were issued against about twenty of the parties, but the officers returned and reported their inability to serve the processes. They were to go back with re-inforcements.

A WEEDY BUSINESS.—Thurlow Weed, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in the midst of all the duty and turmoil of politics, has found leisure to enter into the cultivation of babies. He is now the father of eighteen children—his prolific helpmate having presented him with one every eleven months since their marriage. We should say that that Weed was rather a luxuriant kind of vegetation anyhow.

A BROAD HINT.—A spruce young man, gallanting his intended, conversing on the turnout, said "he wished he was able to maintain all the factory girls for six months. He would do it to prevent their returning to the mills." His fair one who has been a silent listener to his patriotic speech, replied with a sigh, "Ah, sir, I wish you were able to maintain one of them."

"As to the free-love doctorings," said Mrs. Partington, with a face as benevolent as a Thanksgiving dinner, "I don't know much about 'em; but it seems to me they needn't cause much fear where any love exists at all. Where hearts beat responsible to each other, and where they are moldered together by early love and plenty of children, depend on it, no free-love doctorings can do 'em any harm."

"CAN you tell me," asked a pundit, "why a conundrum that nobody can guess, is like a ghost?" "Shall I tell you now, or next month?" "Now, if you please." "Well, sir, sooner or later, everybody must give it up."

At market a lady, laying her hand upon a joint of veal, said: "I think, Mr. Jones, this veal is not as white as usual." Put on your gloves, madam, and you'll think differently." The veal was ordered home.

Be always frank and true; spurn every sort of affectation and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confine your faults to but few.

If you are disquieted at anything, you consider with yourself, is the thing of that worth, that for it I should so disturb myself, and lose my peace and tranquility.

In Vermont, a couple were recently married whose names were Mr. Pumpkin and Miss Pie.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery.

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
 OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
 THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
 Camellia Japonica, in several varieties;
 Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
 Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
 Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
 Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
 Lemon-scented Verbenas, flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Hoarycuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
 Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
 Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.
 (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
 THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of—
 Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
 The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
 The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
 The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The undersigned will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetables Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
 Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
 Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
 The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all the varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
 The following Trees we offer this season:
 Peach Trees, 41 varieties;
 Pear do 44 do
 Apple do 54 do
 Plum do 15 do
 Apricots 6 do
 Almonds 2 do
 Quinces do 2 do
 Cherry do many do
 Grapes 12 do
 Strawberry, 7 varieties;
 Fig Trees;
 Pomegranates;
 Walnuts;
 Chestnuts;
 Locust Trees, very large
 Rose Acacias, for hedges.
 Osage Orange,
 In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LAZARIE, 121 Sanson street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
 We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, in testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
 S. J. PRYOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.
 HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
 All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
 Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

MANUFACTURED BY
 SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
 FOR SALE BY
 BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
 201 Sanson street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablets weigh one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eleven months. To the WHOLESALE trade its value is inestimable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
 NEW YORK, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to seafaring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
 Yours, &c.
 O. R. MUMFORD,
 Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a California, }
 Dated May 31, 1854. }

"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.
 Very respectfully, yours, &c.
 EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
 Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853. }

"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let an one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
 April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—

DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
 I have used every preparation of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I intend to just use it in future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
 Yours, very respectfully,
 RICH. S. COINING,
 Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
 WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
 WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
 1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
 5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
 1,000 Burr's New Pine " 35 " "
 500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
 5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
 2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
 1,000 Prolific Hantboy, " 15 " "
 1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
 500 Crimee Congo, " 15 " "
 Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.
 Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
 Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
 Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
 or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
 Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

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Seeds! Seeds!!!

WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—
 CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
 BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
 RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Demi Rose and Black Spanish;
 CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Altringham;
 CABBAGE—all the varieties;
 LETTUCE—all varieties;
 TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
 GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
 Also Received,
 Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.
 For sale wholesale and retail, by
 M. MOORE & CO.,
 Corner California and Leide-durff streets.

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GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1854.
 FRESH and GENUINE, per "Excess"—Just received and constantly arriving.
 500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
 100 " Red " "
 60 " White " "
 200 " Top Onions for sale.
 Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Orange, Raspberry, together with a complete assortment of Slender and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
 Wholesale and Retail, by
 C. MORRILL, Druggist,
 And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Slender Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
 K street, cor. Th. J. Sacramento.
 Branch store, P. street, cor. Third.

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New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby patented, of the greatest utility and importance to the agricultural and lumbering interests of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and lost in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
 The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain plants. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
 The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
 The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
 JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the Inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
 DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 15 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enable you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, very respectfully,
 HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
 To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
 DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kind of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
 Yours respectfully,
 HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
 To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
 I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be so strong in praise of said kiln.
 W. H. BULLENORRER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR DEVINE'S
 COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
 FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
 AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
 AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST
 SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when a part all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
 The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Voca- lists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers. Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine. Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco..... Little & Co.
 Sacramento..... C. Morrill.
 Marysville..... Rice & Coffin.
 Stockton..... J. W. Jones.
 Benicia..... Dr. Albin.
 Nevada..... Dr. R. W. Carr.
 Downville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.
 Agents are wanted for this valuable remedy in every city and town in the State.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
 No. 56 Federal street, Boston.
 IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grainers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.



HAT STORE
 COLLINS & CO.,
 PRACTICAL HAT MAKERS,
 (PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
 THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no man shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent. shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

WYMAN & CO.'S
 SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
 151 Montgomery street,
 Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,
 AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
 In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Also,
 Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
 W. M. & CO. would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

State Convention.

THE Annual Fair which is to take place in the city of Sacramento, in the month of September next, requires of the citizens of the State some preparatory action in order to make it as useful and valuable to all the interest involved as is possible. It is not alone the Farmers, or Cultivators of the Soil, but all Stock Raisers, Wool Growers, Fruit Growers, and our Vine Growers, and not only these but our Manufacturers, Machinists, Millwrights, Artisans, Mechanics of all and every class, and not these alone, but all who are interested in art or skill.

For the coming Fair measures should now be put in train to have an exhibition of all the Home Industry of the State—products in all and every department, not only its agricultural wealth, but its manufactures of every kind; specimens of the mechanical skill in every branch; works of art; the domestic manufactures of home, the immediate handwork of those whose presence has built up the Homes of California.

The Exhibition of 1855 should be, for it can be, one of which the State may well be proud. To make this Exhibition all that it may be, there should be a public gathering of all who feel an interest in these things, and delegates from all sections of the State should be present and make known the resources of the several localities and their ability to aid, and in what department. Where County organizations exist, these matters should be immediately acted on, for to make the Annual Fair what it ought to be, there is no time to be lost. Early information should be spread over our whole State, and will not the Press extend the information and urge these matters?

We trust our legislators now assembled will take an interest in this subject, and now while they are assembled at the capital, before they adjourn, we would suggest that a Convention be called to meet at Sacramento, and let delegates be called from every section of the State; where it is not convenient for delegates in numbers to come, the Representatives and Senators should be called, and thus the Representatives of the State would have an additional evidence of the value of measures needed to carry on this Exhibition, for it should be an Exhibition of the Industry of California, in all her varied resources.

Will not our County Societies now organized take immediate action upon this matter? Will not the officers of the State Society, scattered over the State, move in this work? Will not our many readers, in every section, take up the subject and see their neighbors, and let us hear from them immediately—we wish their opinions.

We trust our Senators and Representatives at the capital will feel that this is an important matter and one worthy their highest consideration, and that they will give it a portion of their thoughts—for surely, the development of the real wealth of California is connected directly and most positively with this subject.

Premiums for 1855.

THE Premiums for the Annual Fair of 1855 will soon be published in the FARMER, thus all will see the value of a ready co-operation on the part of all, in this impatient work. Those who desire to be fully acquainted with all the particulars relative to the Fair and the Premiums, and the steps necessary to take which will entitle competitors to them, should become subscribers to the FARMER, this paper publishing the list full and complete, with all rules and regulations, giving time, place, &c.

Farmers and all interested should consult together upon these matters, form Committees in their several districts and take an interest in bringing forward every leading product of the country. Many new and valuable seeds, trees and plants have been discovered in California, and many introduced from abroad; all such should be carefully grown for the Exhibition so that their merits shall be fully tested. We trust a due interest will be awakened in this matter in early season. The Fair will take place in September.

The Upper Sacramento.

A correspondent writes us, of March 5th, (which letter was delayed,) as follows: The Sacramento is over its banks in all low places, it only lacks about four inches of being as high as the great flood of 1852, which was higher than that of 1849. The most of the rain that caused this rise fell in the mountains, as there has not been much here. The farmers in this vicinity have called a meeting to consider the expediency of erecting a building for the storage of grain, as this would save the expense of the usual plan of storage. The design is, a building in common, as the property of the farmers themselves.

Whenever there is anything important I will let you know. Yours, &c., X.

We are always pleased to hear from our friends, and we like to be advised of all the measures adopted for the general good. We thank our friend, who is a constant reader of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for the interest he evinces for our journal. We would suggest to our friends when they call a meeting for the warehouse, it would be an excellent time to form a "County Agricultural Society,"—it ought to be done,—and we would simply say, at all these meetings, we ask an interest in our CALIFORNIA FARMER, and surely the cultivators would see the importance of their co-operations.

What say you, friends at Colusa? May we expect a handsome list? The FARMER is now the organ of the State Society, and will publish all their doings, as also all the facts from every source that we hope may interest our readers.

French Loan.

It will be seen by the annexed "Loan of the French Nation," that the real wealth was found among the agricultural districts of the empire. And so it will always be when the nations give it the same encouragement as has the French government; in their hour of need they will be found ready to aid. We copy from the U. S. Economist.

Last year, when the French Emperor despairing of a loan through those large banking houses which for so many years have held the purse strings of the European Governments, boldly opened the books to the whole public, placing the minimum subscription so low as to bring them within the reach of all, the great success of the measure surprised the public. More than thirty million small sums as to confound those who contended that the Government was unpopular. Since that time the war and the foreign policy of the Government has been such as to challenge popular opinion, and the Emperor once more comes forward for a loan of \$100,000,000 for war purposes. Its success is far beyond that which ever attended a like measure in any country.

The amount required was.....\$500,000,000
The amount subscribed was.....\$2,175,000,000
Excess subscription.....\$1,675,000,000
or \$314,062,500

Of these subscriptions \$836,000,000 were for \$500 of rente and under. The number of subscribers in the Departments was 126,000, and in Paris, 51,000. The English subscribed \$30,000,000, and made deposits of 10 per cent. with the houses of Rothschilds and Barings. As these were all excluded, the deposits were paid back. Other European countries, Germany, Belgium, &c., offered \$150,000,000, which was also excluded the amount being taken entirely by the small capitalists of France.

The vast sums of money thus at the command of a popular Government is surprising; the more so when it is considered that these funds are drawn from the agricultural districts of France, where they have been hoarded during the threatened anarchy of Ledru Rollin, Kossuth & Co. This class of turbulent men uniformly asserted that the election of the President, and, subsequently, of the Emperor was a cheat, and that there was no free will exercised in the balloting; that the result was manufactured by Napoleon. When, however, the same people proffer their money in sums of hundreds of millions, there exists not only pretty conclusive proof of the popularity of the Government, but of the existence of great means among the people. The agriculturists of France have for several years had good prices, notwithstanding that the course of the Government in purchasing foreign food probably depressed them at the great centres of population below what they otherwise would have been. It is true, the quantity in France has been less than in ordinary years, but it is probably the case that the growers got more money in the metallic shape, and, prompted by political troubles, hoarded it to an extent which has absorbed a considerable portion of the new gold production. In this case it may prove to be the case that payments into the coffers of the "receiver's general" in gold, for account of these new loan subscriptions, may cause a great influx of the precious metal at the financial centre. The English subscription, reaching nearly \$30,000,000, had already produced an influence upon the Exchanges, but as they are now to go forward a reaction in that respect may take place. In every point of view the success of the loan at this juncture is a favorable feature for the financial world.

The Dairy Raffle.

We have noticed that our contemporaries of the Pacific have taken up the subject of the Dairy Raffle, and seem to think that the FARMER departs from its legitimate calling, when the measure proposed by the said distribution is advertised or spoken of in our columns.

We are not disposed to controversy, nor have we ever attacked or interfered with any contemporary upon the matters they saw fit to discuss in their columns. We have pursued, with the best of our humble ability, our duties, and shall never waste time in matters of controversy that benefit no one. We have advertised the dairy prize of Mr. Southwick—it was a "farmer's theme"—one of the best dairies of the State, and the person is a fortunate one that gets it. We did speak of the matter editorially, and spoke what we believed to be true, and believe so now; for we know the parties well, and feel confident the business will be properly conducted.

Whatever merit there is in ordinary lotteries, in the distribution of this dairy and what is connected with it, we had never seen aught that was not reputable. Those who had seen fit to interest themselves were farmers, and those who really sought to become so. We never saw a loafer, an idler or an intemperate man take any interest in the subject: those we saw were farmers, dairymen, and respectable. We therefore shall not feel called upon to extend our remarks upon the subject, other than to kindly thank our contemporary for the interest they express to our journal. For this we are grateful and shall at all times reciprocate courtesies. There are so many themes upon which we can happily agree that we prefer them, and when we come to differ, we prefer to say to our brother, "if you take the right, we will go to the left. If you take the left, we will go to the right. For the world is wide enough for both me and thee."

Horticulture in the Highlands.

We copy the following from the Shasta Courier, and we are as much rejoiced as any one can be at the advance making in our up-river country. Our friends, however high up, need have no fear of success. No matter how elevated, with deep cultivation, every tree, shrub and vine must succeed, and we have abundant testimony that such cultivation, i. e. deep cultivation will produce better results without water, than shallow culture and all the irrigation that could be applied:

GARDENING.—Quite a number of gentlemen in this place have turned their attention to the conversion of their waste grounds into gardens. The result is that there are a number of very beautiful enclosures in various portions of the town, where, but a short time since, the eye was offended with unseemly gullies and uncouth hillocks. Our old friend Downer, however, is entitled to the palm, for this kind of improvement. We had the pleasure of walking over his garden, one day this week, and were delighted with the many evidences of taste every where exhibited in his numerous improvements. He has several thousand peach, cherry, apple, pear, plum, apricot and quince trees—many of which are now in bloom. The upper portion of the garden, on a steep hillside, is made into terraces, upon which are planted rows of trees and grape-cuttings. In another year this will be the most charming portion of the garden. In the midst of these terraces, is laid off an elevated circular ground floor for an arbor, which, when covered with trellis-work and running vines and flowers, will be a most delightful place in which to woo the muses or a young maiden. (What a pity our friend has not any woable daughters?) Meantime, permit us to say, when peach time comes around, look out for another visit from this deponent.

Another garden that has attracted our attention by reason of its great beauty, is that attached to Westcott & Bartlett's Soda Factory. Our imagination was especially excited with the view of a very large bed of healthy looking strawberry vines, which, if no unusual thing happens to them, will bear an abundant crop this season. We don't mention this fact with a view to make anybody's mouth water.

Mr. Hurrill, also, has a very beautiful garden, tastefully laid off. In a few years more he will have to keep sundry big dogs to protect his peaches, apples, pears and other descriptions of fruits.

This matter of fruit trees is a thing that our citizens should at once attend to. Fruit trees are both useful and ornamental, and are raised with but little labor. They are also easily obtained, as Mr. Downer has a great number of them for sale, and of almost every variety.

SALT SPRING.—A salt spring which produces 2,800 gallons of salt water per day, has been discovered within six miles of Red Bluffs. There is about one pound of salt in five gallons of water. The spring is considered very valuable. Three tons of salt are sent through Red Bluffs daily for consumption in the northern part of the State.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

UNDER the head of "Mercantile Biography," Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for January contains a rapid sketch of the life and various pursuits of the gentleman named above, together with a most life-like portrait. In the Courier we find a condensed notice from the article in the Magazine which we subjoin:

"Mr. Wilder has been a successful merchant in Boston, for thirty years, and is now of the respectable and well-known firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., 5 Pearl street. Mr. Wilder is a Director in the Hamilton Bank, the National Insurance Company, the New England Life Insurance Company, and other like institutions—in the first two of which he has held office for more than twenty years. Although trade has been his chief business, and to which he has made all other pursuits subordinate, yet by a rigid economy of time, and a strict adherence to system, he has been enabled to contribute extensively for the promotion of the agriculture and horticulture of our country. At the present time he holds the offices of President of the United States Agricultural Society, of the American Pomological Society, and of the Norfolk Agricultural Society. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was eight years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He has filled other important offices, both civil and military; has been President of the Senate, and member of the Executive Council. Few men have done so much for the cause of rural improvement, and to elevate the profession of the farmer. Well does his biographer remark: 'His valuable services in the cause of agriculture and horticulture have made him extensively known on both sides of the Atlantic, especially to the yeomanry of the United States. His virtues have a practical existence, benefiting and ennobling the whole community; and his name will fill a page in history that will suffer no detriment by the lapse of years, and which will have its interpreter on every hillside and in every valley where rural taste and refinement are found.'"

We know Col. Wilder well, and have long believed that few men "magnify their office" with more untiring fidelity, or with more practical benefit to the world. His labors, aside from his legitimate pursuits, as a horticulturist, and in fact every kind of culture of the earth, have been constant and earnest, and have promoted the cause in many ways.

VINEYARDS.—This is to be one of the "great themes" of California. It is clearly evident that California is destined to become a wine producing and a wine exporting country. The vine grows spontaneously in almost every section of the State, and it is only necessary to give it the truth of what we now assert. Nature has done much—science can do more. We have the soil and climate peculiarly qualified for the grape, and it now only remains to apply scientific knowledge so as to ascertain the best varieties adapted to this soil and climate, as varieties for the table and for the manufacture of wine; and we are confident there is no country in the world that can excel California.

ANTHRACITE COAL ASHES.—As the merits of anthracite coal ashes have been discussed with pros and cons at different times in the Cultivator, will you permit me to state a case of my experience, which happened the past summer. I filled a wheelbarrow with the ashes, and while considering what use to put them to, a boy who wished to use the barrow, in his hurry emptied the entire load at the roots of two promising Bartlett pear trees, in the proportion of about three quarters to one and one quarter to the other, and the one with three quarters died, while the one with one quarter, made an uncommon vigorous growth; proving to my satisfaction, that a certain quantity is beneficial, while too much is destructive.—E. C. H. in Boston Cultivator.

A VALUABLE improvement in the process of working butter has been effected by Mr. Ezekiel Grove, of Vermont, consisting in the employment of an endless revolving sack or bag, for containing and confining the butter, and conveying it to and between two fluted or working rollers, and through the water in the tub or box as fast as the rollers operate upon it. The butter is placed in the sack and the tub filled with water; the fluted rollers are caused to revolve, and set the sack in motion. The sack and butter are thus caused to pass between the fluted rollers under the salt hopper, and then through the water, until thoroughly worked, cleansed and seasoned.—Boston Post.

MARGARET FULLER somewhere beautifully says: "It is a marvel whence this perfect flower—the water-lily—derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others."

Messrs. Murray & Co., Montgomery Block, will please accept our thanks for late papers received per Golden Age, yesterday.

Most Beautiful Sentiment

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dull reflection—itsself a broader shade. We look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. The stars arise and the night is holy."

No words could more truthfully describe scenes that have often been verified in California life. "The setting of a great hope!" How like an avalanche has misfortune fallen upon the brightest prospects, blotting out every hope from the heart. How often amid the tenderest associations of life has the fell destroyer laid his relentless grasp upon the loveliest among the lovely, and left homes desolate and hearts stricken and paralyzed. How often too has the cup of bliss been raised almost to the lip, only to be dashed from the grasp, leaving a sting of bitterness so fearful that the heart shudders at the reality of the woe—"The setting of a great hope."

When the history of the Golden State shall have been truthfully written, when some "Washington Irving" shall have caught up those pictures of real life that have passed in the few years of this renowned State, then amid the "lights and shadows" that have so often arisen we shall see the full meaning of the sentiment—"The setting of a great hope,"—for the pursuit of gold, the love of it, has led to the severance of so many ties of home and kindred, and cost so much heart sorrow, without the realization of the anticipated reward, that the words quoted are full of meaning.

RESUMPTION OF PAGE, BACON & Co.—By the announcement of the daily papers, and from the very best authority—the fact verified—we announce this as the day when this able and distinguished house again resumes its business and again wields its influence in banking, far and wide. The news by the last steamer relative to the eastern house is most gratifying. They have resumed under the most favorable auspices, with every prospect of certain success. Indeed their position is higher and their influence wider, and the same result will be experienced here. The resumption of P. B. & Co., in this city, will be the beginning of a better confidence and a returning prosperity. It is to be regretted that the many friends of this house wait with anxiety to pay their respects by a renewal of confidence and business, for all wish them success.

SECOND ART UNION—By the advertisement which appears in this issue, it will be noticed that Messrs. J. R. Cooper & Co., and Messrs. W. C. Allen & Co. have purchased "Duncan's Art Union," and that by their cards an assurance is now made that the drawing will positively take place on Monday next, the 2d of April, at the Metropolitan Theatre. The exhibition rooms are crowded every evening. The rooms are brilliantly lighted, a fine band of music is present, and with the paintings, statuary, and other rich goods and wares, an hour or two can be spent not only very pleasantly but very profitably; an hour spent in the study of Mrs. Pelby's wax figures will always be remembered. This collection is very large and interesting, and much credit is due to Mr. Duncan for the skill and taste displayed by this exhibition. That the present proprietors by most assuredly, for their own reputation, carry out the plan promptly, there can be no doubts.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—We are under still further obligations to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., by their attentive messengers for prompt delivery of up-river papers.

To the Pacific Express Co., also, for like favors. To our delegation in Congress for valuable documents, and to Hon. C. Mason for parcels of seeds for general distribution.

We acknowledge the kindness of Hon. C. W. Cook, of the Assembly, for Reports of Marine Hospital and other important matters before the Assembly.

Thanks to the proprietors of Noisy Carrier's Hall, 77 Long Wharf for files of New York Tribune and Boston Journal.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS.—We call particular notice to the advertisements of the Messrs. Treadwell & Co., and Messrs. Paxson whose importations of the best implements are large and of the highest character. California farmers need none but the very best, and these can be found as named above.

Dr. Gibbons will deliver a temperance address at Sabbath, the Sons of Temperance Hall commencing at half-past two o'clock P. M.

A Sublime Bridal—Two Oceans Wed.

Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptials ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific Ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus; and the banners are already published; and the bridal party will leave this city on Monday next, February 5th, to perform the August ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but, as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus, the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient, are destined to flow in unremitting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe, we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could overcome. The swamp, the mountains, the miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." The engineers of England and France pronounced the project utterly impracticable. To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Councey, Colt, Whitehead, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND—this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity, and so fraught with interest co-extensive with the whole earth, may well command the admiration of the world; and deserves to be fittingly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as a witness of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such an Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a world-ringing burst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.—*New York Mirror.*

GREAT EFFECTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES.—The man who strikes an unresisting Chinaman on the street, or who insults him on a steamboat, thinks no more of it. Just so with the passengers on a steam vessel in the East several years ago. A Sandwich Islander was seen with a missionary. Those on board would have laughed had it been hinted that an important question in the history of the country would be in any wise influenced by their conduct. But so it was. An act of arrogance then prevented the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to our own country, and may place that valuable commercial group under the control of Great Britain. It is stated that when in the United States a few years since, the *Princess Alice* was not allowed to sit at the supper table with the other passengers of the *Princess Alice* of the Sound steamers, on her passage between New York and Boston, in consequence of his color. This incident, had such an unpleasant effect on the mind of the Prince, that he refused to join the annexation policy of his uncle.—*Oriented.*

SAN FERNANDO MINES.—We have been assured by a gentleman, says the Town Talk, who has visited the newly discovered mines at San Fernando, that they are genuine, no humbug, there is gold there, and that it is paying handsomely all who have the industry to labor. He saw a number at work who were making two dollars to the pan, without rockers or toms. The gold seems to be indigenous to the place; no evidence of attrition by water is visible. It is neither round nor scale gold, but rather presents the appearance of crystals, being angular and prismatically shaped. It is of excellent quality and worth about sixteen and a half dollars to the ounce.

The same gentleman has also visited Kern river, and says the mines will bear a fair comparison with those in other portions of the State. The reason why none of it has not found its way to this market, arises from the scarcity of coin about Los Angeles, wherewith to purchase it, and as not more than fourteen dollars an ounce is offered, miners prefer retaining that in their possession until they can dispose of it to better advantage.

The Sonoma Herald publishes a correspondence between the Miners' Committee and the Secretary of the Tuolumne Water Company, by which it appears that the Company have acceded to the demand of the miners, reducing the price of a single sluice stream from six to four dollars per day. The Herald urges the completion of the new water ditch, however, and says: "Give us an abundance of water, and we promise greater prosperity to Sonoma than she ever enjoyed in her palmiest days of the past."

The Columbia Gazette says that the new Water Company, (alluded to by the Herald,) is rapidly progressing, several hundred men being now engaged in excavating the new ditch, and more men are daily proceeding to the work.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—We are under many obligations to Capt. Clary, of Benicia, for a collection of fossils found in the sand stone, twenty-five feet below the surface of the rock. These specimens are truly worthy the attention of the scientific, and we hope such will feel interested enough to call at our office and examine them.

The compensation of the salaried officers of San Francisco amounts to \$225,000 per annum. Of this the Treasurer Tax Collector and several other officers are paid by fees.

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua steamship *Uncle Sam*, arrived at this port on Friday night, bringing dates from New York to the 37th ult., and from Europe one month later. She had nearly 500 passengers.

On the 24th of February the House of Representatives passed Mr. Letcher's tariff bill—126 to 82. This bill provides that articles now bearing duty of 100, 40 and 30 per cent., shall, after the 1st of July, pay 80, 32 and 24 per cent., reducing the present rates 20 per cent., the number of articles paying 25 per cent. reduced to about 20.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law which provides for the trial by jury to any slave claimed; prohibits the use of jails to retain fugitives, and requires that the prosecuting attorney of each county shall, upon request, give aid and counsel to any such fugitive slave.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill passed the Senate of New York on the 21st of February. On the same day a Prohibitory bill passed the lower branch of the Legislature of Delaware. On the 21st the Prohibitory bill was lost in the Senate of New Jersey.

It is rumored that a new banking house is to be established in New York by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and C. K. Garrison, in connection with Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and California; the new House to have a capital of \$3,000,000.

The New York Tribune has lately published two columns of charges against Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald. The offences charged are of the vilest class for an editor. Bennett gives notice in the Herald that he will bring suit for damages at \$50,000. He says he will also sue the New York Express for republishing the same charges.

During 1854, 460,474 immigrants arrived at different ports of the United States. From September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1854, the entire number of immigrants arrived was 2,174,395.

The contest between the Northern and Southern sections of the Methodist Church, respecting the Book Concern property in Cincinnati, has at length been settled, by awarding to the Methodist Church \$180,000 and the Southern debts.

The clipper ship *Great Republic* cleared at New York on the 21st ult. for London.

THE CUBAN ENTERPRISE.—A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Washington, Feb. 24, says some of the new Cuban bonds, issued by the Cuban Junta, have been received there from New Orleans. They do not differ materially from the old ones put forth by Lopez, but are signed by Gen. John A. Quitman, Commander-in-Chief; Gaspar Betancourt, President of the Junta at New Orleans; and John S. Thrasher, as Secretary. Gen. Quitman arrived in New Orleans on Friday, the 16th, for the purpose of taking command of the invading army, and it was expected would leave there within a week.

Private letters from Cuba assert that the men arrested in Havana have no connection with the Quitman expedition.

FROM EUROPE.

The most important intelligence relates to the formation of a new Cabinet, with Lord Palmerston at its head. Personally, Lord Palmerston is said to be not agreeable to the wishes of the Court, who would have preferred that the Earl of Derby (a conservative) should have been Premier. But Palmerston occupies at this time a similar position to that of Sir Robert Peel, when, some ten years ago, the latter entered upon office in spite of the Queen's wishes. The public voice then called for Peel, as the great instrument to break down the Corn Laws, as it now does upon Palmerston to conduct the Russian war gloriously, and conclude it, if possible, with honor and profit to the nation.

Most of the old, or Aberdeen Ministry retain office. The new cabinet remains therefore whig. Lord Palmerston leaves the Home Office, and becomes, in room of Lord Aberdeen, resigned. First Lord of the Treasury—and Premier. Lord Palmerston (the Fox Man of former years) becomes Secretary of War, in room of the Duke of Newcastle, resigned. Lord Glenville becomes President of the Council, in room of Lord John Russell, resigned. Some changes ensued in the constitution of the cabinet by the promotions or shiftings of former members.

According to the accounts from the Crimea, the French soldiers are impatient for the assault upon Sebastopol, and Gen. Canrobert has been compelled to moderate their ardor. A dispatch from Vienna, dated Feb. 8th, announces that on the 23d ult., the Russians at Sebastopol made a sortie, which had caused the French very heavy losses. Snow had weakened some of the works before Sebastopol, but they were being repaired. In the trenches, the Third Division of the French had taken the place of the English, and were continuing the works. The number of British troops now before Sebastopol is stated to be 12,500. The hospitals are reported to be crowded. Further British reinforcements, accompanied by three Generals, had arrived at Constantinople, and were to proceed immediately to the Crimea. The French Minister of War has received a dispatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated the 2nd ult., which states that the troops have supported the recent trials with admirable firmness, and that the extreme severity of the season has not affected their courage or discipline. There is no hope that the intensity of the winter will be a disadvantage to the French. The war has been a place well rewarded with financial success. The French Government has received a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds.

blo that Gen. Osten-Sacken, supported by the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, will shortly attack the Allies, and whilst the weather is propitious. Russian troops were ravaging the Dobrudscha, under the eyes of Gen. Coronini.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and bookbindery, library and chapel have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

It is stated that the Russian expeditionary corps in the Dobrudscha, wishing to force the passage of a river, has been beaten with a heavy loss, after a combat of some hours, by the rear-guard of Yaya Pasha, and that it has already crossed the Danube at Tulchita and Ismail.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, make use of the lasso to capture prisoners.

The British have commenced the railway at Balaklava.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

The P. M. steamship *Golden Age*, Capt. Watkins, arrived from Panama yesterday afternoon, with mails and a large number of passengers. She brings seven days later news from the Eastern States and Europe. Money matters in New York continue easy. We notice among the passengers Judge Hoffman, Gen. Laoc, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and Dr. Gwinn.

Both houses of Congress adjourned finally at ten minutes to twelve o'clock March 4th, after a sitting of over thirty-six hours. A large number of bills were rushed through as usual at the close of the session.

The bill providing for the addition of four new Regiments to the army, passed.

The amendments proposed to the Tariff, were not adopted.

Congress has passed a bill to authorize the Post Master General to contract for a single monthly mail along the Pacific coast.

The Pacific Railroad bill did not pass the house.

The government contract with Collin's Line of Liverpool steamers has been renewed.

Mayor Wood has addressed a letter to Hon. John Wheeler, upon the inefficiency of existing laws to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and calling upon Congress to legislate immediately to prevent a practice from which "our institutions receive their greatest shock, our morality the severest taints, and our local taxation its largest addition."

The prohibitory liquor bill of the Delaware Legislature became a law Wednesday. It goes into effect on the 1st of June. The Canadian Assembly has affirmed the principle of prohibition.

A terrible casualty occurred on the Mississippi river on Monday. The steamer *Thomas McDaniel*, while towing two vessels, exploded her six boilers, killing seven persons, and severely wounding several others. The vessels in tow were but slightly damaged. The tug was completely demolished by the explosion.

A serious fire took place in Brooklyn yesterday 27th ult., in which two boys, named Short, brothers, were destroyed in the flames. Another brother was so dreadfully burned that his recovery is hardly expected.

The residence of Col. Benton, at Washington, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 27th ult. The furniture and other contents were however, rescued.

Our latest news from Texas is comprised mainly of accounts of the ravages of the Indians, committed in the most daring manner. Emigrants continued to arrive in large numbers, and there was plenty of employment for them.

The English Parliament re-assembled on the 16th Feb., when Lord Palmerston made the usual ministerial explanation on accepting office.

Advices from the Crimea up to the 8th of Feb. represent the positions of the belligerents as unchanged. Two-thirds of the Turkish force had landed at Eupatoria, and there were indications which led to the belief that the assault would soon take place. General Canrobert had been virtually superseded by the new organization of the French into two corps d'armee under Generals Pelissier and Bosquet. There was a report in Paris that Louis Napoleon was about to proceed to the Crimea to assume the command in chief; but this rumor can hardly have any serious foundation, as orders have been given for the formation of a camp at Metz, to which the Emperor is about to proceed. It was also stated that Lords Raglan and Lucan were about to proceed to England. The weather had been no more favorable for the operations of the allies.

MORE GOLD.—Gold has been lately found about thirty miles from San Diego at a place called the Lagoon, and it is said that if the proper means to work the mine were put into operation, they would prove very valuable. This is the first time that the gold has been ever found in that region. It is said that the mine is very rich, and that the gold is of a fine quality. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds.

At the same time, the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds. It is a short time ago that the French Government had a large sum of money from the sale of the Russian bonds.

Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Pear.

For more than twenty years has the "pear fever," as it is called, been raging in this part of New England, and many and solemn have been the predictions that "the thing would be run into the ground," and the market so far glutted by over production, that pears would not pay for the cultivation. Nurseries have been established in almost every town—thousands of trees have been sold yearly at auction and at private sale—and yet, strange to say, the price of pears in the market is higher this year than it ever was before. A dollar a dozen for handsome dessert pears is an ordinary price. When it is borne in mind that the pear crop is less affected than any other fruit crop of this climate by the casualties of the seasons, the facts here stated are sufficient to show that there is no danger of over-production.

A widow lady who owns a small farm of fifty acres not fifty miles from Boston, has received more money the past season from the product of two pear trees, than from any one other product of her farm. When good fruit of this kind sells as high as \$15, and even \$20 per barrel, who can doubt its profitability over any and all other agricultural or horticultural pursuits? The mistaken idea that it takes half a life-time to bring pear trees into full bearing has deterred many from engaging in their cultivation; while others have gone into the business hap-bazard, without knowledge, or experience, or perseverance, and pronounced it a bumble, because it was with them, as a matter of course, a failure. To those however, who have any taste for pomological pursuits, and have patience to learn something from their own observation and the experience of others, the pear culture promises a rich harvest. It takes some years, it is true, for pear trees or pear stocks to come into full bearing; in fact, the longer fruiting is protracted, the better is the evidence of the healthfulness of the tree, and of its ultimate productiveness. Some fruit-growers consider very early bearing as an evidence of disease in the tree; and it is often the case that the transplanting of a young tree will set it to fruiting for a year or two, when it will apparently recover its decimated roots, and take upon itself a vigorous growth for a number of years without bearing at all. Let no one discard such a tree. It is only preparing itself for a ten-fold better ultimate harvest.

There is an impression abroad that all the old varieties of pears are "running out" or becoming worthless. This is a mistake. It is true that the St. Michael or Doyenne, Crasanne, Chaumontelle, and other favorite old pears, have deteriorated; but this is believed to be the result of a too high cultivation, rather than any intrinsic change. *Jargonelle* (the "Espargne" of Rosier, and the "Gross Quisse Madame" of most of the old French writers,) is the oldest pear extant, and is still not only a prolific bearer, but is the best of all the earlier dessert pears. It is believed to be identical with the *Pyrum Tarentinum* of Cato, and the *Numidium Græcum* of Pliny, and has come down to us through more than two thousand years.

"Unaltered by the frost of time,
Or changing circumstance of earth,"

in all its original delicacy and excellence. Some of our nurserymen, we are sorry to say, have substituted by mistake the Quisse Madame, a pear of English origin, for the Jargonelle—and we see quantities of the former sold under the latter name in the markets. The two very much resemble each other in shape, in the growth of the wood, and in the time of maturing the fruit, but the Quisse Madame is much inferior in size and quality. The true Jargonelle is almost invariably reddish next the sun.

There are other early or summer varieties worthy of cultivation, such as the Juliette, the Burlington, the Bergamot, the Sucre Verte, the Dearborn Seedling, the Sabine d'Ete, the Belle of Brussels, Souvrain d'Ete, &c. There is also Petit Muscat, the fruit of which grows in clusters, and ripens in July. It takes about a dozen of these pears to make a mouthful, and they are often sold by the pint or quart at the fruit stands. It is not a very profitable variety for the market.

For an autumn pear, the first to be named is the Bartlett, or, as it is called in England, Williams Bon Chretien. This fruit is generally believed to have originated in Berkshire, England, and was extensively cultivated by Mr. Williams, near London, whose name it bears there. It was first cultivated by Enoch Bartlett, Esq., of Dorchester, which accounts for its synonym here. Another account represents it as a pear of Flemish origin. In the various properties of vigorous growth, great productiveness, delicious flavor, and adaptability to all soils, and almost all climates, no other pear can equal the Bartlett. It produces equally well in the north of Scotland and in the island of Malta.

The next best autumn pear, in all respects, according to the writer's experience, is the Flemish Beauty; and then come the Louise Bon de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Maria Louise, Seckle, Napoleon, Heathcot, Dix, Capiaumont, Beurre d'Amanlis, Beurre Bosc, Fondante, d'Automne, Belle et Bonne, Beurre Spence, Cushing, Edgewood, Steven's Genessee, Harvard, Moccas, Urbaniste, Wurtemberg, &c. All these are good varieties, and produce well on most soils. The Napoleon is apt to rot at the core, but is otherwise a superb pear and a prolific bearer.

Of winter pears, the best in all respects is the Beurre Diel. In some few cases it has proved a shy bearer, but it is usually prolific, and is remarkable for the healthy and vigorous growth of

its wood. The fruit is large, very heavy, very juicy, sweet and delicious. The Easter Beurre somewhat resembles the Beurre Diel, and is also a most excellent variety. The Passe Colmar is a very delicious fruit, and the tree a great bearer. Then come the Beurre d'Arenberg, the Glout Morceau, Man Mons Leon le Clerc, Winter Nellis, Souvrain d'Hiver, Beurre Rance, Ne Plus Meuris, Bezi Vaet, &c. The Vicar of Winkfield, (otherwise known as "Monsieur le Cure," or "Clion") is quite extensively cultivated in this region. It is not by any means a first rate dessert fruit, but it is handsome, sells well, and the tree is very prolific. The fruit-grower can therefore hardly afford to discard it.

There may be other varieties than those here named, which the experience of fruit-growers has proved equally worthy of cultivation; but here is variety enough in all conscience, and all these the writer believes may be safely trusted by those desirous of engaging in the culture of the pear.

Why is it that our farmers will wear out a lifetime in accumulating broad but sterile acres for their children, when they might with much less toil leave them a far richer dowry in full-bearing orchards, is not the present object of the writer to discuss. He purposes, however, at his earliest convenience, to give the readers of the New England Farmer (with the leave of its editors,) his views, drawn mostly from his own observation and experience, in regard to the proper culture of the pear, and of fruit trees generally. If anything he can say shall have the effect to inspire a better appreciation of the culture of fruit, he will feel himself amply rewarded.—Cor. N. E. Farmer.

Cranberries.

We have frequently, within the last two or three years, called attention to the importance and profit of cultivating the cranberry, and are glad to know that agitation of the subject through the columns of the press has resulted in the greatly increased production of this healthy and palatable fruit. Mr. John Carroll, whose farm is in the neighborhood of Long-a-Coining, Camden county, N. J., has planted out five acres of his upland with sets gathered in the wild state from the swamps, a portion of which are in full bearing. They are planted in squares, one and a half by two feet apart, and cultivated as corn and potatoes. The sets spread very fast, and would soon cover the entire ground, if they were not restrained by cultivation, which is necessary, in order to prevent the soil from being hard and baked. On marsh land, or on soil that retains moisture without cultivation, they may be allowed to run into a compact mass, as they soon will, completely covering the ground and forcing every thing else out of growth. Mr. Carroll's field is high, and of a dry, sandy soil, and notwithstanding the severe drought, and only part of his patch at perfection, he supposes he will gather this fall at least one hundred bushels of marketable berries—worth from \$300 to \$500. Cultivated cranberries are greatly superior in flavor and quality to those grown in a wild state, and, consequently, command better prices. There are few farm products that pay as well for the amount of labor required, as that of the culture of cranberries, and we are glad to chronicle the fact of gradually increasing attention to the business.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Subsoiling and Charcoal for Strawberries.

Mn. W. Saunders in a recent number of the Germantown Telegraph, in an excellent article on "Strawberry Culture," says: "This leads us again to the foundation of all permanent improvement—Subsoil Culture. Trench the soil at least eighteen inches in depth, incorporating a heavy dressing of well-decomposed manure, and if the soil is clayey, or adhesive in its nature, an application of charcoal dust will be highly beneficial. As a corrective for clayey soils, charcoal can not be too highly recommended. In a physical view, it renders the soil porous and permeable to gases, and chemically, its absorbing and disinfecting properties are equally valuable, the amount of ammonia and other gases which it is capable of absorbing giving it a value as a fertilizer. On a soil thus treated, there will be no danger of defective, half-ripened crops, or the plants burning out, as frequently happens on shallow soil, for although the strawberry is a plant of small structure, I have traced the roots in favorable soils a distance of three feet from the surface.

Guano for Insects.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist, says: "Some time last summer, while budding some young Peaches, I found that ants had taken possession of some ten feet in one row. They very earnestly resisted my attempts to inoculate the trees, inflicting many unpleasant wounds on my hands and arms. In order to disperse the warlike little nation, I sprinkled near a pint of fine guano along the little ridges. This threw them into immediate consternation. I noticed little collections of winged ants huddled close together, and seeming to be quiet, while those without wings ran about in great agitation. The following day not a single insect could be found where the day previous they appeared to be innumerable."

To which we add the following from an unknown source—"We had a very fine melon patch which was well nigh destroyed by the striped bug. The vines had commenced running, and in two or three days, the bugs had stripped nearly every leaf. As a desperate remedy, we applied a handful of guano on the top of the hill as far as the vines had run, taking care that it did not fall on the leaf. In twenty-four hours not a bug was to be seen; the vines had assumed a healthy and vigorous growth, and are now loaded with fruit.

The experiment was not on one vine only, but hundreds."

HISTORY OF THE MELON.—The history of the watermelon, so much esteemed for its sweet, delicious, and cooling juice, as well as that of the muskmelon, or canteloup, which is equally prized for its rich aromatic pulp, may be traced back to remote antiquity. The former, which is generally considered as the melon of the Jews, mentioned in various places in the Bible, is believed to have originated in Egypt, or Southern India, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. It would appear that it was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans, as no definite information respecting it can be gleaned from their authors. The muskmelon, which is represented to have been a native of Asia, was known to the Greek and Roman physicians, and its properties and uses described by them at length.

The kind of muskmelon most esteemed among amateurs in various parts of Europe, and described, is the "Canteloup," so called from a place about fourteen miles from Rome, the country seat of the Pope, where this fruit has long been cultivated. This variety is stated to have been brought thither from that part of Armenia which borders on Persia, where it grows in the greatest perfection and abundance. The flesh of this melon, when fully matured, is delicious, and may be eaten with safety, without injury to the dyspeptic or those of the weakest stomachs. The form of canteloups is generally roundish; with a rough, warty, or netted outer rind, or skin. The size of the plant is rather small, and the flesh for the most part is a yellowish color, though with some it is green.—Patent Office Report.

VALUE OF AMERICAN PRODUCE, CATTLE, &c.

—The Louisville Journal says it was stated by Professor Mapes, at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at Louisville, that, "the value of live stock of the United States at this time is not less than \$600,000,000, and this will be increased by an increase of the grass and grain crops. More than 120,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually grown, 12,000,000 bushels of rye, 150,000,000 bushels of oats, 5,000,000 bushels of barley, 9,000,000 bushels of buckwheat; 320,000,000 pounds of butter are made, 105,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000,000 tons of hay. These estimates do not include Indian corn, potatoes, beans, fruits, tobacco and various other products equaling in value those we have named.

TURKEYS TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS.—I would advise your correspondent from Kentucky who is annoyed with grasshoppers, to keep on his premises a flock of turkeys. I was surprised a few years ago, at seeing large flocks of turkeys in the meadows of a neighboring farmer, an enterprising close calculating man. He told me that they had been annoyed with grasshoppers, and that by keeping turkeys a few years, he got rid of them. I have since kept a flock on my farm, and think they more than pay their way, especially where a farm is infested with grasshoppers.—W. Cowles in Country Gentleman.

INCIDENTS ABOUT LAMARTINE.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following: "Lamartine is now poor. He has been both extravagant and overgenerous. At Florence, at London, at Naples, he lived beyond his income. He had a vessel fitted up at his own expense for his journey to the East. The expense of his journey was not less than half a million of francs. His benevolence has completed his ruin: He was the acknowledged head of the republican party at Paris, and many a poor follower lived upon his generosity. A well known man wrote to him the laconic letter: 'I am dying with hunger.' Lamartine responded: 'I have five hundred francs; here they are—pardon me for doing so little with all my heart.' A faithful and very intimate friend one day entered the modest house now occupied by M. and Mme. de Lamartine, and pleasantly demanded the keys. 'I will be the factotum,' he said, 'I will hold the purse.' The secretaire was locked and the friend went away with the key in his pocket. There soon entered a woman begging for the poor. Madame de Lamartine orders the lock to be broken, extracts eight hundred francs in bills, and gives them for the parish poor. Lamartine looks on, approving and smiling. The friend entered soon after, and found them without anything to dine upon.

"Lamartine is now dependent upon his pen for his daily bread—and his daily charity. He writes an incredible quantity, and receives for his writings incredible sums. He writes, too, with incredible swiftness. The editor of a journal went to him one day to obtain an extract from the Girondins. Nothing was ready, and he wrote enough to make a column, in half an hour, while talking with the editor. He improvises always, and his histories are chiefly valuable for the music in them."

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1855.—There will be this year four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon:

The first—A total eclipse of the moon, May 1, at 10 o'clock 58 minutes, in the evening; visible. The second—A partial eclipse of the sun, May 19, at 9 o'clock 9 minutes, in the evening; invisible here. Only visible toward the North Pole, Greenland and the North part of North America, latitude 60 and 61.

The third—A total eclipse of the moon, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock 35 minutes, in the afternoon; invisible.

The fourth—A partial eclipse of the sun, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock 39 minutes, in the afternoon; invisible here, and only visible at the South Pole.

The Muse.

A LESSON IN ITSELF SUBLIME.

A LESSON in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this: "I take no heed of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These motto words a dial bore,
And wisdom never teaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.

For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments baste,
And then forget their glitter—
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter:
But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest;
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
All boding phantasms scorning;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the gracious Giver.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

OTHER DAYS.

How dear are the scenes that once greeted my gaze,
Each friend who so oft and so kindly I met,
Look forward, look backward, I still think of days,
Eudored to my mind—I ne'er can forget.
Nor the scenes which my earlier infancy knew,
Still further from view and the place where I set,
Past, present and future all tell me quite true,
Recollecting them all—I ne'er shall forget.
Gay spirits and happy, I once bade adieu,
Undaunted, unfettered they beckon me home,
En' back to the spot that my infancy knew.

One of the Secrets of Prosperity.

THERE cannot be a greater error than to be frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice who have got rich and who have not, out of those he started in life with, he will find that the successful have generally stuck to some one pursuit. Two lawyers for example begin to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to his profession, lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority. The other, tired of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at the end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages. Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employer, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger until finally, if he is meritorious he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position, now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify. A young man is bred a mechanic. He acquires a distaste for his trade, however; thinks it a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or for California. But in most cases, the same restless, discontented, and speculative spirit which carried him away at first, renders continuous application at one place irksome to him; and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meantime his fellow apprentice, who has stayed at home, practising economy, and working steadily at his trade, has grown comfortable in his circumstances, and is even perhaps a citizen of mark. There are men of ability in every walk of life who are notorious for never getting along. Usually, it is because they never stick to any one business. Just when they have mastered one pursuit, and are on the point of making money, they change it for another, which they do not understand; and in a little while what little they are worth is lost forever. We know scores of such persons. Go where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life are those who never stuck to one thing long.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A MAN'S true prosperity often begins when he is said to be ruined; and his ruin, when he is said to be prospering.

THE surest wheel of fortune is a wheel-barrow.

Seth Woodsum's Wife.

At last, the sober saddening days of Autumn came on. Mr. Woodsam was in the midst of his "fall work," which had been several times interrupted by these periodical turns of despondency in his wife. One morning he went to his field early, for he had a heavy day's work to do, and a large number of his neighbors to come with a yoke of oxen and a plow to help him "break

from that day continued to improve and
 was ever afterwards visited by the carriage
 of Lady Sondria.—*Gay Do. E.*
by J. Downing.

True we like to prove our hearts fiery a little
 appreciate the gustatory nerves of the tongue
 by getting a good breakfast of hot hot rolling
 good wafer pastries and waffles
 just like a cornucopia
 that we are in the partake of
 that be related with much a w
 as a part of

Рассказано, что в 1940 году в Ленинграде был издан журнал "Ленинградская правда". Этот журнал был издан в Ленинграде в 1940 году. Журнал "Ленинградская правда" был издан в Ленинграде в 1940 году. Журнал "Ленинградская правда" был издан в Ленинграде в 1940 году.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF ADAMS & CO.
An adjourned meeting of the Creditors of Adams & Co., took place at Arrington's store, on Front street, last evening. After a most confused and desultory routine of performances, the meeting adjourned *sine die*, without arriving at any conclusion of the slightest consequence. The whole affair will, therefore, be submitted to the adjudication of the Courts.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Sierra Citizen states that a party on the North Fork of the Yuba made extensive preparations to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The company had assembled, an oration delivered, the dinner, which was being cooked in the open air, was about to be spread, when a drift underneath caved in, and chimney, crockery, fire, fireplace and dinner, disappeared in the direction of the antipodes, going down about thirty feet. By general consent dinner was postponed for that day.

MARRIED.

On the 24th March, in this city, by Rev. Father Taylor, Mr. Edward H. Cavley and Miss Mary Ann Parks, both of this city.
On the 23d March, at Texas Springs, by Judge Huickley, Solomon Hofford and Miss Nancy Chatham, all of Shasta co.
On the 24th March, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. J. C. Smith, of Holland, and Miss Maria E. Van Wolde, of Prussia.
On the 23d March, in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Stuch, Mr. J. W. Beltzer and Miss Susan Richardson.
On the 15th March, in Yreka, by Rev. R. B. Stratten, Dr. F. G. Hearn and Miss Jennie L. Stephenson, all of that city.
On the 20th March, in Marysville, by Rev. E. M. Hager, Mr. Stephen Wiggins and Mrs. M. A. Hart, both of Marysville.
On the 18th March, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Bricker, Col. N. K. Levitt, of this city, and Miss Ann Paddock, of N. York city.

DIED.

On the 23d March, in this city, at the Agency Office of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, after a protracted illness, Captain Thomas B. Cropper, formerly a resident of Accomac co., Va., aged 45 years.
On the 23d March, in this city, Mr. Nesmith H. Peasley, from New York city, in the 31st year of his age.
On the 24th March, in this city, Mr. Harrison W. Annoble, of Sacramento, formerly of Augusta, Me., of dropsy.
On the 23d March, at Natchez Flat, of convulsions in childhood, Mary, wife of Wm. Byrne, aged about 33 years.
On the 23d March, in Sacramento, Pomenas Moores, aged 33 years, formerly of Amboy, N. J.
On the 23d March, in Sacramento, Mrs. Charlotte Orr, wife of Wm. Orr, aged 28 years.
On the 13th Feb., in Brooklyn, N. Y., of consumption, Mrs. S. R. Winchester, wife of General J. Winchester, late of Grass Valley, aged 43 years.
On the 24th March, in this city, Anthony B. Fisher, late steward of the steamship Cortes.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 21—Schr A M Simpson, Hanson, Tomales Bay, with produce.
MARCH 22—Schr Mary W. Gould, Port Crford, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Theresa, Gamble, Tomales, 24 days; produce.
MARCH 23—Schr steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, San Juan del Sud, 11 days; passengers, etc.
Clipper schr Restless, Sawyer, Honolulu, 17 days; mdse.
Schr J R Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 12 days; lumber.
Schr Orton, Robinson, Loquel, 2 days; produce.
MARCH 24—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 2 days; passengers, etc.
Ship Leonore, Scammon, Hong Kong, 73 ds; mdse, 172 pass.
Schr Emma Pecker, Lathara, Tahiti, 33 days; fruit.
MARCH 25—Schr Taranto, Turner, Tahiti, 33 days; fruit.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Kate Hill, Parker, Carmel Bay, 23 hours; produce.
Schr L D Bailey, Garcia, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Iowa, Gray, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.
MARCH 26—Big Metropolis, S. win-on, Oregon, 9 ds; produce.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Schr Olivia, Thomas, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
MARCH 27—Bark Mary Melville, Derby, Steadcomer, 16 days, with timber.
U S revenue cutter W L Maggy, S Cornell, from a cruise.
U S schr Argus, Lt Hyde com'g, from a cruise.
Schr Adelina, Hutton, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 21—Bark Rival, Jenkins, for Valparaiso.
MARCH 22—Ships Electric, Gates, and Flyaway, Sewall, for Hong Kong; bark Euphrates, Laird, Mazatlan; schr James Franklin, McDermott, Sydney.
MARCH 23—Schr steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan; ship Cleopatra, Thayer, Calico.
MARCH 24—Humbark Ida, Reinler, Hongkong; brig Samuel Churchman, Ellis, Valparaiso.
MARCH 25—Ships Washington (Fr), Lavelle, Panipcherry; Susan G Owens, Norton, Benicia.
MARCH 27—Ship ship Don Juan, Mitchell, for Valparaiso; Br schr Honolulu Parker, Robinson, Vancouver Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. (v3-13) WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be PUBLIC MEETINGS held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz., a Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., and a Temperance Lecture at half-past two, P. M.
v3-11 NATHL THURSTON.

Southwick's Raffle.—A Splendid Dairy Prize.—Of all the Raffles proposed, we know of none that has a better or more utilitarian prize than Southwick's Dairy Prize. The prize is one hundred and twenty-two cows—this is prize No 1. There are also many other valuable prizes. Mr. Southwick, the proprietor, is a gentleman of responsibility, well known throughout Sacramento Co., and there can be no doubt that the Raffle will be conducted in good faith and honesty. It will be drawn in a few weeks.
Good and responsible Agents wanted. Terms make known by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

California State Agricultural Society vs. Patent Office.—This society would publicly acknowledge the receipt of a large and handsome collection of new and valuable seeds from Hon. C. Mason, of the Patent Office, Washington, for distribution among the members of the society. Those members who desire to try the various kinds, can have samples by calling on the undersigned at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office.
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Corres. Sec. C. S. A. S.
v3-10 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Shanghai Hens Wanted.
Those who have these Fowls for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office.
WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
OF THE
SECOND ART UNION!**
WE PLEDGE OURSELVES THAT THE
ART UNION
SHALL BE DECIDED ON
MONDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1855.
v3-13 J. R. COOPER & CO.,
W. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Successors to J. C. DUNCAN.

A Card.
WE have this day purchased from J. C. DUNCAN his entire interest in the business conducted by him at the Chinese Salesrooms, and also his interest in the Second Art Union, now before the public. This enterprise, which he has so successfully commenced, will be fully carried out by us, on the same plan, and in the same manner for which Mr. Duncan stands already pledged to the numerous shareholders.
Many new and beautiful articles will be added to the present stock, and the public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on our part, to continue the confidence and patronage enjoyed by the late firm.
J. R. COOPER & CO.,
W. C. ALLEN & CO.,
San Francisco, March 23d, 1855.

To the Public.
I respectfully ask from my friends and the public a continuance to my successors in business of the many favors extended to my firm during the past four years. The large means of Messrs. Cooper and Allen, and their well known responsibility as the principals of two heavy importing houses in this city, (J. R. Cooper & Co. and W. C. Allen & Co.) enable me to leave in their hands my pledges to the public regard to the Art Union, with a full guarantee that they will be strictly carried out. All Shareholders remain in the same position as though I was still in the firm. The greatly increased capital placed in the House by Messrs. Cooper and Allen, will give them the facilities necessary for the large business in which I have been engaged, and also secure to them the full confidence of the public.
(Signed) J. C. DUNCAN.
San Francisco, March 23d, 1855. v3-13

Harvesting Implements.
WE invite the attention of the public to the following selection of superior Harvesting Implements:
Hussey's (Baltimore) Reapers;
McCormick's " "
Manny's " "
Hall's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's " "
Emery's 2 horse " "
Ketchum's Mowers;
Grant's 5 finger Wire Brace Grain Cradles;
Grape Vines;
Barley Makers;
Hay Bakes and Forks;
Scythes and Smiths;
Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.
Received and for sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
corner California and Battery streets.
v3-13

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, etc., etc.
McCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, of the latest pattern (1854) and improvements, with full complements of extra parts:
J. A. PITTS (Buffalo) celebrated 8 Horse-Power Threshers and Separators of the latest patterns. These Powers and Separators are each furnished with Trucks complete for travelling.
WHEELER'S 6-Horse Railroad Powers and Separators;
TAPLIN'S 6-Horse Circular Sweep Powers and Separators;
Grant's & Bryant's best 5-finger Cradles;
No. 1 Sneaths and Scythes;
Hay Forks Hay Rakes;
Hay Rakes on Wheels, or "Grasshoppers," etc.;
Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
v3-13 For sale by corner of Front and Pine streets,
Burling House of Page, Bacon & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1855.

WE desire to notify our friends and the public that we shall resume our business on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at our new Banking House, corner of Clay and Battery streets, where we shall be happy to see all our old friends and customers.
(v3-13) PAGE, HAGON & CO.

Suffolk Pigs Wanted.
THIS breed of Swine, if pure, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
v3-13 WARREN & SON.

Artisan Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fulton, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, Van Cuyt House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.
SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors,
116 Sansome street.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.
v3-11

"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by
v3-11 LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street.

First Premium Daguerotypes.
H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the city.
Rooms—Now Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.
v3-11

For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A RANCHO in the county of San Luis Obispo, within eight miles of the Port, containing 3,000 Acres Level Land, now covered with a heavy crop of Oak Grass, and having an abundance of water for stock and planting. Title confirmed. Will be sold for \$2,500.
Apply to
v3-11 Mr. R. J. HOGAN,
cor. Washington and Davis streets.

General Taylor.
The celebrated Trotting STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. S. Campbell, opposite the Union Race Course, at \$50 the season, and \$1 to the groom. Gen. Taylor is in fine health; is half brother of the renowned "Gray Eddy," was sired by "Morse Gray," and his dam was the fast trotting mare "Flora." Mars sent to Gen. Taylor shall have good grass pasture, at a small charge, during the season.
v3-12

To Printers.
FOR SALE—One Second-hand 11" x 14" DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
v3-8-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.
v3-4 MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
35 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Poughs of all kind; Fan Mills, Saw Cutters; Builders' Hardware in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
v3-11 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
130 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.
MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
v3-11 French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

R. B. COLE, M. D.,
Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.
Office—Athenaeum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,
feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus;) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.
Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
(Morning, From 10 till 12.
Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
Evening, " 7 " 9.
v3-12 OFFICE HOURS: 7

**MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,**
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in price, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Souther Ocean Coat, decidedly the *ton* in New York; Paletot, Talmas, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Bicy and Simon's Clothes and Doekins, for our custom department.
Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.
v3-6 Branch KEYES & CO.,
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.
Remember!—Saturday, 31st day of March next. Secure your Tickets without delay.
v3-5

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

For Colusi, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By the Sacramento Steamers, connecting with the Company's LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
v3-11 CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,
San Francisco, January 1, 1855.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
v3-2 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE California Steam Navigation Company's steamer QUEEN CITY, Geo. R. Barclay, Master, will commence her regular trips for the above places, leaving San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board.
v3-12

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 85 by 150 feet, in the most central part of the city, built of brick and three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.
At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.
The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of K and Front streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommodations.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.
v3-11 HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders.
v3-11

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is thickly decorated to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
A. W. W. PROPRIETOR.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. v3-6

California Stage Company.
Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee Jim's, Georgetown, Placerville, Mormon Island, Coloma, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton, Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co. v3-24ff
J. P. DEIGHAN, Secretary.

Travis & Vance's International Hotel Stage.
PASSENGERS will be taken to the International Hotel free of charge, and to any part of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases, be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any orders for the stage left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. Our stage may always be known, having the name of International Hotel on the sides, and in the night time it will be seen on the lamps.
v3-10ff

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE first employee of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.
The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on a safe and economical principle.
The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.
We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Packages and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.
The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, under their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.
In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.
Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.
R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10

Varieties.

INNS AND OUTS.

BY JERMS.

I'm out of cash, and so, of course,
I've pocket room to let;
I'm out of patience, just because
I'm never out of debt.
Besides, I'm dreadfully in love,
And more than half in doubt
Which is the greater evil, that
Of being in or out!

I'm deeply in my tailor's books,
But I don't mind a dun;
And if I wasn't out of funds
I'd pay him, out of fun.

He always gave me "fits," he said,
But heaven bless his eyes;
I would put him in a fit, I guess,
He'd be in such surprise.

I'm out at elbows, in distress—
In a word, a sorry tale!
I'm out of favor, out of sorts,
But, then, I'm out of jail.

My landlord says my time is out,
And thinks I'd better "shin,"
I'm such an out and outer, he
Won't have me in his inn.

I'm out of office, but in hopes
To get put in some day;
If I don't run for something soon,
I'll have to run away.

I'm out of spirits, and I'm out
Of more than I can think;
I'm out of temper; bang the pen;
Ye gods!—I'm out of ink!

THE DISSATISFIED MAN.

Still restless, still chopping and changing about;
Still enlarging, rebuilding, and making a rout;
Little Timothy, strange as things may appear,
Pulls down and builds up again, ten times a year;
With this alter ego rage, poor dissatisfied elf!
What a pity it is he don't alter himself.

A JOKE OF THE QUINCY.—Some years ago the venerable Josiah Quincy, then President of Harvard University, and his son, who lectured here one evening so humorously, instructively and happily on "Joe Smith and the Mormons," then President of the Common Council of the city of Boston, were toasted or alluded to as two President Quincys. After the usual noisy demonstration, the younger Quincy very gravely arose and repudiated the idea of such grouping of Presidents. He told the audience that he intended to be courteous to others, and yet submit to allow nothing to be said derogatory to his own dignity. "I beg leave to request the audience to remember that the old gentleman over there presides over a parcel of boys, while I preside over a body of men." It is superfluous to mention that the uproar among people who had known both gentlemen long and well, was tumultuous.—*Tellico Blade.*

RATHER SAVAGE.—Dr. Johnson was one night at a concert, where an elaborate and florid concerto on the violin was performed; after it was over, he asked a gentleman, who sat near him, what it meant. The question somewhat puzzled the amateur, who could only say that it was very difficult. "Difficult!" answered the learned auditor, "I wish it had been impossible!"

"FULL JEWELLER."—An old bachelor says that the young ladies who rejoice in a multiplicity of rings, chains, lockets, etc., to the unparalleled extent now fashionable, should be labelled like watches in windows—"Warranted full jewelled."

Good GRAMMAR.—"O, Mr. Museum," do you say, "Bring me that ham and eggs," or "Bring me those ham and eggs?"—Editor: "No; we say, Bring us two plates of ham and eggs immediately."

A CAUTION.—Avoid argument with ladies. In spinning yarn among silks and satins a man is sure to be worsted and twisted. And when a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up generally.

WOMAN.—God has made her to be loved. She exercises a sovereign influence over the sterner sex, when she keeps within her proper sphere. Her influence diminishes in proportion as she "pants for notoriety."

When the idea of any pleasure strikes your imagination, make a just computation between the duration of the pleasure and that of the repentance that is likely to follow it.

"Do you think you are fit to die," said a step-mother to her neglected child. "I don't know," said the little girl, taking hold of her dirty dress and inspecting it—"I guess so—if it aint too dirty."

THE RULING PASSION.—An editor became mortal, and was created captain. On parade, instead of two paces in front—"Advance!" he unconsciously hawled out, "Cash—two dollars a year in advance."

THE POETRY OF MOTION.—The circular movement described by a rich uncle's arm, when he hands you a thousand dollar check.

A MAN, writing from the West, says that he is altered so since he left home, that his oldest creditors would not know him.

DONNIS wants to know whether sea-sickness is one of the "wave offerings" spoken of in Leviticus.

THE reply to a whopper now, is "you are Se-bastopolizing."

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camelia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbena, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honey suckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn. The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 44 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes 12 do
In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. D. L. LANTIER, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, in testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us. Every order promptly and specially attended to.
L. PRYOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travelers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children,) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
Dear Sir: I have pleasure in your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. NUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Toronado."

Extract from a letter from a California, }
Dated May 31, 1854. }
"In regard to the Solidified Milk you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me. I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore."
Very respectfully, yours, &c. EARL BARTLETT.

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, }
Dated Valparaiso, Aug. 8, 1853. }
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
Dear Sir: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICH. S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, " \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pine " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson, " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Prolific Hawthorn, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "
Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium of the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.
Orders received for such plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Seed! Seed! Seed!
WE are constantly receiving the most complete assortment of Garden Seeds to be found in the State, received by express, among which are—
CHOICE ONION SEED—of all the varieties;
BEET—Fine Long Red and Early Turnip;
RADISH—Scarlet, Long and Turnip; also, Doml Rosso and Black Spanish;
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Yellow, Long White and Altringham;
CABBAGE—all the varieties;
LETTUCE—all varieties;
PARSNIP—White Hollow Crown;
TURNIP—White Flat, Garden Stone, Snow Ball, and other varieties;
GREEN ANTICHOKE; and all other varieties of German Seeds, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Also Received,
Timothy seed; White and Red Clover seed; Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seed; a large variety of Peas and Beans; Long Island Corn; SHAKER HERBS, such as Wormwood, Golden Seal, and numerous other kinds.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M. MOORE & CO.,
v3-6 Corner California and Leidesdorf streets.

GARDEN SEEDS,
G R A T I S O F 1854.
FRESH AND GENUINE, per "Excess"—Just received and constantly arriving.
500 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed
100 " Red " "
60 " White " "
200 " Top Onions for sets.
Fruit Seeds, &c., of 1854; Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Locust, White Birch, Elm, Osage Orange, Raspberry; together with a complete assortment of Shell and California Garden Seeds. Also, Flower Seeds, Californian and Eastern.
Wholesale and Retail, by
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
And agent for the sale of the New Lebanon Shaker Seeds, Botanical Herbs and Extracts.
K street, cor. Thid. Sacramento.
Branch store, P. street, cor. Thid.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results in rotting and decay. The loss of the potato and onion crop last year would cost almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.
The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. The shipping of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.
The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.
The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, when all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.
DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 15 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the moisture of the air. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and completeness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz. not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European practice, and Indian corn is fast drying away, and you may anticipate large shipments both for home and abroad. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,
I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamaazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer of your plan. Full measure of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamaazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
(17) W. H. SULLIVAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAT STORE
EAGLE
COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,
HARDWARE IRON STEEL &c.
CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.
Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grocers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.
v3-5

DR DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS
AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
137 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."
THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever discovered
For COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUPS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.
Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the columns left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.
"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.
Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
to whom all orders must be addressed.
Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.
Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:
San Francisco..... Little & Co.
Sacramento..... C. Morrill
Marysville..... Rice & Coffin
Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co.
Beaumont..... J. W. Jones
Nevada..... Dr. R. W. Carr
Dunsmuir.....
Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING!
WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Largo and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.
ALSO,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Cal, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.
W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.
v3-2

while the class which approaches nearest to them is that of laborers, who number 909,786. The Carpenters stand next, counting 164,671, and then Cordwainers, 130,473, &c.

HOW TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE.—The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months, and when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernel (the dark substance in middle of the tooth's crown) ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed on the corner teeth of the upper jaw; the kernel of the teeth next to the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle fronts of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

RUSSIA DRAINING ENGLAND OF GOLD.—The Philadelphia Ledger remarks that it is a curious fact that the blockade of the Russian harbors, so far from reducing the exports of Russia, has only diminished the capacity of England to pay for those exports otherwise than in gold. This extraordinary result has been brought about by the Russians shipping their hemp, hides, tallow, &c., from Prussian ports, while they have not received in exchange as formerly, their raw cotton, coffee and sugar from the London merchants. Thus while England has received thirty-five million dollars worth of Russian produce since the commencement of the war, she has given Russia but six millions worth of goods in return. For all these articles from Russia, England has been obliged, of course to pay double prices, so that besides being unable to barter off her own ordinary share of tropical products for the production of her enemy, she is compelled to contract nearly twice as great a debt as is usual in order to obtain the quantity of Russian articles she requires. She is therefore obliged to disburse gold to an unprecedented amount, and thus furnishes the Czar with those very sinews of war in which he is most deficient. The Ledger says:

"This condition of affairs is attracting the attention of the British press. Many journals are even calling for a return to the old practice of seizing enemies' goods in neutral bottoms. The large quantities of lead shipped to Prussian ports, and thus carried into Russia to be manufactured into musket balls, has particularly exasperated the British press. Yet what is to be done? It will scarcely do for England to retract from her late decision, with respect to free ships making free goods, especially as the treaty between the United States and Russia pledge this country, in a measure, to enforce that doctrine in regard to our marine. It will answer but little to make war with Prussia, for other avenues for Russian hemp and tallow will open. The truth is, England is in what is technically called "a fix" in reference to this matter, and will probably have to pay Russia, as long as the war lasts, from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars in specie, for necessary tallow, wheat and hemp. In other words, the Czar will get out of her every year enough to keep a small army in the field. Such are some of the odd results of war when waged between a military and commercial power."

A SORROWFUL SIGHT.—A few days since, as we were walking down Clay street, near Dupont, we saw a middle aged woman staggering and reeling from intoxication. The quiet manner in which she passed along the sidewalk, and the effort which she made to conceal her deplorable condition, appeared to call forth the sympathy of those who were gazing at the pitiable object.

SUICIDES.—Last Tuesday morning, Mr. Patrick Donahue committed suicide at his residence, corner of Bush and Larkin streets, by cutting his throat. Deceased was a drinking man, and leaves a family to mourn his rash act. He was 40 years of age.

EASTERN SALMON.—A pair of salmon weighing sixteen pounds each, were sold lately in the Bangor, (Me.) market for the moderate sum of \$80. What would California venders of this finny luxury say to such prices?

A NATIONAL KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION is to be held in Philadelphia.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

Convention of the Farmers.

It has long been deemed most advisable by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to call a convention of the "Cultivators of the Soil." By the advice and counsel of many, the Executive Committee do therefore call upon all who feel an interest in advancing the Agriculture of California, to assemble at the City of Sacramento, on Wednesday forenoon, 25th April.

The Executive Committee of the State Society earnestly call upon all County Societies, already organized, to call together their members and appoint full delegations to represent their several counties; and in those counties where there are no organization existing, it is hoped meetings will be called and delegates chosen; and it is also suggested that as the Convention is to be held at the capitol of the State, each section of the State will immediately open a communication with their Senators and Representatives, and make known to them all the important matters necessary to be acted on, and to furnish them all important statistics relative to their several locations. Where delegates cannot be appointed or be able to attend, the Senators and Representatives will act as their special delegates.

It is requested that the officers of the State Society in the several counties will give this matter their immediate attention, and each officer be present himself and with full delegations. It is also requested that farmers and cultivators, grain growers and stock raisers, from every section, will feel personally called upon to attend this Convention. The Executive Committee most respectfully yet earnestly call upon the Press to make known this Convention to their readers, and present the matter to their consideration.

Communications upon the subject from all who are interested, but who cannot attend are solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, at San Francisco, previous to the 11th; after that date to Sacramento. It is hoped that there will be interest enough to continue the Convention several days and evenings, as the plans of the "Annual Fair and Industrial Exhibitions," will be brought before the Convention. By order,

C. I. HUCHINSON, President.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Agricultural Aid from the State.

ONE year since the Legislature granted \$5,000 per annum for four years, for the special purpose of awakening a due attention to this great science among the cultivators. This amount was specially devoted to the payment of "premiums" only; no provision was made for the support of the Society, in any expenditure it should be called upon to make, to organize a State Society, or prepare for an Annual Exhibition and Fair. All such expenditures had to be provided for by donations from friends, by memberships, and admission fees at the Annual Fairs.

The First Fair was held, and owing to the general depression among cultivators, there was not that interest shown which was hoped and which was expected. The Fair was of a character however that reflected credit upon the State, but many circumstances occurred at the time to prevent a general interest and attendance—such as the calamity to the "Yankee Blade," the Meigs excitement, a stormy week, &c., and the consequence was a burden of expense beyond the income; this fell upon the Executive and the members. A very generous feeling was manifested and a large portion was raised to carry forward the enterprise. But still the debt remained, to a considerable amount, upon the Society; it was for this purpose that a bill was introduced into the Legislature, to relieve those upon whom it would fall, (most unjustly upon a few,) and enable the Society to proceed with the coming year's duties, and to carry onward a work which must result in great good to the whole State.

That bill is now pending, and it is to be hoped

that those into whose charge it has been committed will feel the importance of that bill. The Agricultural interest is too great to be neglected, and the cultivators of California feel confident they have not only advocates, but friends, firm and true to their interests, in both Houses, that will not permit their interest to pass unheeded. While they readily admit that all the interests of the State—its mining, its manufacturing, its mercantile, and commercial, should be cared for, they will not forget the duty they owe to their own. The bill to which we have alluded was reported favorably to the Senate and then referred to the committee on claims. Hon. Senators Day, Colby, and several others nobly advocated the cause, and proved themselves the true friends of the farmers.

A report in full of all the remarks made we shall publish, together with all matters appertaining to this bill, as soon as the matter is finally decided. The farmers of California must know who are their friends; this is vitally important to their interest, not only for the present, but for coming years.

We earnestly hope a favorable decision of the bill, for the sake of the general good it will do, and the prompt action it will give to the State Society.

The Seasons.

FROM letters received from nearly all sections of our State, we have very flattering accounts of the crops. Grain never looked better, and the quantity planted will be found to be large. A most gratifying attention has been paid to seeding land to grasses of various kinds—herd, grass, red top, red clover, alfalfa (Peruvian clover,) and some other grasses have been planted in various sections of our State, and with flattering prospects.

In the vegetable districts a more systematic plan has been pursued. The amount that has been planted of potatoes, onions, cabbages and roots crops generally, is more in accordance with the wants of the given section, than as a mere system of guess work or speculation. This will be far better for all.

By the appearance of the orchards that have sprung into existence within two years, one can anticipate the present year a most luxurious market of fruits. Many thousands of fruit trees of all kinds have been planted and with great success.

The increase of "Homes" has also added much to the floral beauties of our cities, villages and residences in every part of our State. These all unitedly give a promise, in spite of all the embarrassment that prevails over the State, that seed time and harvest shall never fail; a promise that man can ever rely upon with more confidence than anything else.

California Wine.

KEEP it before the people that California will ere long export wine, aye, and the produce of the wine vats of the Golden State. Mr. Buffum, the able Representative of San Francisco, in a recent speech on the liquor law, gave the following data relative to the vineyards and wine of Los Angeles. In frequent visits to the capital we have noticed with satisfaction that he is ever ready upon any question. We never saw him away from his post, or unprepared upon any question of importance that might arise. Such men are the *real working men*, and such men we want always. We are happy to know we have many such from all parts of the State, and we shall endeavor to note them and their actions justly:

"In Los Angeles county—the vineyard of California—there are already under cultivation as many acres covered with the vine as there are in the whole great State of Ohio, the pioneer in the wine manufacture of the United States. In Los Angeles the number of bearing vines amounts to 800,000; the number of acres under grape culture is 1,500; the quantity of wine which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the amount of capital invested in the grape culture is \$1,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the various branches of the business is 4,000. Thus, these 1,500 acres only under grape culture can produce 600,000 gallons of wine annually, which at two dollars per gallon will yield, in this single district, the annual income of \$1,250,000. If there are in this State but 250,000 acres of land which can be brought into grape culture, it would produce 100,000,000 of gallons of wine annually, which at one dollar per gallon would yield the enormous annual revenue of \$100,000,000.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES VS. THE FARMER. We acknowledge the kindness of our neighbors of the "Humboldt Times" for a very generous notice in their issue of Feb. 24. We sincerely thank them, and while we do so, we can say too that we will try to deserve their notice of our journal, by doing the utmost in our power to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER worthy the patronage of every farmer in the State. We extract only a small part of their notice—sufficient to show the good will of our cotemporary, who thus speaks to the point:

"The FARMER is one of our most interesting and instructive exchanges, devoted to those interests which are and ever will be the main reliance of our State. Will not our farmers aid in the advancement of that branch of business by which they subsist? Every one of them should subscribe for a copy and remit the money through Express—it will be the best investment they ever made."

Letter from Sierra County.

DOWNTOWN, March 28, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: The season here is as far advanced as it was last year the last of April. I have commenced plowing and putting in seed. Times are brightening up some; miners are making good use of the water they have, although there is not enough for all. I should judge from the snow in the mountains that there will be hard times the coming summer; there is not snow enough to keep up the springs later than the middle of April.

Potatoes are selling here at 12 cents a pound, cabbage 20c, beets 20c, carrots 20c, ruta baga 16c; the trouble is to get the money, though that is not so bad as it was. I have on hand 8,000 cabbages which average six pounds to the head.

There are better times coming, whether we live to see them or not. Hope on, hope ever, is my motto. Yours, P.

NOTE.—We publish the above, although a private letter, to show that our mountain friends are wide awake on the subject of raising their own produce in the mountains. This is right, and they are well paid for it. Miners receive the produce for less per pound than they formerly paid for the freight of it, and farmers get well paid for their crops; this builds up the country. We hope to hear often from our friend. We hope to have a goodly list of subscribers from that section soon, in addition to our present list.—En.

Management of Tobacco.

We call attention to the annexed article on the "Management of Tobacco," as important to growers in this country. It is presumed that a considerable quantity will be raised in this State the present year, and successful as may be the culture, the curing and preparing of it for the market is a very important theme. We know that last year the value of what was raised was materially affected in value by the condition in which it was brought to market—varying, in many instances, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per pound. We know of fine tobacco raised here and sold for wrappers as high as \$2 per pound: for this reason we lay before our readers all the information we can upon all the productions of our State.

In looking over the November number of the Southern Planter, my attention was particularly called to an "Essay on the Culture of Tobacco," over the signature of Wm. H. Jones, of Mercklenburg. Being a planter myself, I read it carefully, and think it a good production. By writing this, or saying what I shall, I do not mean or intend to controvert any thing said by him; but as we differ in our management, in several particulars, I thought it would not be amiss to give to the readers of the Southern Planter, as a suggestion only, my plan of management upon a few of the important points in the management of a crop of tobacco, in which we differ. He says after the tobacco is cut, "as soon as it can be handled without breaking it is placed in small parcels, say enough for six or eight sticks, and hung on sticks." My plan is to stack it in round sticks, by setting it up upon the tails, as straight up as I can make it stand and press it close together, else it will fall about and coddle; but if put up right it will never coddle. I put as much in a stack as is convenient, paying no regard to the particular quantity. In this condition, it may, if you choose, remain for days, if the weather is suitable. My practice, however, is (if I do not want it to yellow some in the stacks) to haul it immediately off to the barn upon an ox cart, placing planks upon the bottom of the wood body, made fast, with all the wood standards out; put a little dry straw or hay upon the planks to make the load slip off when the body is tilted, which will place the load in a pile just where you want it without damage, and as it was put upon the cart. When the cart body is tilted, the oxen are made to draw the cart from under the load. The load is placed on the cart by lapping the tails together, with the stalks out. Secondly, when the tobacco is sufficiently cured for stripping, and it is put up in a bulk for that purpose, he says: "Whenever the weather is unfit for out-door work, the tobacco is stripped." I am aware that the progress of the general business upon a farm may be advanced by this course; but whether the interest of the planter is promoted by it, is a matter of some doubt with me, for the following reasons: 1st. It is a difficult matter to keep a bulk in good condition for stripping in harsh winter weather, unless covered with damp oak leaves from the woods; and even then, we are apt to let it lie in bulk too long. If it is too soft, we let it funk, and if not, it is liable to get too dry and waste much in stripping. My

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Horticultural Department.

Vineyards in the South—A Word to the Wine.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The almost daily accounts we receive of the destruction of wine crops in Europe, and of the partial, and, in many instances total annihilation of the vineyards by an exterminating disease, cannot fail to suggest many serious thoughts as to the influence this may have upon society in this and other countries. The supply bids fair to be diminished fifty or a hundred per cent., while the demand has been increasing latterly at an almost equal ratio. The consequence will, of course, be much higher prices, greater adulteration, and greater consumption of spirituous liquors. What the ill effects of the two last consequences will be, I leave to Physicians and to Moralists to discuss and to combat as well as they can.

To us belongs the first of the three evils, which may indeed be considered as the immediate cause or parent of the others. It is the business of the owners of the soil to grapple it, and in combating to benefit themselves, their country and the world at large; in other words to turn the evil itself into a source of good.

Let us speak plainly, first to the Farmer and Planter, and then to other classes of Society.

Cultivators of the land, (would we say,) what are you tilling for? For the comfort of yourselves and families? For comfort you raise hogs, chickens, cows, vegetables, etc., all of which require a certain amount of labor and trouble; most of you even have a few fruit trees; and then you plant vast fields of corn and cotton, to enable you to enjoy comforts or luxuries which you cannot raise at home. All this is very well; but let me request you to lay aside the poorest corner of your corn or cotton field (provided it be dry land). Procure cuttings or roots of some approved vines, and plant yourself out a vineyard. After it is planted it will give you very little more trouble than an acre of corn or cotton; and only think of the amount of enjoyment it will afford you; an abundance of delicious and wholesome fruit will grace your table, and the charming bright juice will give pleasure and health to your little ones and your "better half;" for be sure they will enjoy it after a while. And do not forget that if once your boys learn to love good wine, they will never take to whisky—they will despise it!

Many of you are, perhaps, deterred from the experiment by some fancied ideas of great difficulties in the way. Let me assure you that vine culture is the easiest thing in the world; any of your sons, or your field negroes will "take to it" in one season; the pruning can be learned in ten minutes; the work is simply hoeing, light plowing, and tying of branches. The making of the wine and its subsequent management, require some attention. (Can you make good bacon without care and attention?) All this can and will be explained to your satisfaction. Only do not let the fear of difficulties prevent you from making the experiment on one acre; the outlay is not as much as you would give for a milch cow or a second-hand buggy! An acre should yield, at the very least, 300 gallons of wine, which, at the lowest price, is worth \$1 25 or \$2 per gallon; say \$1, to be within the mark. One hand can attend five acres; here you have \$1500 for that one hand. You may say that this is all "paper calculation;" it certainly is; but experience proves that many have realized more than that amount—it has been made, and it can be made. Have the energy to try it.

Now, to merchants and other men of business in cities, I would say: You spend, every summer, vast sums of money in search of health and pleasure for yourselves and families. You go North where you lavish your money among men who hate you, who insult you—(but let us not indulge in politics.) Finally, you travel all summer, undergo great fatigue, experience many provocations, enjoy very little pleasure, (if the truth be told,) and have spent more than you had anticipated. All this is of yearly occurrence, and I doubt not many would be rejoiced to find some more rational mode of passing time, and of improving their health at less expense. I here propose another plan, which, I hope, will be viewed in a favorable light, and acted upon by some. In one of the most healthy regions of the world, extending along the line of the South Carolina Railroad, from Williston, (105 miles from Charleston) to the Graniteville Station, a few miles further than Aiken, lies a considerable extent of broken land, the principal growth of which is the noble pine, intermixed with the stunted scrub oak and black jack, with occasionally some hickory and other trees. I will speak at present only of that narrow strip from fifteen to twenty miles in length, most easily accessible from the railroad. It is a part of a vast plateau, extending over a portion of our State, and I believe of Georgia, at an elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above the level of the sea; being just at that particular height where the miasma and the damp and heavy atmosphere of the lower country so fatal to health and so destructive to the lungs cannot possibly ascend, and where the air has not yet acquired that degree of rarefaction and that keenness, fatal to those having already the germ of consumption. I need say nothing more of its climate; it is of world-wide celebrity. This plateau is, in many places, very much broken; it is intersected and crossed by valleys (formerly the beds of deep rivers) varying in depth and in width; sometimes with high, steep and rugged embankments, often crowned with huge masses of granite or buff stone thrown up, and then rent asunder by some terrible convulsion of na-

ture, and threatening destruction to all beneath, and at other times gradually sloping to the bottom, where a gentle rivulet wends its quiet and shaded way to some mightier stream.

The quality of the soil there varies as much as its surface; the bottom of the valley is often very rich, and when well cultivated will yield abundant crops of grain, potatoes, etc. The unbroken lands or levels are of a very fair quality; and all who have ever tried the experiment will certify to the fact that they improve very rapidly by proper management and a free use of manure, the good effects of which they will retain for several years.

Now, Mr. Merchant, go and purchase a small farm, say from 100 to 200 acres, even smaller if your means are limited; you can buy land for from \$2 50 to \$5 per acre; build yourself a comfortable cottage—lumber is cheap and plentiful. Put on your farm an old negro to plant your vegetables and gather your fruit; his wife to raise your chickens and your pigs, and to take care of your dairy; his son to attend to your vineyard, and some little ones to run about. This will form the capital you are to invest.

You generally wish to get your children out of the heated and dusty city by the middle of July. Take them up to your farm; give them a run in your orchards in search of fruit and rosy cheeks; buy you a season ticket on the railroad, and come up every week to enjoy their innocent pleasures and improvement. The trip will be an immense benefit to you, and with renewed health and strength you resume your winter business with more energy, and they their studies with more pleasure and success. Your orchard and garden will supply your table and your friend's table with choice fruit and vegetables; and your investment will not be dead capital on your hands.

A vineyard of six acres will yield you, at the end of three or four years, an interest of 50 or 100 per cent. Be not skeptical as to the quality of the wine. This is no more a problem! It is practically proved that wine of first quality can be made in large quantities; keeps as well as Madeira, and this without the addition of spirits. Why, this is the finest country in the world for wine! and should the grape disease continue its ravages in the old countries as there is every reason to suppose it will, we shall have to supply not only America but Europe also. Good, pure, wholesome juice of the grape will always command a fair price; we need not dread competition, for the more producers, causes the more improvements in the manufacture, and the greater demand for home consumption.

It does not require a great stretch of imagination to fancy our piney woods transformed into vineyards, and this entire section studded with neat cottages (if not chateaux) each sending to market from 50 to 100 barrels of their own particular and renowned brand, dry, sweet or sparkling. We have all in our favor; everything to encourage us in this enterprise; it promotes morality and temperance more than any other measure yet suggested; it improves and enriches the country; it conduces to health and comfort; it is a highly profitable and agreeable employment for any man; requires but a very small outlay, and would ruin no one, even should the experiment be a failure.

Why not try it?

Tell me not that your business would not allow you to devote sufficient time to it! Six weeks in summer when there is nothing doing in your cities, will more than suffice to gather and press your fruit; one week in winter to draw your wine, and occasionally a visit to see that all is going on right.

I again repeat, try it, and you will never repent.

South Carolina, 1855.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, from Naples, Ontario county, New York, gives a case of an acre of ground planted with Isabella Grapes, which in the season of 1853, yielded to the value of \$800 worth by actual sales. During the season of 1854, the product was ten tons of fruit, which, at six cents per pound, would amount to \$1200. The cost of tending and picking, he estimates at not more than \$400, which would leave a clean profit of \$800, for one acre of land. The vine is situated at the base of a hill, in a valley sheltered from winds, has a sandy, gravelly soil, and is highly manured. Between the rows of the grapes, potatoes and other vegetables are usually planted.

The Ohio Farmer of a late date also gives the following:

"LARGE YIELD OF GRAPES.—Charles Carpenter, of Kelley's Island, one of the most successful cultivators of grapes in this country, from a single acre of his own growing, last season, expressed 800 gallons of juice, making 700 gallons of wine. Besides this he sold \$100 worth of grapes, and it was the poorest season they have ever had at the Island for grapes."

And a letter from a Kentucky wine-grower is published in the last number of Putnam's Magazine, in which the writer states:

"Wine can be made in Kentucky as cheap as in Germany or in France; it can be made as cheap as cider, and at 15 cents a gallon it will pay better than any of our staple productions—and now for the proof. Say that an acre of vines will average 400 gallons; 400 gallons of wine at 15 cents is \$60.

"An acre of our land in hemp will average 600 weight, which at \$5 per hundred is \$30, leaving a balance in favor of the vineyard of \$30, or 100 per cent.

"One acre of corn will average 50 bushels, say at 30 cents per bushel, \$15—leaving a balance of \$45, or 150 per cent. in favor of the vineyard.

"The expenses of establishing a vineyard will be balanced by the cost of seeds of hemp and corn sown annually, making all things equal in that respect. The tillage of the vineyard and making wine is not so laborious or expensive as that of corn or hemp. If we could get \$1 per gallon for wine ready for market, or 50 cents at the press, what a source of wealth it would be. Only think of 100 acres in vineyard, the products at 50 cents per gallon, amounts to \$20,000 per annum. A man having five acres, which he could manure himself, would find them more profitable than a Kentucky farm of 200 acres, with three negroes to cultivate it."

All this is very conclusive as to the profits of Grape Culture, and here we rest the question for the present.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Cranberry Culture.

LAST week we published a Cranberry advertisement, of F. Trowbridge, of New Haven, Ct. In a circular which he sends us he gives some valuable information in reference to the cultivation of Cranberries. Here it is:

The kind most known and best adapted to all kinds of soil, is the Bell Variety or Egg Shaped, and most cultivated in New England. They can be propagated from the seed, or from cuttings, or by transplanting. The last method is most frequently adopted. The first crop obtained by planting the seed will be one or two years later than that produced by transplanting. When cultivated, the berries are large and abundant; after being gathered, they turn from light scarlet to deep red, and sometimes almost Black. They will keep a very long time if not gathered too early. They should remain on the vines until it is necessary to gather them from the frost. They should be properly dried by spreading them thin for three or four weeks. They can be packed and sent to any part of the world. If gathered too early, while some of the berries are green, they will not keep.

The soil most suitable for their growth is poor swampy land, where nothing else will grow. They grow naturally on watery bogs and marshes, and bear abundantly on marshes covered with coarse sand, entirely destitute of organic matter of any kind, but accessible to moisture—on pure peat covered with sand, and on every variety of soil, except clay or sand, liable to bake or become hard in dry weather, but not so abundantly on dry soil, (unless treated as recommended by Mr. Bates of Mass.) He has raised 300 bushels to the acre, by spreading a quantity of meadow muck on the soil. After harrowing the soil, plant them in drills. For cultivating the Cranberry on poor swampy land it should be drained, (and the surface taken off for a compost heap,) and sand or gravel carted in, or plowed and harrowed; sometimes it can be burnt over, so as to get it in a condition to set out the plants. Have a pointed stick or dibble, and make a hole for the plant—have the roots emerged in muddy water so thick as to adhere to them—place it in the hole, and press the dirt very closely around it. To have the rows uniform, draw a line and put the plants 18 or 20 inches, in rows—where small patches are desired, which can be kept clean with a hoe—the nearer they are together, the quicker they cover the ground—but where acres are planted, it will save much labor by putting them 2 to 21-2 feet apart, then a plow or harrow can be used to keep out the grass and weeds until they cover the ground.

At 18 inches apart, it will take 19,000 plants; 2 feet, 10,000; 2 1-2 feet, 7,000 plants to the acre. After one or two years cultivation, to keep out the grass, they will take care of themselves. Where the ground is shaky or loose, two or three inches of sand is sufficient on the surface.

A more simple mode where there is hardly any thing but brinses and bogs, then strike a hoe into the soil, and raise it a little to insert the roots and press the soil slightly with the foot.

They can be planted out in the fall at the North, from September until the ground freezes, or in the Spring until the middle or last of May—at the South from January until April. Every family can have their garden patch in that case, and in dryish soil, grass, meadow muck or tan around the plant, will be beneficial to retain the moisture. No animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its moisture from the atmosphere. The poorer the soil the less cultivation is needed. The first year they often bear 50 bushels to the acre, and increase every year, until sometimes they bear from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Perhaps the net average is from 100 to 150 bushels per acre.

They are highly ornamental in pots—the fruit hanging on the plants until the blossom appears for the next crop.

One man with a rake made for the purpose, will gather from thirty to forty bushels a day with a boy to pick up the scattering ones.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE MODEST VIRGIN, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, aro much more serviceable in life than petticoat philosophers, blustering heroines, or virgin queens. She who makes her husband happy, and reclaims him from vice, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.

CASHMERE GOATS.—A pair of pure-bred Cashmere goats were recently bought by some gentlemen in Richmond, Va., for fifteen hundred dollars. The wool from another pair of the same lot, when examined by a microscope, compared precisely in fineness with the hair of a \$2,700 Cashmere shawl.

The Muse.

THE MAIDEN'S DESTINY.

[THE South may well be proud of the beautiful poetry of its beautiful young poetess. Here is one of her most charming productions, written for the Louisville Journal.]

The earth had welcomed that calm hour
That wooed the maiden to her bower;
The sky had changed its blushing hue,
And melted to a deep, dark blue,
While o'er the vale and on the hill
The evening star was trembling still,
So deeply bright, so softly fair
It seemed all heaven was glowing there.
The spot was lovely and serene—
Hung round with vine and leaves of green,
With here and there an opening made
For the low wind's sweet serenade—
Yet not for winds alone, for there
Was one whose girlish brow was fair
As starlit waves. And by her side
Kneelt one whose soul's unfathomed tide—
Whose dreams, whose hopes of future years,
Whose earliest love was here—all here.
But on her lip there was no tone
In soothing answer to his own;
His heart leaped with tumultuous thrill,
But hers was cold and calm and still,
Save when she met that burning glance—
Then came a momentary trace
Of inward agony. It passed;
The quivering lash was downward cast
And though the cheek was just as fair,
A tear—one only—trembled there.
'Twas dashed aside—why weep in vain,
And thus add torture to his pain?
His soul too long had nursed a care,
That love could never win or share.
The struggle passed with that wild tear—
The lover bowed his hat'ning ear,
As though a poet's glorious lyre
Was trembling on her lips of fire.

I would that thou hadst loved me less,
Or I had dared to love thee more;
It would have spared the deep distress
Which thou must feel and I deplore.

It might have plucked earth's brightest flowers,
And made their fragrance all thine own—
It would have spared the saddest hours
This untamed heart has ever known.

Or had it been my destiny
To haply love as others may,
My spirit would have chosen thee
As one who wins not to betray.

I might have loved! My soul has been
All hope and trust and passion too,
But knowledge plucked away the screen,
And all were found alike untrue.

It told me human love was bright,
And sometime deathless as the soul,
But oftener fades as yon false light
Fades from the heaven's unclouded scroll.

'Tis well for those who every hour
Can love, forget—then love again,
But for the soul that feels its power,
Life is too dark, for hope is vain.

I knew my heart could nurse despair—
I dared not woo affections dream,
And now the only hope that's there
Is proud ambition's daring theme.

My soaring hopes must only rest
Above mortality's dull bice,
Then should the lightning sear the breast
The fatal truth will come too late.

Farewell!—'twere sweet to have thee here,
But for thy soul's unwelcome strife—
This moment, though it wins no tear,
Is still the darkest of my life.

And thus they parted. One deep sigh—
One mournful glance of that dark eye—
One wail low as the wind's soft moan—
One parting word—and he was gone,
With this sad truth, time now could bleed
With but one boon—forgetfulness.
And so a moment bowed her head,
As o'er her cheek a pallor spread
Like unto death. That grief was past,
It was the bitterest, and the last
That love could claim. Her destiny
Was half fulfilled—her soul was free;
Her unchained spirit left to spring
Free as the eagle's dauntless wing
That mounts the tempest—sweeps the air—
Earth has no chain to bind it there.

SALLIE A. REEDY.

Florida, Ala., Jan., 1855.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—The following incident, from the Knickerbocker for December, says a Pittsburg correspondent, can be relied upon:—"A lady of this city mourns a husband lost in the ill-fated Arctic. Some time before the news of the disaster, and about the time she expected his return, (indeed she had received notice that he would probably return on the very day the circumstance occurred which I am about to relate,) while she was sitting in her room, alone, a friend called, and found her in a state of extreme agitation. Upon inquiring the cause she stated that, just a moment before, while she was sitting, thinking of her husband, perfectly conscious of all around her, the door opened and he appeared before her, with hat and coat off, bending over slightly towards the floor, as he walked toward her, while the water streamed down his shoulders and arms. Just as she was about to question him, he left the room, and a moment after the person alluded to above came in. The visitor rallied her upon her fears, and succeeded in partially quieting her mind. The incident was related to the writer a day or two afterward, but had been partially forgotten, until the dreadful tidings brought it fearfully vivid to my mind. Alas! for that poor widow!"

To Remove Mildew From White Linen
Having washed the white linen in
water lay it out in the sun to dry.
After drying, rub it with
salt and a little lemon juice. This will
remove the mildew and leave the linen
white and fresh. A good remedy for
mildew on white linen.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—This body, which adjourned on Saturday night, made a lengthy report. During its session forty-eight true bills of indictment were found. The jury have bestowed much attention upon the various schools of the city, and report the district schools in good condition, except the one at the Mission. They recommend additional provision for two Catholic schools. They also recommend the establishment of two more schools for colored children. The County Jail is pronounced as unfit, both in location and construction, for the purposes designed. The City Prison is found in good condition. The practice of police officers discharging prisoners on their own responsibility is condemned. Complaint is made of the imperfect and illegible manner in which the Recorder's Clerk sends up records from his court. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, and duelling, is condemned. The "Sailor Boarding Houses" are denounced as nuisances. The jury present Wm. H. Matthews, late City Tax Collector, for collecting taxes when he had no right so to do. They also present George Ensign, Clerk in the Street Commissioner's Office, for receiving one hundred dollars, to be used in influencing the vote of an Alderman to pass a bill. Complaint is made of the practice of the City Comptroller, for charging parties for subdividing warrants and receiving fees therefor. An examination into the charges of malfeasance, bribery and corruption against city officers, resulted in satisfying the jury that there was foundation in them, but they were unable to arrive fully at the facts, because witnesses declined testifying, for fear of criminalizing themselves. The finances of the city are in a most deplorable condition. The District Attorney, H. H. Byrne, Esq., is highly complimented for the attention he bestows to his duties, and the jury recommend that he be provided with a permanent assistant counsel at a fixed salary. In conclusion, the jury recommend the passage of a bill by the Legislature consolidating the city and county governments.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature to incorporate a company to bring water into San Francisco, by means of pipes, from Contra Costa.

FROM HUMBOLDT.—The Times says that the diggings of the Trinity, Klamath and Salmon rivers yield from \$5 to \$25 per day. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Vance Bar, Trinity River, says:

Miners on this river are doing tolerably well wherever they have water, some making as much as \$25 per day. I never have seen a more steady and honest set of men than on this river; there is no gambling nor drinking done here; all are anxious to make money. The Hazeltine Ditch, at Taylor's Flat, about eight miles from here, will be finished in about two weeks. They will have enough water there for 300 or 400 miners. Buildings are going up as fast as haystacks, and I should not be surprised to see a second Weaver here in a very short time. A good many miners in this neighborhood are talking of fluming a part of this river next year, and there is no doubt but what those enterprising men will be rewarded by the oro.

The trade from Union to this river will be greater next summer than last, as there is a great difference of prices between Union and Shasta or Red Bluffs.

The spring trade at Crescent City has fairly opened and is brisk. There are quite a number of brick buildings going up.

CLOTH MANUFACTURE IN OREGON.—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Barber & Thorpe are putting up machinery for spinning, fulling, dyeing, and dressing woollen cloths in Polk county. They expect to have it in operation the coming fall, and to be able to manufacture 200 yards per day.

Several severe frosts had visited the fruit trees in Portland, but no material injury ensued.

BUSINESS IN OREGON.—Trade for the past week has somewhat improved. The market is well stocked with all staple articles. The late arrivals have materially tended to replenish the stocks of our city merchants. We note no change in prices from former quotations.

Our domestic market evinces a scarcity of good table butter.

CONTRACT.—Eight miles of the Feather river and Ophir Water Company will be placed under contract on the 4th inst.

RICH.—The Butte Record learns that the mines of Plumas county are paying better than ever before.

LATER FROM CHINA.—The bark Elvira Harbeck arrived on Saturday from China, bringing dates from Hongkong to 11th of January. The Rebels had made a successful attack upon the Imperial fleet at Whampoa, destroying great numbers of junks, and taking many prisoners, who were inhumanly massacred. The Rebels have a great many Americans and Englishmen among them, who aid and direct their operations. Great complaint is made by the foreign residents regarding the want of activity on the part of their respective naval commanders. The pirates in the China Seas are more troublesome than ever before.

MARRIED.

On the 25th March, at Grass Valley, by R. A. Laman, A. J. Boyd and Miss Martha Cobon, all of Nevada county. On the 25th March, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Charles A. Barnes and Miss M. Porter, both formerly of Philadelphia. On the 26th March, in Crescent City, by Rev. Mr. Lacy, Mr. Joseph C. Carmon and Mrs. Mary French, all of that city. On the 26th March, in Crescent City, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Wm. Spangior and Mary A. Hardin.

DIED.

On the 31st March, in this city, Mr. Robert Branks, of Kelyu Grove Farm, Santa Clara, aged 40 years. On the 27th March, in this city, Wm. Miller, formerly of Providence, R. I., aged about 44 years. On the 29th March, in this city, of congestion of the brain, Jas. Locke, aged about twenty-one years, a native of England. On the 26th March, in this city, by suicide, Richard Yates, a native of Albany, N. Y. On the 31st March, in this city, Mrs. Isabella Spence, wife of Wm. Spence, of Dunfermline, Scotland. On the 24th March, at Aqueduct City, Capt. Anthony Woodhouse, formerly of Norfolk, Va., aged 40 years. On the 26th March, in Eureka City, Daniel Ryan, formerly of Wisconsin, aged about 38 years.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
MARCH 28—P. M. Steamship Golden Age, Watkins, Panama, 12 days; passengers, md-e, etc.
Clipper ship Spitfire, Arey, Boston, 112 days; mdse.
Bark Chalcidion, Lovejoy, Sitka, 28 days, with ice.
Dan brig Gioriosa, Klahn, Hamburg, 162 days, via Valparaiso 56 days, with mdse.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; potatoes.
Schr Harris, Sanger, Honolulu Bay, 4 days; lumber.
MARCH 29—Schr ship Don Quixote, Nott, Boston, 106 days; with mdse.
Dutch bark Ritterschaff, Wolman, Hamburg, 144 days, via Valparaiso 48 days, with mdse—29 passengers.
Brig North Bend, Lent, San Pedro, 21 days, in ballast.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, 10 days, with oil.
Schr J. M. Ryerson, McCarthy, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days, with lime.
Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, Loguel, 2 days, with produce.
Schr J. Hewitt, Loper, Tonalma, 20 hours, with potatoes.
MARCH 30—P. M. Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia River, 3 days, with freight and passengers.
Brig J. S. Cabot, Simmons, Monterey, 2 days, with stone.
Sw brig Jacob, Fance, Batavia, 94 days, with sugar, etc.
MARCH 31—Bark Elvira Harbeck, —, Hong Kong, 74 days, with mdse—10 passengers.
Brig F. Copeland & Co, Jacks, San Pedro, via Santa Cruz 2 days, in ballast.
APRIL 1—Chile ship Rosario, Cronel (Peru), 70 days; coal.
Whaling bark R. Adams, Andrews, from a cruise, and 30 days from Cape St. Lucas, with oil.
Fr bark Maria Cesar, Ardison, Marselles, Sept 25, via Valparaiso 52 days, with mdse—31 pass.
Peru brig Clara, Robinson, Hong Kong, 75 days; mdse.
Brig Cyclops, Williams, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Francis, Skidly, Tonalma Bay, 24 hours; wood.
APRIL 2—Clipper ship Gou Morton, Burgess, New York, 104 days; md-e.
Clipper ship Neptune's Favorite, Lane, Philadelphia, 116 days, with coal.
Fr bark Calinda, Reed, Vancouver Island, 17 days, with coal.
Peru bark Micono, Marquis, Hong Kong, 68 days; mdse.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Hatch, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Exact, Congdon, Shonwater Bay, 8 days; oysters.
Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 4 days; lumber.
APRIL 3—Clipper ship Aurora, —, New York, 122 days; mdse.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Oregon, 7 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 28—Fr ship Nouvelle Alfrid, Bernard, for Singapore; Hamh brig Rose, Stiehl, Vancouver Island.
MARCH 29—Steamship Golden Age, Watkins, for Benicia; America, Haley, San Diego; schr E. L. Frost, Hempstead, Honolulu; Olivia, Thomas, Monterey.
MARCH 31—Steamship John L. Stephens, Pearson, for Panama; ship Morning Light, Johnston, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. (v3-13) WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be PUBLIC MEETINGS held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz.: a Prayer Meeting at one o'clock, A. M., and a Temperance Lecture at half-past two, P. M. (v3-11) NATHL THURSTON.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle.

IN consideration of the extreme difficulty which enterprises of all kinds have to contend against at the present time, owing to the scarcity of money in this city, and all parts of the mines, and feeling sure that Southwick & Co. have not had a fair chance to dispose of their tickets, through the influence of unparalleled depression and stagnation in the business community, as well as the laboring population in this city and all portions of the mining region, we are induced to suspend our name to this card, calling upon the public generally to come forward and purchase the tickets of Southwick & Co., so as to insure the drawing coming off at an early period. They have already sold a large portion of their tickets, and in soliciting the forbearance of those who hold their tickets, we have every confidence in assuring them, that they run no risk in consenting to a further postponement of thirty (30) days, at the expiration of which time, we feel assured, they will have disposed of most of their tickets; meaning they call upon all who may feel favorable to the Scheme, to come forward at once and purchase tickets without delay. This postponement, we feel sure, will be more satisfactory to the ticket holders and the public generally, than that the proprietors of the Raffle should retain a large quantity of tickets themselves. Under the circumstances the proprietors have fixed the day of drawing for Monday, 30th of April, from which there will be no further postponement.

Heartily concurring in the above, and recommending the Scheme to the favorable notice of the public, We are, &c.,
SIMMONS & CO., J. M. RHODES,
W. S. COTHURN, HIRAM KELLY,
MEERER & CO., JAS. ANTHONY,
RIVETT & CO., E. P. FISS,
CLARKSON, OLIVER & CO., M. D. COLE,
THOS. N. WAND, WM. H. WATSON, (v3-14)
MOREHOUSE & BRAINARD.

"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of DR. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street.

General Taylor.

The celebrated Trotting STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR will stand at the stable of D. S. Campbell, opposite the Union Race Course, at \$50 the season, and \$1 to the groom. Gen. Taylor is in fine health; is half brother of the renowned "Grey Eddy" was sired by "Morse Grey," and his dam was the fast trotting mare "Flora." Meres sent to Gen. Taylor shall have good grass pasture, at a small charge, during the season. (v3-12)

Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1855.
WE desire to notify our friends and the public that we shall resume our business on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at our new Banking House, corner of Clay and Battery streets, where we shall be happy to see all our old friends and customers. (v3-13) PAGE, BACON & CO.

Shanghai Hens Wanted.

THOSE who have these Fowls for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office. (v3-13) WARREN & SON.

To Printers.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand 11" DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 38. Apply to
F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. H. TIBBITTS,
California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. (v3-5)

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G,
Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubby
OF ALL KINDS. (v3-5)

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and
Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL LAMP
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento. (v3-4)

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackish Oils,
ALSO KEROSENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits
and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND AVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kind;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M.D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely
upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,
Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late
Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical
Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural
Sciences, and a Consulting Member of several Medical
Societies in the South and West.
Office—Athenaeum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in
the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in
this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence
of a most serious injury received some months since, with
this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself
principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases.
feeling assured as he does that his former connection with
Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive
practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, particularly
qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the af-
fections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention,
may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring
on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcera-
tions, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones
and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the
Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all
diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities,
whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which
may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Con-
tractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the
result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years,
and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the
treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.
Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable
boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
(Morning, From 10 till 12
Office Hours: Afternoon, " 2 " 5,
Evening, " 7 " 9. (v3-12)

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in price,
comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
fashionable Southern Over Coat, decidedly the *ton* in New
York; Paletot, Tailcoats, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;
with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,
Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;
with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashion-
able Cassimeres and Vestings, Birole and Simon's Clothes and
Doekings, for our custom department.
Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest
New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento. (v3-6)

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!!
THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient
number of their Tickets to justify them in fixing the
"Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next,
have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public
generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the
numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be de-
posited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes,
the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immedi-
ately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those
at a distance by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by
those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the
same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be
able to attend the drawing.
Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of
drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be se-
cured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the
Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.,
Remember!—Monday, 30th day of April next.
Secure your Tickets without delay. (v3-5)

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1855.
Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Sacramento.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Marysville.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By the Sacramento Steamer, connecting with the Company's
LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson
street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.

Office of the California Steam Navigation Co.,
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. (v3-7)

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
FREIGHTS by the QUEEN CITY, will be
Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

For Sacramento and Marysville.
THE Citizen's Steam Navigation Company's
steamer QUEEN CITY, Geo. R. Barclay, Mas-
ter, will commence her regular trips for the above places, leav-
ing San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply on board. (v3-12)

HOTELS.

Orleans Hotel.
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.
THE above Hotel, occupying a space of 65 by 150 feet,
in the most central part of the city, built of brick and
three stories high, offers inducements to travelers not surpassed
by any establishment in the State.
The ground floor is set apart for Dining Room, Reading
Room, Billiard Room and Bar Room.
The Table will be found at all times supplied with the choice
of the market.

At the Reading Room can always be found the daily papers
of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Euro-
pe. The Billiard Saloon is furnished with five excellent tables,
superintended by a competent keeper.
The Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors and Wines.
The second and third stories of the building are set apart for
Parlor, Family Rooms and Chambers, comfortably furnished.
We have also leased the large brick building corner of 7th and K
streets (formerly known as Sackett's Hotel) set apart
for Lodging Apartments, which are furnished in a superior
manner, which, added to the Hotel, will afford ample accommo-
dations.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California
Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts
of the State. (v3-2)

HARDENBURGH & CORSE, Proprietors.

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting
San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Persons can be accommodated with single rooms, or fami-
lies with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are
furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels
of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over
five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the
travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call,
entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel
NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable
terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses
kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. '96

California Stage Company.
Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following
places: Nevada, Ophir, Auburn, Yuba,
Marysville, Placerville, Placerville, Mormon
Island, Colusa, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton,
Sonoma, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern
and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:

Nevada and intermediate places, at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " 6 " "
All other places " 6 1/2 " "

Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the
utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.

Stages arrive in time every day for the San Francisco boats.
JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co. (v3-4d)

J. P. DEIGHAN, Secretary.

Travel & Vance's International Hotel Stage.
PASSENGERS will be taken to the Inter-
national Hotel free of charge, and to any part
of the city for One Dollar. The proprietors will, in all cases,
be responsible for baggage, after it is put in their charge. Any
order for stage left at the International Hotel will be promptly
attended to. Our stage may be known by the name of the
International Hotel on the sides, and in the night time it will be seen on the lamps. (v3-10d)

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the
disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as
to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well
known in the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their
business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors
of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors
to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. (v3-10)

MISCELLANEOUS

Purchased or Ground on _____ 19____

Sussex Pigs Wanted.
 Wanted. A
 WARREN & SON.

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Varieties.

NOT SO VERY GREEN.—A young and apparently verdant slip, who gave his hailing place as "old Vermont," found himself surrounded, upon a certain occasion, by a crowd of quizzing upstarts, who seemed bent upon displaying their own smartness, at the expense of the Yankee. "Hello, Jonathan!" says one, "where you bound?" "Deoun to Bosting, on a little tramp," was the reply. "What's your business in Boston?" continued the inquisitive gentleman. "Oh, I'm deoun arter my pension money," responded greeny. "Pension money!" ejaculated whiskeree—"how much do you get, and what are you drawing pension money for?" "Oh!" answered the countryman, "I get four cents every year—tew mind my own business, and tew let other folk's business alone!" The crowd had no more remarks to offer. The answer was entirely satisfactory.

ANOTHER MUSICAL PIGEON.—The editor of the Lowell News, upon reading the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers about a pet pigeon which dances to the sound of the harp, recalls to mind the following: "We remember seeing, many years ago, a pigeon belonging to the late Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, of Boston, which was singularly affected by the sound of a flute. If a person commenced playing a slow air upon this instrument, the bird would fly to the person's head and remain there till the music ceased, unless the time was hurried or a more lively air commenced, in which case it would descend to the person's shoulder and stretch out its neck toward the instrument, with evident delight. It made no difference with the bird if the flute was played by an entire stranger."

A PATRIARCH LOCATED.—A clergyman, preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far exceeding every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain; he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where, then, can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition exclaimed: "As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

A CLEAN TOWEL.—One of the most amusing incidents of the late excursion to Rock Island is thus related in the Utica Telegraph: "A gentleman in the wash-room said to the captain of the boat, 'Can't you give me a clean towel, captain?' 'No,' said the captain, 'more than fifty passengers have used that towel there, and you are the first one that's said a word against it.'"

NO HOBBS FOR THAT.—"Can you tell me, my dear fellow," said a hen-pecked gentleman to a bachelor friend, "what look is that which even Hobbs himself cannot take to pieces?" "Not I," was the short reply. "Happy dog?" was the rejoinder, "to be without my experience! It is wed lock!" If ever that gentleman offends us, we will tell his wife—that's all.

"PERSEVERANCE," said a lady, very earnestly, to a servant, "is the only way to accomplish great things." One day eight dumplings were sent down stairs, and they all disappeared. "Sally, where are all those dumplings?" "I managed to get through them, ma'am." "Why, how on earth did you contrive to eat so many dumplings?" "By perseverance, ma'am," said Sally.

THE CHIEF ENO OF GIRLS.—Young women generally do much better when set up with men, than when set up in business. The two arrangements are quite different. If there is one thing more than another that the female institution was cut out and finished for, it is the other half of a courting match.

"WHAT are you about there," said a gentleman to a boy whom he had found in his orchard, disposing of a few apples to the best advantage, viz.: in hat and handkerchief, for pockets he had not. "I'm about going," replied the boy.

WHY are women called the softer sex? Because they are so easily humbugged: for out of every hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to modesty and real worth, a dandy husband to a mechanic.

A YANKEE in Iowa has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement?

PRETTY MUCH THE SAME.—"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse-jockey. "No, not exactly," replied Simon, "but I've broken two or three wagons."

"SAL," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no beau, now." "Why so?" asked the other. "Oh, cause I can eat as many onions as I please."

"If you don't give me a penny," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy that's got the measles, and I'll go and catch them, so I will."

COMFORTING.—To lose a small fortune in an unlucky speculation, and have all your friends wonder how you could have been "such a fool!"

WHY is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it, is able to stop it in its course.

WHATEVER amount of "cooing" there may be in our boyhood, we may be pretty sure of having a fearful amount "biling" afterwards.

WHY is a lazy school-boy-like a postage stamp? Because he has to have his back ticked to make him stick to his letters.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery.
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this E-establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camellia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschia, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (73m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.
THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.
The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.
The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.
The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding. The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.
Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.
Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.
The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors. A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.
WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.
The following Trees we offer this season:
Peach Trees, 44 varieties; Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do; Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do; Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do; Walnuts;
Apricots 6 do; Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do; Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do 2 do; Rose-Acaciae, for hedges;
Cherry do many do; Osage Orange,
Grapes, 12 do.

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand different flowers, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best-known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DE LAZARONE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.
We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, as a testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.
Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
L. PREVOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery.
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best-known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
MANUFACTURED BY
SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD.
FOR SALE BY
BINGHAM & REYNOLDS,
201 Sansome street.

THE PRESERVED MILK is made from PURE FRESH MILK, combined with crushed sugar, and when reduced to liquid, as stated in the directions, can be used for all purposes for which Milk is used, as it is simply Pure Milk and Sugar. The Tablet weighs one pound and is equal to five pints of pure milk. The proprietor recommends with confidence the article to all persons going to sea, its properties of self-preservation having been fully tested during the last eighteen months. To the WHALING interests its value is inestimable, and to travellers by land or sea, (especially when accompanied by young children) it recommends itself by its portableness and the facility with which it may be used.

Certificates.
The proprietor would call the attention of the public to the following certificates:
New York, April 4, 1854.

Mr. S. T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries relative to the preparation of Solidified or Preserved Milk, having used it on my last voyage to San Francisco, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it to sea-faring men as being the best article of the kind I have ever seen or used, retaining, as it does, the taste and flavor of fresh milk.
Yours, &c.,
O. R. MUMFORD,
Master of Clipper Ship "Tornado."

Extract from a letter from a California, dated May 31, 1854.
"In regard to the Solidified Milk which you entrusted to me for the purpose of testing the merit of the preparation, I can with confidence say that it has proved entirely satisfactory. I have a portion of it yet remaining in as good condition as when you gave it to me, and it will, I have no doubt, keep for years. The preparation will be a great luxury to the sailor, as it will enable him to enjoy an article of food that has hitherto been supposed could only be had on shore.
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
EARL BARTLETT."

Extract of a letter from Rev. M. Williams, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1853.
"But the Tablets of Milk prepared by S. T. Blatchford & Co. were the climax of comfort. I would say, let no one go to sea without them. I have a few now left in my room as perfect as when first made."
April, 1853.

Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford—
DEAR SIR: Some twelve months since I heard of your preparation of Milk and procured a sample, a portion of which I tried at the time and found it good. When preparing for sea last December, I tried the balance, which proving equally as good as months before, I procured several pounds, and during the voyage to and from Europe, have had the milk on the table every day, and have found it excellent.
I have used several preparations of milk, and have no hesitation in pronouncing yours the best. I consider it just the thing. In future voyages I shall endeavor to have a supply of it.
Yours, very respectfully,
RICH. S. CORNING,
Master of Clipper Ship "Rapid."

Valuable Newspaper Routes.
WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire at the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.
WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:
1,000 Boston Pine, at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen, " 35 " "
1,000 Burr's New Pina " 35 " "
500 Rival Hudson " 35 " "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet, " 15 " "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling, " 15 " "
1,000 Prolific Hantboy, " 15 " "
1,000 Black Prince, " 15 " "
500 Crimson Cone, " 15 " "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.
Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees, proportionately.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 16 gm

Flowers! Flowers!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.
Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.
PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:
Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; Fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honeysuckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuschias, Dahlias, Daisies, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office.
v493m W. C. WALKER.

Cabbage Seed.
WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh. Will be sold low by the entire invoice.
v3-10 WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually destroyed by the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount to a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry H. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machinery will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.
JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and completeness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.
I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.
[17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

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And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

NO. 15.

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month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

Italian Agriculture.

WHAT we have so often asserted relative to the
conversion of our hill sides into vineyards and
gardens, we know to be worthy the attention of
all who are interested in Agriculture and Horti-
culture. We ask attention to the article we pub-
lish from the Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture,
as worthy particular notice, believing as we do
that our mountain sides, even high up the lofty
Sierras, may all in appropriate seasons and under
proper care be made fertile and productive.

Some of our most beautiful locations for scenery
and some of the richest soil can be found upon
our mountain slopes; and there can be estab-
lished homes far happier than those that are
found in the palaces of the cities of our land.
We trust a due attention will be given to this
subject; now is the time to give heed to it. This
is the article referred to:

Under the blue heavens and delightful sun of
Italy, even its mountains are fertile; and the fruits
of the earth are reared with ease in every part
of the ascent from the base almost to the summit.
An admirable terrace-cultivation—such as pre-
vails in the mountains of Syria and China—has
everywhere converted the slopes, naturally arid
and sterile, into a succession of gardens, loaded
with the choicest vegetable productions. "The
grapes hang in festoons from tree to tree; the
song of the nightingale is heard in every grove;
and all nature seems to rejoice in the paradise
which the industry of man has created." Nor
was that industry a small matter. The earth for
these gardens had to be brought from a distance
—retaining walls had to be erected—the steep
slopes converted into a series of gentle inclina-
tions—and the mountain torrents diverted or re-
strained, so as to provide the means of artificial
irrigation, wherewith to support vegetation during
the long droughts of summer. By the incessant
labors of centuries all this has been accomplished.
The rocky debris have been cleared off the slopes,
and built into walls and terraces; these terraces
are always covered with fruit trees, and amid
the reflection of so many walls the fruit is most
abundant and of a superior quality. One who
has himself visited this mountain paradise, thus
speaks of it: "No room is lost to these little but
precious freeholds; the vine extends its tendrils
along the terrace-walls; a hedge formed of the
same vine-branches surrounds each terrace and
covers it with verdure. In the corners formed
by the meeting of the supporting walls, a little
sheltered nook is found, where fig trees are plant-
ed, which ripen delicious fruit under their pro-
tection. The owner takes advantage of every
vacant space to raise melons and vegetables.
Olive-trees shelter it from the rains; so that,
within the compass of a very small garden, he
obtains olives, figs, grapes, pomegranates and
melons. Such is the return which nature yields
under this admirable system of management,
that half the crop of seven acres is sufficient
for the maintenance of a family of five
persons; the whole produce supports them all in
luxury. It may be added, that the sweet
peaches grow luxuriantly in a few
of the valleys, and the pomegranates, by the

which they afford in regions where the terrace-
culture cannot be introduced. And much care,
and the constant labor of the husbandman, are
required to uphold the little freeholds thus
formed out of natural sterility; for, if his atten-
tion be intermitted for any considerable time, the
violence of the tempest speedily destroys what it
cost so much labor to produce. The heavy rains
and swollen torrents sweep away the soil; the
terraces are broken down; everything returns
rapidly to its former state; and of so much la-
bored construction there soon remains only
shapeless vestiges, covered with the wild-bricks
of the mountains.

Treatment of the Horse Diatemper.

By request, and in consequence of having had
an unusual number of horses under treatment
during the last few weeks, suffering from influ-
ences (commonly called distemper) which I be-
lieve to be, to a certain extent, contagious, I ask
the liberty of communicating to gentlemen who
own, or are interested in that noble animal, the
horse, my opinion of what predisposes and makes
them more susceptible of being affected by it,
also what ought to be done to prevent it. The
conditions inducing it may exist alone, for some
exciting cause may be required for their full de-
velopment; for instance, gunpowder wants a
predisposition to dryness, and peculiar composi-
tion in order to take fire from a spark. The
most prominent predisposing causes, are sudden
and undue exposure to extremes of cold and heat,
impure atmosphere in stables, arising from damp-
ness, darkness and bad ventilation.

The skin of a horse at ordinary work is raised
in temperature in order to maintain organic and
animal activity; there is an unusual rapid pas-
sage of blood through the lungs and the whole
system, and perspiration is excited; if, under
such circumstances, he be suddenly exposed to
the action of cold, by being put in a damp, cold
stable, or any other way, this action of cold
would greatly disturb the balance of circulation,
particularly in spring. (when a horse changes his
coat,) and produce a contracted state of the skin
and its vessels, consequently blood collects around
and within internal organs, by being repelled
from the outward surface, which causes conges-
tion of the internal organs, a condition only one
stage short of inflammatory action; for instance,
suppose we perspire from exercise, then to cool
off, sit in a draught; in a short time we shall
shudder without and chill within, and probably
in less than twenty-four hours suffer from sore
throat and chest caused by it. I believe that a
cold, northeast wind, (which ought to be guarded
against,) in which there seems something espe-
cially irritating, blowing into a well-ventilated
stable, would induce cold and cough, for which
reason I should recommend gentlemen contem-
plating building stables, not to have doors or
windows, or any other way exposed to the north-
east. If the stable be warm and close, bronchitis
and pneumonia will present themselves, and
sometimes bad cases of influenza (if that disease
be prevailing) will follow the cold and cough
contracted as above. A horse shoos offensive-
ness instinctively, because his lungs require such
a quantity of good air; he avoids offensive smells
probably more resolutely than any other animal.

The heart of a man averaging about eight
ounces at each pulsation, propels about two
ounces of blood into the system, say one hundred
and forty to fifty ounces a minute, and about as
much more is sent into the lungs in the same
period; his lungs during ordinary breathing,
contain one hundred and seventy to eighty cubic
inches of air for the support of life. To maintain
this at the proper purifying standard, he breathes
out (expires) all hurtful products continually
collecting in the blood, and draws in (inspires)
about twenty cubic inches of fresh air, some six-
teen times every minute. The heart of a horse,
at a low computation, is twelve times heavier
than that of a man; it propels five times as much
blood, viz: upwards of forty pounds are sent into
the system, and as much more into the lungs
every minute. This amount, great as it seems,
is increased when in exercise, and so ample and
so perfect is the apparatus for respiration, that
the lungs are continually supplying adequate
means for the purification of this enormous vital
fluid. This is a practically borne in mind, and
these in immediate charge of horses (especially
to this country) are often most ignorant of the
properties of air and the requirements of blood.

Consider for a moment the size of an ordinary
room, with its windows for light, its fire and
its draughts of air, contrasted with the body
of the animal in this city, and you will see five
times as much air (each requiring about
as much as a man, are stabled in
the winter months, and the
gases in the natural e

Why, may I ask, are so many stables almost
dark, even in the day time? A kind Providence,
as if to show man his duty to the lower animals,
brings forth the choicest natural productions of
organic life where there is the best light and the
purest air.

Where there is darkness in stables, there is al-
most always a dampness; where darkness, damp-
ness and a close atmosphere combine, each and
all reeking with decomposing animal evacuations,
particularly where the manure is put under the
stable floor, which is of too frequent occurrence,
there is the worst possible provision for sustain-
ing life and health in a state of integrity. Small
indeed is the spark here required to kindle a
great amount of disease. When influenza or any
other kind of epidemic disease prevails, each is
most severely felt in dark, damp stables, the un-
natural heat of which is caused by many horses
being crowded into a small compass. It has also
a very serious effect upon the eyes, the details of
which time and space will not at present allow.

Many horses bought by dealers, or farmers in
Connecticut, Vermont and other States, are
brought here, and two-thirds of the number are
more or less attacked with distemper soon after
their arrival. The reason is asked why. Visit
the farmer; there you will find the horse sur-
rounded with pure, healthy atmosphere; if in
the spring, (when most are bought,) living upon
grass, clover, &c., not overworked, probably never
driven fast; if stabled, fed regularly, good whole-
some water, &c. It may take four, five, and
sometimes eight or ten days, according to dis-
tance, to arrive here. One man is generally em-
ployed, (who often knows as much about a horse
as a horse knows about him,) to bring a string
of half a dozen, more or less, as the case may be.
During the journey, which is generally made as
quick as possible, that no time may be lost, and
more particularly to curtail expenses, they are
fed on cut feed, with probably a little extra quan-
tity of meal, (no shorts) and watered when con-
veniently met with. Upon arrival they are at
once ushered into the stable, (such an one as
described above,) in some cases washed and
showered all over with cold water, perspiring or
not, immaterial; put in a stall to be dried by
heat of the body and atmosphere combined,
without even a thought of rubbing a hair dry.
Such treatment, with diet changed from grass to
hay and meal, with perhaps a great degree of dif-
ference in the atmosphere to what he had been
accustomed, and crowded in a dark, close, ill-
ventilated stable, can any reasonable man be sur-
prised at the horse being sick? I should be
much more so were he not, no matter what kind
of a constitution he had previously.

If, instead of the above treatment, he traveled
say about twenty miles a day, fed and watered
regularly, the former to consist of shorts, princi-
pally, instead of meal, and upon arrival, (same
feed continued a few days,) well cleaned, a good
bed of straw, in a dry, well ventilated stable, and
such treatment followed up a few days, not one
in ten would be attacked with disease, (unless
previously contracted,) the owner save the ex-
pense of medicine and medical advice, and I prob-
ably lose the chance of having to present my bill
for services rendered.

If the public, individually or collectively, de-
rive any benefit from any of the foregoing re-
marks, I shall consider myself well paid, from
the fact that I have been able to prevent even one
of God's noblest animals (the horse) from sick-
ness and probably from a premature death.—S.
Marlor, in the Providence Journal.

Cutting Hay.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It was a saying of the sage
of Monticello, that "all religious opinions would
be tolerated in a free country, where reason was
left free to combat it," so, the advocating of a
wrong theory in agriculture will do no harm, for
the judicious tiller of the soil will cull and select
what seems to him right; may we claim then
the right to combat the correctness of our friend
Sargent's theory on the cutting of hay. He says,
the "optimum of all plants is their seed, there-
fore, no plant will decay until the seed is perfect-
ed in its growth." Plants are raised for different
purposes; some are grown for their seeds, as with
the cereals; some for the feed of stock, as the
grasses; some for plants raised for direct pur-
poses, require to be harvested at
the same time. Our observation and practice
confirm us in the opinion that early-cut hay is
far preferable to late-cut. If the seed is matured,
a large part of the life of the quality of the
grass is even in the process of the ripening
of the seed, drawing heavily
on the life of the plant. If
the seed is not matured, the
plant will decay, and the
seed will not be perfect-
ed in its growth. The
seed is not perfect-
ed in its growth, and
the plant will decay,
and the seed will not
be perfect-
ed in its growth.

We have a small piece of grass that has been
cut twice for several years without sensibly di-
minishing the crop, always a
is in
clover cut the last week in June, making a
heaps; the last of August it was cut again, pro-
ducing about one ton, and this in a season of
great drought. We would ask our friend, if he
supposes that we could have done better to have
let the seed mature? That stock can lay on fat
better with late-cut hay than early, we think our
friend is quite mistaken in; our observation
among farmers that practice the two systems, we
think can bear us out in the assertion, that it is
in favor of the early system, and by the looks of
the animals themselves. Early-cut fodder is
eaten clean by all stock; once is wasted, as is
the case with late-cut. An old and successful
farmer informed me a few years ago, that he had
been in the habit of stall feeding oxen every year
for a great number of years, and that his cattle
would fat far better on early-cut hay than late.

That there is more nourishment in early-cut
grass than late, we believe; after the maturing
of the seed, the stalk and leaves are more like
the straw of the cereals, after they have matured
the grain, and are loathed by all stock that can
get anything else. We have practiced and so-
ruvated the late system, and found it all wrong
in every part; an injury to the soil and less nu-
tritive to the animals that are designed to be fed;
we had rather pay \$1.50 per day for labor the
first two weeks in July, than to have it for no-
thing in August.

As to our friend's statement, "some may say,
it is not eaten as well; I readily admit they do
not eat so much, and good reason for it, they do
not need it, for it has more nutrition, and they
do not require the same amount." Not long
since a case came under my observation; a team-
ster purchased two or three loads of early-cut
hay; he fed his team for two or three weeks upon
it, and afterwards he obtained a load of late-cut,
which his animals refused to eat, and he refused
to pay for it! Now, the natural qualities of this
hay were alike, one late cut, and the other cut
early, but it appears his team found out the dif-
ference, and refused to eat it.—D. L. Harvey, in
Boston Cultivator.

Cultivation of Sandy Soils, Long Island.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A large portion of the
soil of the country is of this class, and very little
of it is under what may be considered good cul-
tivation. The greater part is managed on the
skinning or starvation system. That these soils
possess many advantages, has been long acknowl-
edged by those who have given the subject the
least consideration, whilst their peculiar adapta-
tion to the culture of root crops is now generally
admitted. The absence of alumina and their
porous character rendering them unable, in a
great measure, to retain moisture, the best por-
tions of manure are lost, either by percolation or
evaporation; and hence has arisen a great objec-
tion to the cultivation of this class of soil, which
their cheapness, ease of tillage, and facility for
raising early crops, do not seem to have obviated.
And yet that such soil can be profitably culti-
vated has been long known; witness the barren
sand of Belgium and the estates of Coke and
Matherton in England, or, nearer home, the
blowing sand near Albany, and some small por-
tions of Long Island. Their adaptation also for
sheep husbandry is well known; and yet, within
a few miles of this great city are thousands of
acres, every way capable of supporting immense
flocks, with not a sheep on them. I have been
led to make these observations from a recent trip
on the Long Island Railroad, when, in the space
of about fifty miles, I did not see that number
of sheep; and, as a friend with me observed, on
passing Hempstead Plains, here are the Downs,
but where are the South-Dowos? Certainly not
there. A great many sheep, I understand, are
raised on the north side of the island, and the
stock is generally improving; Wm. Becar, W.
W. Mills, and J. Smith having some fine flocks.
Still they are the exception, not the rule, and it
is the latter that we want. The grower's taste
for mutton, and the high price a good article will
always command, we think should induce the
farmers of Long Island to push forward in what
I consider a profitable branch of husbandry; and
instead of being content with raising a few
tons of rye to the acre, and then selling the
straw of the farm, com-
not rest satisfied that they can
is a d. raise from five to
That is can be done with will
at at a far more L. W.
Plough Loom

There is a great deal of
of the

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, held on the 2d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Convention of the Agriculturists of the State be called, to assemble in the city of Sacramento, at 11 A. M., of Wednesday, the 25th of the present month.

The objects of such Convention are numerous and important to every cultivator of the soil, every grower of stock, and every manufacturer, in the State. It is hoped that public mass meetings will be held in the evenings of the days which may be occupied by the sittings of the Convention. Such meetings will be seasons of free discussion, and public speaking by the best talent available.

It is earnestly desired that every County or Town Agricultural Society will send delegates, and that where no such societies exist, the inhabitants of the several towns, villages, and precincts, will meet and appoint representatives. Where no such representation can be obtained, it is desirable that the members of the legislature from said districts should be considered, *ex-officio*, such delegates.

The call is issued at this day in order to give time for every part of the State to be represented.

O. C. WHEELER,

Rec. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

SACRAMENTO, April 3, 1855.

Agricultural Convention.

We call the attention of all the Agriculturists of this State to the Convention which is called for the 25th of this month, at the Capital.

In order to make the State Fair of the present year prosperous, and to have its influence spread widely over the State, it is important that every portion of the State should be fully represented, so that committees can be selected from every county. These committees should be working men, men that will take hold in earnest and see that every farmer in his district is notified of the Exhibition in season, and be sure that he has no excuse for not having his farm and grounds examined and reported fully. The success of the farmers can be greatly promoted by an energetic and earnest attention to these matters in season.

Will all who are engaged and interested in these matters feel they are a committee for their own neighborhood, to rally a delegation that will be present on the 25th? The cost of traveling is now but a trifle, the California Stage Company carries passengers at a very low fare, and the teamers are everything that could be desired, and there is no excuse for any for not being present.

By reference to the call, it will be seen that important matters will come before the meeting and able speakers will be present to advocate the best measures for the advancement of Agriculture.

Those Presses that feel disposed to publish the call and notice it, (and it is hoped all will do so,) will confer a great benefit upon the whole State, and cannot fail to receive benefit from it themselves.

Large Sale of Plants.

An increasing love of flowering plants and a greatly improved taste, are manifested by the public sales of Blooming Plants that are now made in our principal cities, almost weekly. Handsome collections of Greenhouse Plants are offered in this city from the fine gardens of Sontag & Co. and Center & Co., of the Mission, and also from the conservatory of W. C. Walker, Esq., Golden Gate Nurseries, and from Donnell & Co. At Sacramento city, very handsome plants in large quantities are exhibited and sold, and at very satisfactory prices. The last week we saw two large sales in one day—one collection from San Francisco of nearly 300 plants, and a still larger lot of about 450 plants from the extensive gardens of Messrs. Smith, and also Mr. Keebler. These collections embraced every variety of choice plants worthy of growing, Camellias, Geraniums, Lillies, Passion Flowers, Heliotropes, &c. We noticed fine Moss and Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, and superb Yellow Roses. One beautiful Climbing Rose, "Laura Davoust," brought \$16 50; others \$13, \$12, \$10. Such evidence of taste and improvement, even under depressing influences upon trade, is a sure and abiding proof that the country is steadily progressing, and we hail such truth with satisfaction; it speaks well for our State.

Dairy Ware—Water Pipes,

MANUFACTURES are springing up all over our State. The want of an article creates a supply. The increase of dairies has produced a demand for milk pans, churns, &c. The necessity of conveying water over extended grounds, called for water pipes. The drainage of wet land required pipes also, and the potteries have now extended their business so as to embrace all the articles in demand. We feel it our duty to note these things, and to make them known.

Recently at Smith's Gardens, at Sacramento, we saw extensive preparations for the water pipe which was to convey water over the entire grounds of many acres. We saw the pipes and learned they were made near by, at the pottery on the plank road, above the Fort, where afterwards we saw them, together with earthen churns, drainage pipes, milk pans, water coolers, beer bottles, flower pots, and ware of all kinds, equal to any that can be made in the States. All and everything needed in this line can now be procured here, and the result is, so much gold saved to the country by "Homo Manufactures."

Should not these be encouraged?

Let our legislators look to the needed aid required to cheer our Home Industry, and our country is sure to prosper.

Noble Tennessee in the Field.

We believe we cannot better serve the cause of agriculture and the mechanic arts than by publishing entire the most excellent address of Ex-Governor Brown, delivered at Knoxville, last Oct., on the occasion of the Public Fair held by the State Agricultural College of Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee, with a magnanimous liberality, have established an Agricultural College, and given power to establish branches in every county in the State. Here we have an example worthy of imitation. The address should be read by every legislator in our own country, and no farmer can read it without being better prepared for his duties.

We especially commend this address to Californians. Tennesseans speak of the gold of California and her climate, &c.; but they prefer Tennessee and her agriculture. They love both, for both are protected by a wise and noble legislation. We trust ere long California will imitate Tennessee and have her college also.

We copy the following notice of the address, and it is worthy all that is said of it:

We have received two copies of the Agricultural Address, of Ex-Governor A. V. Brown, delivered at Knoxville, Oct., 1854. It is a very neat pamphlet of some 18 pages. As to the matter, we need not speak, every man in Tennessee knows the author, and knows there are few as great men now living, as A. V. Brown. We would like to see him President of these United States.—*London Free Press.*

Oyateral Oyateral

CAPT. RUSSELL, the pioneer of the Shoalwater Bay trade, and the particular pioneer in the Oyster Trade, has just received two more cargoes of these bivalves, for the satisfaction of our citizens, and to please their increasing taste for the good things of—the waters.

The last two cargoes consist of some 5,000 baskets of the best oysters yet brought to market, and we learn that Captain R. is planting them on the Oakland side of the bay. A friend at our elbow asks us, (as we tell of planting oysters,) if they will grow? We assure our friend that nothing increases faster by planting than OYSTERS.

Some may think but little of the announcement of the oyster trade on this coast, but it is an important fact. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are thus retained in California, giving employment to vessels and men, that otherwise would go to the East for preserved oysters. Now we have them fresh and save the gold in the State.

STRAWBERRIES ARE COMING.—We saw fine ripe strawberries at Smith's Pomological Gardens, at Sacramento, on Friday last, and the prospect of a very large and early crop. Strawberries are coming in now to our markets from various gardens around the city and from Oakland. The San Jose papers tell of fine fruit from the Stockton Ranch, under the care of E. F. Kennedy, Esq., under whose care these grounds have reached a high degree of celebrity.

ROCHESTER HORTICULTURIST.—Barry's Magazine, one of the best of the present day, is being widely disseminated over the States, and is obtaining a deserved popularity. No magazine of Horticulture deserves more success. Recently we have not received it regularly; will our friends please see to it?

Address of Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You do wrong in calling me to address you on the present occasion. Wrong to me for want of previous notice, and consequently for want of proper preparation; Wrong to that elaborate and able Address to which you have just listened, no word of which I would obliterate from your recollections: Wrong to this noble occasion, when everything around us is speaking to you in language more eloquent and effective than any which I can hope to utter. The farmer is here, speaking to you through the rich and varied productions of his fields; the manufacturer is here, speaking to you through his curiously wrought and costly fabrics; the mechanic is here, speaking to you through the wonderful ingenuity of his peculiar art; but, above all, the fair daughters and matrons of East Tennessee are here, speaking to you in the delicate texture of their own handiwork, and shedding over the exhibitions of the day, the light of their presence and approbation. Well might we exclaim, "The Occasion speaks for itself."

But what is this occasion? To appreciate its importance, we must fully understand it. It is no isolated and disconnected movement of the people of this part of the State, to accomplish some local and temporary purpose, and then to pass away, never to be repeated. No, fellow citizens, we have assembled under the authority of the law, as a duly constituted Agricultural College and Mechanic Institute, rounding off and completing that grand and comprehensive system of education which Tennessee has devised for the advancement and improvement of her people.

This agricultural bureau, or college, for really it is nothing else, has been located at the seat of government, as the common centre of the State. It has been duly chartered, with ample powers to locate similar institutions in each of the grand divisions, and indeed in every county in the State. In pursuance of these powers, that one has been established, on whose exercises and duties we are this day engaged. Until the last session of your legislature, our system of popular education had never been fully and completely established. At different periods of her history, the State had erected universities and colleges, and endowed them with all the liberality which her means and condition would admit of. She had also diligently husbanded her resources, for the establishment of county academies and common schools. Individual liberality and devotion to the cause of learning, had generously come to her aid in building up male and female colleges and institutes, of the highest respectability and usefulness. These were intended to meet the mere literary and scientific wants of the country, whilst law schools, medical colleges, and theological seminaries, of high repute, had been provided, partly by individual and partly by State endowment, for the benefit of those who desire to betake themselves to the learned professions.

Still it was evident that, as yet, however creditable and praiseworthy had been our exertions, we had done little or nothing for the education of the millions who, at no distant day, are to inhabit our State—little or nothing for the farmers and planters, the manufacturers, the mechanics, and artisans of every description. Where were they to go, in order to learn and grow proficient in their respective callings? Where even to exhibit the products of their untutored industry, and by observation and comparison, keep pace with the rapid and wonderful improvements of the age? The legislature, at its last session, responded nobly to these questions; and the people everywhere, from your mountains here in the East, to the shores of the Mississippi, are approving and confirming their action—enrolling themselves as members of agricultural societies—appointing times for their frequent meetings—making arrangements for their public fairs—selecting men of sound, practical learning, to lecture on agriculture and the mechanic arts. In fact, doing everything to organize and arrange these new institutions, upon the best plan to secure the great object intended by the Legislature. In this view, how great, how beneficent, how sublime, is the present occasion!

When this degree of education, and this mode of imparting it to the agriculturist and the mechanic, was first proposed, many doubted its success; but the spirit which animates this large assembly—the spirit which animated the 7,000, or 8,000 persons assembled at Nashville and Gallatin, on a similar occasion, gives unerring evidence of a final and triumphant victory over every obstacle. It is a spirit not of wild disorder and destruction, but of rational progress and improvement. It wages no war, and hodes no evil to any of the other institutions of society, but generously seeks to aid, to enlarge and perfect them, until all men, of all classes and pursuits, shall participate in their blessings. If it be thought by any, that the means appropriated by the legislature are inadequate to the great end designed, let it be remembered that this is but the beginning—a mere experiment—and if started right, and sustained with proper earnestness larger means will never be withheld in so good a cause. Besides, it is not money that can best accomplish what is so much desired. It requires zeal, energy, determination, more than money. Take an agricultural society for an example. What need for money? To build some stately edifice, in which to hold their monthly or stated meetings? Some neighboring church, some Odd Fellow's or Masonic Hall, or even some capacious school house, will fitly serve for that purpose. Is it to procure standard and scientific works, and ably conducted periodicals on agricultural subjects? A small contribution by individuals, always to be had in a generous and liberal country like this, can easily procure them. Is it to pay salaries to able

and competent lecturers? Why, you are to be your own lecturers! Your own members and others of your fellow citizens from other societies, will be the very best orators on such occasions. They will give you the oratory of facts, the eloquence of experiment and observation. The exercises of the society will consist often in discussions or debates among themselves, of all the disputed problems of agricultural science; of criticisms on the prevailing modes of building farm houses, barns and other plantation fixtures; on planting out orchards; the selection of fruits; making fences; on plowing and otherwise cultivating the different varieties of crops. Now, all these things can be done and ought to be done without any great deal of money. The great object is to awaken inquiry, to excite emulation, to stimulate to the highest exertion, by the distribution of premiums and medals, as the rewards of merit, and the incentives to industry. An earnest and energetic people, firmly resolved to inform and improve themselves on one of the most important sciences ever known to man, cannot fail of success.

In no portion of the State would the results of that success be more striking and gratifying than in East Tennessee. For more than half a century you have been mountain bond, and consequently excluded, save at vast expense, from the great market places of the world. Deprived by the fiat of nature, of the usual stimulus to action, you have put forth no great agricultural or mechanical exertion. Your houses were not promptly and neatly repaired, your orchards were left unpruned and neglected, your best grass and meadow lands were unclaimed, your fields were cultivated with a slovenly indifference, both as it regards durability and production. Indeed, the whole aspect of your country was that of a dissatisfied and desponding people, ready to seize the first opportunity to sell out and be off, to some new and more favored land. But now, how changed the scene! The genius of internal improvement has waved his magic wand over you, and house, and field, and orchard, all the splendid exhibitions of this day's fair, proclaim you a contented, happy and prosperous people. The traveler pauses and tells you in vain of the rich prairies of Texas, or the deep alluvion of the Arkansas. Even his gorgeous description of the diamond-studded and gold-glittering California, can extort from you nothing more than the reply: "East Tennessee is good enough for me." And so it is, my countrymen. After years of travel and observation, I cordially endorse the sentiment, that East Tennessee is good enough for you, and good enough for any body. Where, upon this continent, can you gaze upon a more varied and lovely landscape than now spreads out before you? Hill and dale, forest and field, torrents gushing from the mountain side, and streamlets gently flowing through valleys fragrant with flowers of perpetual bloom! Further off in the distance, we behold mountains in which lie imbedded, in close proximity, the largest supply of coal and iron ore, that the whole Appalachian chain can boast. In the opposite direction, but in full view, lies another range of mountains, from whose bosom are daily borne inexhaustible treasures of copper and other valuable minerals. Between these mountains lie a succession of luxuriant valleys, irrigated by streams of unrivalled purity, and capable of sustaining, in elegance and plenty, ten-fold their present population. In these valleys the iron horse is already making his resistless way, and waking to his fiery tread the slumbering echoes of six thousand years. When to these mere geographical advantages we add the charms and attractions of a population of whom it may be well said, without poetic license:

"Where man is brave and woman true,
And free as mountain air."

who would exchange his own native or adopted East Tennessee for any other land on the globe?

I pause at this point in the current of my observations, to submit a few remarks on the joint action and influence of Railroads and these Agricultural Fairs. I hail their advent into our country not for the riches they confer. They will make you rich; rich in the increased value of your lands; in the annual increase of their products; in the development of your amazing mineral resources; in every way they will make you rich; but who can repress the fear that they may make you a proud and luxurious people. Not so much, therefore, for the wealth they may bestow, do I hail and welcome them, as because they are well calculated to make us a contented and settled people; contented with our State, with our particular region of the State, with our homes and our fire-sides.

No people, whether ancient or modern, have made any striking progress in the elegant or even comfortable arts of life, until they have become thus contented and settled. Until then, there will be no elegant and costly mansions, no wide-spread and verdant lawns, no ample and convenient institutions of learning, no temples of religion lifting their lofty spires to the skies; all these are too much neglected or postponed, in the restless inquiry about other and better lands, where mountains do not interpose their eternal barriers to the approach to market, and whose interminable forests will not require a whole lifetime to reclaim the land and put it in a condition for successful cultivation. The census tables exhibit an annual drain from our State, for which no want of climate or soil can account. Illinois and Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, have gained hundreds and thousands from us, during the trying and unsettled period to which we have alluded. But those days have passed. Our mountains are being levelled, or we are hurrying through them, many thousand feet below their summits. The heavy forests of the middle and western portions of the

State have given way before the sturdy blows of the axeman, until their fields, like yours, will soon begin to resemble a blooming and cultivated garden. Our whole system of internal improvement is in the course of rapid completion, and we shall then see the accumulated products of our mines and our forests, of our fields and our work shops, wending their way to the great market places of the world.

From the observations which we are now making, you will perceive that, according to my views, Tennessee is just now in a condition to enter fairly upon a career of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Improvement. Let no man reproach her for supposed negligence in the past. Let no man institute comparisons to her disparagement with older and once more favored States of the Union, for not commencing sooner. The early settlement of Tennessee commenced in blood. The red man of the forest warred against you at every step of your progress. Your own end of the State is studded with battle-grounds, where your fathers signalized their valor. Nashville, and indeed all Middle Tennessee, was one vast theatre of Indian warfare and depredation. When these were over, our early pioneers had to contend with heavy and interminable forests, year after year, reclaiming but a few acres from its inexorable dominion. It is no over-estimate of fact to say, that it required two entire generations to open land enough, and to put it in reasonable condition for cultivation, to meet in abundance and plenty, the current wants of the people. During this tedious but unavoidable process, how nobly she has sustained herself in all her social and political relations with her sister States of the Union. She has furnished already, before her Indian forts have disappeared, or her earliest log cabins have mouldered down, two Presidents to the Republic, five members of the Cabinet, and many Foreign Ministers. In war—in every war—she has sent forth a full proportion of her gallant sons to sustain the violated rights or the insulted honor of the nation.

But Tennessee can need no labored vindication from me. Having secured her safe lodgement in the wilderness, having felled her forests, having provided well for the literary wants and professional demands of her people, she now enters upon the final and noble work of advancing and improving her Agricultural and Mechanical interests. I shall speak of Agriculture first, as the great interest of every State. It is, in fact, the substratum or foundation of all others. It spreads every sail and drives forward every car of commerce. It gives motion to the vast machinery of manufactures, and nerves to vigorous exertion the arm of the mechanic, the artisan, and the day-laborer. There is, indeed, no subsistence to man or to beasts that he subjects to his control, without it. In the terse and expressive language of an old adage, "It makes all, pays all, and supports all." It is not only the most necessary, but it is the natural and ancient employment of man. Adam was created a farmer; born such, and deeply to impress upon him the advantages of rural life and occupation over all others, he was located on a farm or garden, surrounded with its fruits and vines, and flowers. This Divine indication of the proper and best pursuit of man, has been faithfully preserved through all ages and nations to the present day. The patriarchs preserved it, in the ownership of their extensive flocks and herds; the apostles, or at least some of them, preserved it, by laboring in the field, whilst engaged in the sublime vocation of regenerating the human family; among the Greeks and Romans, the greatest philosophers and proudest patricians disdained not the cultivation of the soil with their own hands. Cincinnatus, in the hour of peril, went forth, not from the capitol, but from the plow-handle, to shield and save his country. And it is precisely from such situations, that the purest patriots and statesmen have been most frequently selected. Washington was called for, from his fields, far distant from the first outbreak of the revolution, and Jackson sighed when he left the precincts of the hermitage, "to sway the executive sceptre of a mighty empire." There can be no other employment so well calculated to inspire deep and undying sentiments of patriotism. In this country a large proportion of those engaged in agriculture, are the owners of the soil. The title has been secured to them by the laws of the land. The very fields which they cultivate may have been moistened by the blood of some honored ancestor, in repelling the rude invasion of the red man. Thus consecrated by paternal valor, they will relinquish it only with their lives. And such has been the lesson taught us by American history. The officers and soldiers of the revolution were farmers, and the sons of farmers. They waited not for formal proclamations and the slow-moving ceremonies of military organization. Like Putnam, many of them literally left their plows in the furrow, and hastened to the tented field. What a lesson to the legislators and statesmen of our land. What an appeal to them, loud as the thunders of the revolution, to make haste, by all the means in their power, to identify every freeman and citizen of America, with the broad and fertile acres of our public domain.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements and labored mound,
Not walls and moated gate;
Not crown and sceptre, with spires and turrets crowned,
Not bays and belted ports,
Where, leaning on the stem, proud navies ride;
Not starry and jeweled courts,
Where, in white robes, wait a proud parade:
No, men!
No, men!
No, men!
But the noble profession, for such in every respect
It deserves to be called, although the most a-
ward and low, has, however, been most
Agriculture, or some species of husbandry, has
been considered necessary in

all other pursuits. How many years of hard and laborious study have to be employed in the University or College, with its Greek and Latin, its Mathematics and Philosophies, in order duly to qualify the Lawyer, Physician, or the Theologian? Not so has it been with the Planter and the Farmer. How to wield the axe, to hold the plow, or to swing the scythe, has commonly been regarded as the sum total of a Farmer's education. No wonder, then, if not knowing by instinct, the nature of the soil he had to cultivate, the adaptation of manures to the soil and to the crop, the natures of the plants they cultivated, the food they require, and the best method of administering that food, in order to produce health, and vigor, and fruit—no wonder, I repeat, if farmers, not knowing these things by instinct, have been generally content to pursue the course their fathers have pursued, and to rely on the earth and seasons, good fortune and Providence, to help them out at the end of the year!

I pause in order to point out to you another great cause for the neglect and low condition of Agricultural knowledge. Who is it in most of our families that are set apart and devoted to the business of farming? Not the sprightly and energetic, whose progress at school points them out as likely to become eminent in whatever they pursue—no, not these—the bar, the healing art, or the pulpit, take them, and leave a profession which a Washington has followed, to the less promising members of the family. "O! he will do for a farmer," says many a farmer, when speaking of one of his most unpromising boys. Well, if he will, then I would say to that father, he will do for any thing else. Give him the same general education at school. Let him take lessons in the College, under the Professor of Agriculture, as the other son does under the Professor of Law. When he comes out into the world, let him lecture and debate in the Agricultural Societies, as the other pleads in the Courts of Law, and my word for it, the accomplished lawyer will bring no higher honor to the family than will the educated, dignified and enlightened farmer.

And why should not the planter and farmer claim equal rank in this country with the lawyer, the physician, or the clergyman—rank in public employment—rank in the social circle? Why should he stand back in any conscious inferiority to either of them? His general education is as good; as learned in his profession as they; remunerated by as large profits, and expending those profits in charities as beneficent, and hospitalities as elegant, why should he not stand forward as the compeer of all or any of them? Let us set our faces against unjust discriminations like these, which have long existed and which yet exist, though in less degree than formerly. Let us give rank and dignity to labor in every honorable pursuit.

We would submit to you similar observations, even with more striking emphasis in relation to our mechanics and artisans. They too, by some strange inflation, have failed to acquire, in some degree, their just position in the social circles of life. They do not often mingle in full fellowship at the festive board and evening parties of the rich, the gay and the fashionable. The merchant, the extensive manufacturer, the lawyer and the physician, the man of science and letters, is there in free and unrestrained hilarity—but by a sort of silent acquiescence by both parties, the mechanic and tradesman but rarely is seen to mingle in the throng. Yet, in the eloquent language of an extract which I have seen this morning in one of your city papers, "they are the palace builders of the world; not a stick was hewn, not a stone was shaped, in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, which does not owe its beauty and its fitness to the mechanic's skill. The spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend on the mechanic's art for their strength and symmetry. The thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world; the magnificent steamers that plough the Northern lakes and Western rivers; the swift locomotives that traverse through the States with the rapidity of lightning, are all the constructions of that noblest of human beings, the mechanic. Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalted is their calling, how noble their pursuits, how sublime their avocation!" A class of our fellow citizens, deserving encomiums so high, ought not to be neglected or slighted in any of the educational arrangements of the State. In every University and College, there should be professorships endowed for full and accurate instruction in the general principles of the mechanical sciences. In our Academies and Common Schools, text books should be introduced, and all the information imparted which circumstances would allow of. But it must be, after all, in Mechanic's Institutes, that the highest degree of general improvement may be expected. They should exist in every city, town and village, these being the places where most of our mechanics reside. By private or public contribution, small but well selected libraries should be provided. They should meet frequently, to hear lectures and addresses from those who may be best calculated to impart instruction. Each Institute should hold its own Fairs, and come forth at the general one, in proud exhibition of its progress and improvement. Simple as these means may seem a steady and energetic application of them cannot fail to obliterate existing distinctions in social life, and exalt honest labor in every department, to its proper dignity and rank. If I were a king what situation the true nobility of manhood I could answer labor—labor of the head—labor of the heart—labor of the hand. By it, man has accomplished all his great achievements since the day

it was declared, "thou shalt live by the sweat of thy brow." From that day, labor became Heaven's great ordinance for the improvement of mankind. It has scanned the Heavens, and discovered all the beauties of creation. It has encompassed the earth, and brought forth the richness of her valleys, and all the glittering treasures of her mountains.

It has reared our habitations, and sent forth the fairest flocks and herds upon the hills. It has built the ship, and guided it in safety through distant oceans. It has opened the bosom of the earth, and given to man all its teeming fruits essential to his subsistence. It has laid at our feet, with a provident care, the contributions of every soil and climate. With magic hand it has touched the lightning, and sent it flashing round the world, speaking the language and uttering the sentiments of every people who inhabit it. In fine, the labor of the mind, of the heart, of the hand, has, and will conquer all things. The earth, the seas, the winds, will all stand subdued in its all-prevailing presence and power! Who, then, shall be ashamed of either intellectual or manual labor? Ashamed to obey the high ordinance of God; ashamed of the hard hand, because it is scarred with honorable service; ashamed of the dingy work-shop or the dusty labor-field; ashamed of his soiled and weather-beaten garments; soiled by the sun whom he has beaten in his early risings, by the rain, whose descending torrents he has defied, in the noble discharge of industry and duty! Say not ashamed of these. It is treason to nature! It is impiety to Heaven!

But I honor not labor, mental or manual, if its sole or even chief object be sordid and selfish. What honor would Franklin deserve for snatching the lightning from the clouds, if his object had not been the peace and safety of his fellow-creatures, in the hour of storm and of tempest. What credit is due to him who invented the Printing Press, that great instrument of civilization and refinement, if his purposes only were "to set mankind by the ears," and to put money in his purse, out of the strifes and dissensions which he himself had created. If Fulton looked not to the good, the moral good, as well as to the gains of mankind, his sublime invention of the power and application of steam, loses nearly all its value, in the eyes of a sound and benevolent philosophy. The labor of Whitney, in inventing the Cotton Gin, of Arkwright, for Spinning, and Cartwright for weaving, did indeed lead mankind to the acquisition of great wealth; but they also brought honorable and useful employment, and with them abundance, and plenty, and joy, to many millions of the human family. For this I honor them. For this I honor all the great improvements and inventions of the age, intended to advance mankind to the highest state of moral improvement; to make them good as well as great; happy as well as rich. But there never has been, and never can be, happiness without employment—that degree of employment, intellectual or manual, which we call labor. Man may build his palaces; he may adorn his grounds and throw around him all the blandishments of Asiatic luxury; still, if he have not employment, something constantly to call forth his energies, he becomes languid and dissatisfied. The merchant must embark in new enterprises, even though former success had invited to retirement and repose. The lawyer and the statesman engage in new encounters in the forum and the Senate House, long after either necessity or fame have invited them to the conflict. The great warrior of antiquity, reposing on the laurels of an hundred conquests, still sighed for more victories and more nations to subdue. All this is by a great and fixed law of nature. Without this law, the body of individual man would sicken and die. His mind grow trivial and effeminate. Without it, even nations could not survive the blighting, suffocating influence of inglorious ease. Tyre and Sidon, Babylon and Palmyra, even Imperial Rome, laden with the spoils of the world, could not escape the stern and inexorable penalties of this law.

There are no lessons in History more impressive than these. The same law and the same penalty have been imposed on our own country. I mean the great law of labor and continued exertion. Let us all pay to it the homage of a prompt and ready obedience. Nay, more. Let us honor the men of toil and labor, intellectual, moral and manual, who go forth into the field of industry, science and art—who go with stout arms and brave hearts, amid the struggling elements, to fight the battle of human progress and improvement throughout the world. And where should that great battle be fought so well as here, in our own young and vigorous America? We have already fought the battle of human liberty, and flashed the light of our triumph over half the habitable globe. In the fondness of hope, nay, in the confidence of a firm conviction, I maintain that America, in the Providence of God, is destined to be the grand theatre of man's moral and intellectual advancement, to the very highest degree of perfection. Be not startled at the boldness of this word perfection. We mean not that of angels, but of men. The great seal of divinity stamped upon him, stamped on his origin, on his destination, makes him and perfection one and inseparable.

"How complicated, how wonderful is man;
His nature—his greatness absolute,
—A worm! a God!"

Extremes how wide, how wonderful and yet, as we are in his fecundity as a worm, so sure is in his capabilities as a God. Slowly it may be, but surely, by step by step, we are rising to the divine nature. Be not startled at the boldness of this word perfection. We mean not that of angels, but of men. The great seal of divinity stamped upon him, stamped on his origin, on his destination, makes him and perfection one and inseparable.

of his being; the mere savage, the barbarian: compared with them, how noble, how majestic he now stands, with all his temples dedicated to learning and piety, and good government, around him! He is yet, however, only midway in his high career; but he can now behold, reflected from his native skies, not only "the dim miniature," but the bright portraiture of his future greatness.

Speech of Hon. C. W. Cook, OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The following glowing extract is so full of true enthusiasm of the right kind, so full of earnest pleas for truth and right, that we insert it with much pleasure. We wish all our legislators would mark the great boundaries of nature, and not only boundaries, but the wonderful revelations that this country affords, and do what they can to promote their development, and thus place our State before the world, as grand and glorious as nature designed her to be.

We note with much pleasure the zeal of the honorable member in behalf of all great interests of the State; they are worthy of just commendation.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. COOK, ON
THE QUESTION OF A BOUNDARY LINE FOR
STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Sir: Our possessions on the Pacific are the wonder of the world. California is an anomaly in the history of nations. There is not now and never has been another country like it. She is not, from Siskiyou to San Diego, one republic only, but a valley of a thousand republics in one. With the scenery of the Alps and the climate of Italy, every valley in her mountains is a republic, independent as any in the valley of the Mississippi. Every gulch and ravine makes its own laws and regulations. This, sir, with me, is the crowning glory of its acquisition—that its political organization is the highest earthly commentary on the genius and perpetuity of our institutions.

While the leading democratic statesman will point to this country as the proudest trophy of his progressive and expansive policy, and others gaze on her with admiration as the future commercial seat of the world's great empire, I, sir, prefer to contemplate her as the realization of that belief entertained by the Iliad and the Cramwells of long ago, but here for the first time practically demonstrated, that the voice of the majority is the only true government, and that man when enlightened and free needs no king but God. Sir, the hand of God in that immense river canyon, has traced the natural boundaries between the two counties; and as I have shown that an overwhelming majority of the people of that district wish it there, you cannot, you dare not, locate it elsewhere, without violating the fundamental principle of our Republic.

THE MAMMOTH OX.—The Mammoth Ox now exhibiting at Sacramento city is indeed one of the finest specimens that has ever been shown; every feature of the animal is pleasing; noble in size, weighing nearly 4,000 pounds, this ox strikes you at once with pleasure; the color of a soft chestnut brown, with broad dashes of white, after the character and marks of the Kentucky and Ohio cattle. A large and finely formed head, full, clear, but mild eye, large and handsome horns that have been polished and tipped, present this noble specimen before you in the most pleasing manner; no one can fail of being gratified. The ox is enclosed by a railing, within which you can pass to examine him. He stands upon several inches of sawdust, for ease. He is so fat that he is obliged to lie down during the heat of the day, and is now exhibited only in the evening. Stock raisers should all examine this animal, and note his fine points; it will guide them in their selection of stock for fattening. This ox was under the yoke till within a few months, and this extraordinary result will be of great good to those who raise stock for the markets. All should see this mammoth creation.

TO OUR READERS.—We have occupied a large portion of our paper to-day with the noble Address of Ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee, to which we refer our readers.

"Address of Hon. Edward Everett"—this address contains sentiments that should be engrained upon every heart engaged in Agriculture.

"Female Education"—California should rear a high standard for education. Educated there present to the world the only nobility that exists—men of virtue and intelligence.

"All is not darkness yet"—by Mary May—"are most appropriate at this season of the year, when so many hearts are turned to the care and maintenance of the household."

truthfully expressed, and which is a source of poetry; we trust to see it in the hands of every woman in the land. It is a beautiful little book that will be found in every household.

Peep behind the curtain, and you will find that the world is not so dark as it seems. The heart is the true light, and the light of the heart is the true light.

Horticultural Department.

Evergreens.

We publish the following article upon evergreens with the hope that a proper attention will be given to this subject in California; for here we have some of the finest specimens of evergreens that can be found in the world.

In addition to the rules laid down by Mr. Cross, we would add one, and we believe the *all important one*—"the time of planting." We believe the best—we would say the only time that evergreens (we mean more particularly all the tribes of pines,) should be planted, is when their buds are just starting into new growth: remove them then, and follow the rules of Mr. Cross, as alluded to, and success is certain.

We really hope all who are laying out grounds will reflect upon this matter before their whole space is occupied.

In looking around among the enlightened farmers of the Empire State, I am sorry to see so little taste manifested for planting evergreens. Some pretend to say they are good for nothing but to look at. This is a great mistake. They are useful in many ways. They are good for the eyes; but some will ask, how can they benefit the eyes? Physicians tell us that green is the most strengthening to the eyes of any color we have. During the long and gloomy winter, when the earth is white with snow, which by its perfect whiteness almost blinds us, how quick the eyes are relieved by looking at evergreens or any object whose color is green. They are good for a defence, when planted on the exposed sides of an orchard, by keeping off those blasting winds which injure the trees and destroy the fruit. Some of these evergreens, especially the fir, yield a rich balsam, which is very much used for medicine. Although these trees are so useful, not one farmer in ten ever plants an evergreen in his lawn or around his orchard. Ask them the reason; they reply it takes too much time; by which I understand it costs too much money. Ask them if they are in debt for their farms, they say no; and by inquiring, we find they have hundreds of dollars out on interest. You may ask them what they intend to do with their money; they say they want to get a big pile to leave for their children. Poor creatures, they are to be pitied; they do not seem to think that their children may quarrel about dividing this pile, and feed out half of it to the lawyers, while the other half may be spent at the tipping house. Thus you see many people deprive themselves of many of the enjoyments and blessings of this life, for the sake of having it said they left a big pile of money. These remarks will apply to many farmers, but not all, for I have seen some farmers set out many evergreens, and lose every one, all for the want of knowing the secret of transplanting them. As I have said there is a secret in transplanting evergreens, which all do not understand, some may be led to inquire what this secret is; therefore I will try to tell them in few words. First, do not get trees that are too large. Second, be sure to procure trees that have been exposed to the sun. Third, in taking them up, do not break or mangle the roots. Fourth, don't prune them too much; and last but not least, be sure not to let the roots dry before they are placed in the ground, for if you do, your labor will be lost. If these directions are heeded, there is not much danger.—*Elihu Cross in Country Gentleman.*

Hints on Grafting.

Much is written in every horticultural journal upon grafting, and each treatise of fruits gives all the information desired, numerous illustrations with cuts. Yet a lamentable ignorance exists among farmers and many fruit culturists upon the subject.

It is not our intention to give the *mode* of the operation, but to say when it should be performed, and the stocks applicable to each kind. Any work on horticulture may inform sufficiently a novice who possesses an average amount of skill and care, so that he may be able to graft successfully.

The first step to be taken is to obtain scions of those varieties which are desired; they can be cut from bearing trees, or from young plants, if genuine, between which there be no choice, only that the shoots should be *well ripened*. They may be cut during March or April, or at any time the buds commence to swell, indicating the approach of Spring. They may be kept till wanted in a moist cellar, partly imbedded in sand.

There are only two forms practiced in ordinary grafting, viz.: Stock grafting, and whip or tongue grafting. The former is adopted for large trees, where the stock is more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The latter is applicable only to seedling stocks, and small trees. The stock and scion ought to be about the same size, that the cut may unite on both sides; but it is nearly as well if the point of union be only on one side, when a stock, two or even three times the diameter of the scion, may be worked in this manner.

The season for grafting is during March and April, and in some localities it may be deferred till May. As a general rule, however, it should be done as the buds begin to swell, and several days before they will expand. The cherry is one of the first trees that shows the approach of Spring, and therefore should be grafted first—then plums, pears and apples.

When scions are kept fresh and in good condition we have had considerable success resulting from grafting trees when in leaf or in bloom,

This may be accomplished sometimes with such easy growing sorts as apples and pears, and often with plums, but with cherries never. The composition for grafting is about equal parts of beeswax and tallow, and double the quantity of rosin into which, when melted, dip narrow strips of cotton cloth or calico.

As a general rule scions should be grafted upon their own kind, as apples upon apples, pears upon pears, except when some specific object is wished to be obtained. All experiments in grafting the pear upon apple trees, on the mountain ash, will fail, giving the cultivator no reward for his pains. The apricot upon the plum stock is an exception, which however, can not be successfully grafted, unless a piece of old wood, say three-fourths of an inch, is attached to the scion.

Address of the Hon. Edward Everett,
AT THE DEDHAM CATTLE SHOW.

Remarks at the dinner of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, at Dedham, on the 26th of September, 1849, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the society, in the chair.

AFTER making his personal acknowledgments to the Chair and to Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett went on as follows:—

You have been pleased, Mr. President, to inform the company that I am a Norfolk man. I am, sir, I was born in Dorchester, and my ancestors, from the first settlement of the country, were born and bred in this prosperous town of Dedham. I am not ashamed of my descent. My forefathers were humble men, farmers and mechanics, and pursued a most unambitious career. They left nothing to their descendants of either fame or fortune, but a good name. But as times go, he is not the worst citizen who gives himself with unpretending industry to a private career; content to embark in the ship of state as a private passenger, and if need be, to work his passage before the mast. My course of life has carried me away from the paths trod by my ancestors. But as I advance in years, I am inclined to think with his excellency, that the pursuit of the farmer is most conducive to virtue and happiness. I will not compare it invidiously with other occupations; they are all honorable and all respectable, when pursued by honest men and for honest ends; but I do think, sir, upon the whole, and for the mass of mankind, that agriculture, as it is of necessity the only occupation which could be pursued by the majority, is in its nature entitled to the preference. I believe it to be the occupation most favorable to health, to tranquility of mind, to simple manners, to frugal habits, and to what is of utmost consequence in a republican government—equality of condition. What more is wanted to make up an occupation in life most favorable to happiness? Certainly there is no other pursuit, which, to the same degree lies, at the basis of the entire social system. I am not speaking without warrant, Mr. President, for you have told us the same thing to-day in better language. It is in fact the consenting judgment of the world.

In the infancy of our race, men could express their feelings of gratitude and wonder in reference to agriculture and its fruits only by saying that the products of the soil were the gifts of Heaven. Corn, wine, and oil, the implements of husbandry, and the skill to use them, were, to their simple apprehension, all given by the gods. The wisdom of man was not sufficient to account for the introduction of these beneficent gifts. The descriptions of China tell us that even to this day, the sovereign of that empire, the despotic master of one third part of the human race, in order to show his high esteem for agriculture, once in the year, holds the plow and turns a furrow, in the presence of his court and of all the highest dignitaries of the land. When we consider the almost idolatrous homage paid by the Chinese to their emperors, we shall better appreciate the significance of a ceremony like this. One cannot but recall the beautiful allusion of Thomson,—

"In ancient times, the sacred plow employed
The kings and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war; then, with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies; seized
The plow, and greatly independent lived."

But we need not, sir, go back to the past, to find the times when agriculture has been held in the highest estimation. The gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Webster) will hear me out when I say, that in England, at the present day, it is the great interest. Land is the favorite investment, though it rarely yields an income of more than three per centum. As soon as a man becomes possessed of a fortune in England, he buys land. If the estate be large, the greater part will be leased to tenants; but a considerable proprietor generally retains a portion of land to his own hands. Every thing pertaining to its cultivation—the improvement of the soil, the contrivance of agricultural implements, the choice and succession of crops, the warfare against noxious insects—receives a degree of attention, in that country, hardly known here. The best talent, unwearied research, and capital in abundance, are enlisted in the service of husbandry. Mr. Webster, from his own observation, will tell you that the annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society are deemed of greatest interest by the most intelligent portion of the community. The prizes that are given at those meetings are objects of competition to all, from the consort of the queen down to the tenant farmer and the farm laborer. At these festivals, persons belonging to the highest nobility and to the wealthiest gentry in the kingdom are seen examining the condition of the animals at the pens, or carefully

inspecting the implements of husbandry in the machine yard.

The character of the agriculture of any region must depend on the soil and climate. Mr. Webster has given us an account of the root culture of England. We cannot have it, as he has told us, to the same extent in New England, although it will be carried, unquestionably, much farther than it has been. Nor will our climate and soil permit us to cultivate, on a large scale, what may be called, in the temperate region, the great staple of agriculture—that is, *wheat*. Much less can we produce the staples of southern and tropical climates. Still, however, I do not know that agriculture is not as important an interest in this as in any other part of the world. I believe that by the aid of our golden grain, the Indian corn, (which I imagine will prove in the end the most valuable gold dug out of the earth on either side of this continent, eastern or western,)—I believe that with the aid of Indian corn, the invaluable potato, and the other vegetable products adapted to our soil and climate, we may have farms that will compare advantageously with those of any part of the world. I mean farms on which a moderate outlay of capital, judiciously invested and well worked, will yield a reasonable profit; and that is the most that can be done any where; for great speculative profits can never exist in the pursuit of any great permanent business, and are of course not to be taken into account in a comparison of this kind. It is true that no skill, that no thrift can make our soil yield the cotton plant, the sugar-cane, the tobacco—what shall I call it—plant, or rather weed. But we have no reason to regret them. On the contrary, it is these comparatively barren plains, these sterile hill sides, to which we owe, in the last result, the prosperity of New England. It is precisely to these that we are indebted for that patient industry which is more than a counterbalance for a rich alluvial soil, and for that aptitude for the arts and energy of purpose which are vastly more productive of wealth than a genial climate. Who does not know that it is precisely such a region as that in which we live, that has been at all times the cradle of those inventions which seem to endow metal, and wood, and stone, with muscular activity and living sense; which enable a man to say to this piece of machinery, framed of wood and metal, "Go and remove the chaff from the wheat," and to that structure of stone and wood, "Throw out your revolving arms to the winds, and grind my corn into bread?" Where were these primitive machines, and the thousand still more ingenious and complicated contrivances of modern art, invented? On a soil and beneath a climate like our own. May I not go further, and say, that it is a soil of moderate fertility, beneath the climate of the temperate regions, that has always been the cradle of constitutional freedom, and of that passion for liberty, which are the great hereditary glories of the Anglo-Saxon race? Poor as our soil, ungenial as our climate may be, it is precisely to these that it is owing, under Providence, that our farms are tilled by the arms of freemen.

There were some things, Mr. President, that I thought to say to you; but Governor Briggs and Mr. Webster have dealt with my intended speech somewhat as the farmer deals with a barberry-bush on the side of his field. They have passed their great breaking-up plough through it, and grubbed it all up. I will only speak of one circumstance which is going, as I think, to prove more favorable to our agriculture than has been generally supposed, and that is, the multiplication of railroads. We have hitherto, perhaps, thought more of the benefit resulting from these new facilities of communication, in connection with commerce and manufactures. But I believe they are to do quite as much for our agriculture. I think that this network of railroads thrown over the land, is to be of more benefit to the husbandry interest of New England, than all the gold of California. It will put it in the power of the farmer to get his supplies from the seaboard, and to carry his produce to market, much more advantageously than formerly. In short, sir, it will enable him to live three days in one; and that, if one lives wisely, is no small matter.

There is another thing worthy of consideration. You stated, sir, that our young men of enterprise had hitherto committed a great error, in leaving all their pursuits and thronging to the city. I agree with you entirely. But a counter-current is now taking place. It is getting to be much more common now than formerly, when a man has acquired the means of doing it, to go back to his native village, and to seek a quiet retreat under the trees, beneath whose shade he was born. This practice will be greatly facilitated by the railroads. Within a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles around the metropolis, we see constantly springing up a crop of these neat little cottages. Men find that they can do business in town, and yet enjoy the pure air and free elbow-room of the country, for the residence of their families, far away from the smoke, and dust, and noisy streets of the city. This practice, sir, you will find, will prevail more and more. It has not only healthfulness to recommend it, but it is in consonance with the deepest sentiments of our nature, which bind us by the strongest associations to the homes of our childhood and to the graves of our fathers. There is a charm even in a single visit to one's native spot. I do assure you, sir, that I have not been able, even for this single day, to breathe the air of these fields where my fathers lived and acted their humble part for two hundred years, without experiencing emotions that words fail to describe.

"I feel the gales, that from you blow,
A momentary bliss bestow,
As, waving fresh your gladsome wing,

My weary soul you seem to soothe,
And, redolent of joy and youth,
To breathe a second spring."

I look to this growing custom of returning to the native village, after the meridian of life is passed, as a circumstance tending greatly to the improvement of our agriculture. The effects are already seen in the multiplication of fine farms, neat and even elegant dwellings, capacious barns, substantial and permanent enclosures, fields under the highest cultivation, and avenues of trees, planted for ornament and shade. This last point is worth the particular attention of our fellow-citizens in the country. Till lately, perhaps, this generation, following the bad example of the last, has not done quite so much in this way as might have been wished. It is a kind of instinct in the settlement of a new country, to destroy trees; and it takes a good while to restore to the community a disposition to spare, protect, and propagate them. Some public-spirited individuals, however, in our country towns, began to think of this matter, in the middle of the last century. There are in the interior of New England a great many noble trees, planted eighty or one hundred years ago; and most certainly nothing grows out of the earth, and man can put nothing upon it, so beautiful. I hope, my friends, we shall let our children and grandchildren enjoy the great comfort to be derived from this source. Sir Walter Scott represents one of his characters as saying that his father used to tell him to be always putting down a tree. "It will be growing, Jock, when you are sleeping." It will be growing, sir, when we are sleeping to wake no more. The acorn which you cover with a couple of inches of earth, the seedling elm which you rescue in your garden from the spade, will outlive half a dozen of our generations. Cicero speaks of it as a kind of natural foresight of the continued existence of man, that men "planted trees which were to benefit a coming generation." Yes, sir, and if every man, before he goes hence, would but take care to leave one good oak or elm behind him, he would not have lived in vain. His children and grandchildren would bless his memory.

I am afraid I have spoken too long, sir, in this rambling way; but if you will allow me one other word, I will say that there is a species of culture more important than any within the range of material husbandry,—I mean the culture of the mind. But I need not say much on this topic. You have yourself, sir, in your instructive discourse, placed its importance before the company in a clear light. Still more, sir, am I led to spare my remarks on this subject, when I reflect that I am speaking in the presence of one (Mr. H. Mann) whom I may without inpropriety call the very apostle of this uninspired gospel. He has told you over and over again that education is the great interest of every class in the community. I will only say, sir, that if the yeomen of New England wish their principles to prevail, or their influence to be perpetuated over the country, the only way in which they can for any length of time effect this object, is to educate their children to understand those principles, and firmly and effectually to maintain them.

Allow me, sir, in taking my seat, to thank you and this company for your very kind attention, and to express my best wishes for the prosperity of the Norfolk Agricultural Society.

Will Good Bread ever be a Common Blessing in this Country?

We fear not till some more efficient steps are taken by the managers of the various agricultural societies than they seem as yet to have even dreamed of. Something more is needed to reach the root of the difficulty than the award of a premium for the best bread at an exhibition. Particulars are as important in such a case as a minute description of the process of making butter, such as has frequently been given to country societies by successful competitors for prizes. The kind of practical knowledge that shall enable others to attain the desired result, is the very thing most needed, and which seems thus far to have been overlooked.

A recent exhibition in London shows that in this matter of bread making as well as many other of the arts of life, "knowledge is power." It was by a French firm in that city, showing the method by which, by a peculiar modification of the fermenting process, the amount of bread from a given weight of flour could be increased at least fifty per cent. Two sacks of flour were used, one being manipulated in the ordinary way, the other by the French manufacturers. The first sack converted into bread by the usual method, produced ninety loaves weighing 360 lbs. The second bag of flour placed in the hands of the French bakers, produced one hundred and fifty-four loaves, weighing 520 lbs.—an increase which, it is asserted, could not have arisen from any weighty substance being mixed with the dough, by the French bakers, as no extraneous ingredient could be discovered in the loaf by the most rigid chemical analysis.

There is unquestionably a great lesson to be learned in the economy of the use of flour, as well the production of a palatable and wholesome article of diet made from it, of our French neighbors. It has for years been the uniform testimony of travelers in all parts of the country that at all public houses, and even in the meanest way-side inns, the bread furnished is invariably of excellent quality. It follows as a matter of course that their knowledge on this subject is very superior to that of the great majority of our own people, and that a friendly interchange of ideas would very much promote our comfort and increase our happiness.—*Cambridge Chron.*

The best outlay of money is on good deeds.

Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)

"ALL IS NOT DARKNESS YET."

Though shadows drear, should cloud our sky,
And griefs our inward peace destroy,
Some rainbow that may soon come by
And bring to us sweet drops of joy.

Though brightness may depart awhile,
And darkness o'er the present roll,
A star may rise, with happy smile
Illumine the desert of the soul.

The gorgeous shades of sunset hour
Dissolve in twilight's sombre wave
Till Luna, radiant in her power,
Wakes, Phoenix-like, from Sol's dark grave.

The friends of youth's own sunny time
May all depart, one after one,
Yet in the hours of manhood's prime
New forms supply the hearts now gone!

When flowers of gay, delicious spring,
Soon wither 'neath an early doom,
The summer days profusely bring
A richer and more lasting bloom.

When fondly cherished hope decays,
And dreams dispelled in waking thought;
When treacherous black, our trust betrays
Our friendship, hy a traitor sought;

E'en in this time, 'neath sorrow's sway,
When heart, and soul, and mind are howed,
A hand may chase the gloom away
And show bright lining to the cloud.

So e'er in life, though in its sea
Our bark by storm and tempest tossed,
Upon its prow, this truth shall be,
"All that's in danger is not lost."

And when our voyage here is past
And Charon's hand will guide our oar,
Oh! may we anchor safe at last,
Our haven, Heaven's eternal shore.

MARY MAY.

(For the California Farmer.)

OUR LITTLE DAUGHTER ELLA.

We had one little daughter,
Sent to us from above,
Our darling little Ella
Was formed to bless and love;
So peaceful, innocent, and true,
So gentle and so dove-like, too.

She came, our home to gladden
For two short fleeting years;
She's gone, our hearts will sadden,
Our eyes grow dim with tears
Whenever we think of that dear one,
So early called, her sweet life done.

She filled our hearts with sunshine,
She filled our home with love,
Before the Angels called her
To dwell with them above;
Before we laid her down to rest,
Within her little "coffin chest."

Dear Ella looked so sweetly
When laid upon her bier,
We thought her far too lovely
To be a dweller here;
Too fair to be of mortal birth;
Too fair to be a child of earth.

B.

Peeps Behind the Curtain.

Domestic happiness! thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Though few now taste thee unimpaired and free,
Or, tasting, long enjoy thee; too infirm,
Or too incautious, to preserve thy sweets
Unmixed with drops of bitter. *Cowper's Task.*

Home, sweet home! around which centre the
hopes, the holiest aspirations, and the dearest af-
fections of the human heart!

To be homeless, the greatest calamity; to pos-
sess a home, in the true sense of the word, the
greatest happiness of earth!

There are happy homes, hundreds of them, in
our land; and alas! there are also hundreds of
homes scenually happy, where selfishness, or
willful waywardness, a want of forbearance, or a
teasing, fretful, fault-finding spirit, in one or
other of the married pair, has destroyed all love
and all happiness, and the matrimonial fetters are
eating like a canker into the very soul.

Not most frequently, by great derelictions from
duty, is domestic happiness destroyed; it is by
the trifles of daily life, those little things, scarcely
noticeable as they occur, one by one, yet, in the
aggregate, making up the sum of happiness or
misery. Little attentions or little neglects, inci-
dental approvals or slight fault-finders, an ap-
preciating sympathizing spirit or an ill-disguised
contempt, nay, even a distaste for the beloved
sentiments and pursuits of a companion, will fill to
the brim the cup of happiness, or cause the foun-
tain of domestic love to become as the waters of
Marah.

The great remedy for all these evils is to begin
right. It is true, there may be domestic reforms
as well as any other, but more seldom than the
reform of an inebriate is that of a captious, ex-
acting, fault-finding husband or wife. Therefore
not for the benefit of the long married shall we
presume to lift the veil of the inner temple of do-
mestic life, but for the benefit of those young,
loving hearts to whom home and affection are al-
most synonymous with heaven. Those who
really desire to avoid the rocks of domestic dis-
cord, and the equally dangerous shoals of indif-
ference, should be allowed a peep behind the cur-
tain, that they may draw their own inferences
and treasure up their own appropriate warnings.
It is intended to give veritable daguerro-
types of married friends; but if any one fancies
a picture and thinks it a good likeness, there will
not be the slightest objection to the individual
appropriation.

I.—THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.

"I have brought home a new book to read to
you this evening, dear Mary," said Edward Her-
vey to his young wife, as they rose from the tea-
table, "we are fairly settled now, and can begin
to enjoy our home."

"Oh, I shall be so glad if you can only spend
your evenings at home," exclaimed Mrs. Hervey.
Her husband smiled at her enthusiasm—it
nearly equalled his own. "I must sometimes be
gone an hour or two after tea," he said; "but
most of these long winter evenings I hope to
spend at home. Home! How sweet that word
sounds. It is a long, long time since I have had
a home, and now—" Hervey's emotion prevented
his completing the sentence. Thoughts of his
long years of orphanage—his struggles with the
world—and his heart-loneliness, contrasted with
the present blissful fruition of all his fond day-
dreams, choked his utterance, the chrysal tear-
drop bedimmed his eye—and turning abruptly
away he left the room.

Mary Ellsworth, the object of Hervey's choice,
his "gentle Mary," as he fondly called her, was
a woman of warm affections, and not one of the
varying shades of thought that passed quickly
but eloquently over her husband's face had escaped
her notice, and her heart throbbed joyously at
the thought that it was to be her delightful life-
task to bless him whom she loved most de-
votedly.

She knew she was well instructed in those do-
mestic duties which are indispensable to home-
happiness, and she looked around her on her
little domain with the satisfaction and pride of
an empress.

Half an hour later, and the shaded lamp, the
easy chair and slippers, the brightly blazing fire,
and the smiling wife with her work-basket, pre-
sented to the eyes of the returning husband the
fac simile of his ideal domestic Eden.

"Now for the book," said Hervey, when fairly
escorced among the cushions of his luxurious
chair; and he proceeded to remove the wrapper
from an elegantly bound volume.

"What have you there?" asked his wife, at-
tracted by the beautiful appearance of the book.
"Let me look at it a moment—'Cowper's Poems,'
Well it is very handsomely bound;" and after
carelessly turning over the leaves a few moments,
she returned the book to her husband.

Hervey took it with an indefinable feeling of
disappointment—a half conviction that he ought
to apologize for—he knew not what.

"I am anxious to possess the works of all the
standard poets," he said at length, "and thought
we would read them together this winter; and
it seemed to me Cowper's 'Task' would be an
appropriate beginning. I believe you like poetry
—do you not?"

"Oh, yes, very much," was the reply; "why
don't you begin to read?"

Hervey commenced reading, and for a time his
wife seemed interested, and her appreciating
glance, as he commented on the poet's fancies,
banished all feelings of disappointment. But an
hour passed and Mary became more absent-
minded, and so deeply absorbed in her own
thoughts that she heard not the reading; and
when a remark from her husband roused her, a
half-uttered response plainly told that her mind
was otherwise occupied.

At length he paused.

"What would you like for breakfast, Ed-
ward?"

Ah! how that question destroyed every ves-
tige of one scene in his ideal panorama of a mar-
ried man's existence.

"She's a fool!" was his first indignant thought;
but the second cooler reflection was—"I have
read too long; I have wearied her; and 'twas her
very love for me prompted that question."

A few more attempts on succeeding evenings,
and the "standard poets" were read in silence
and without comment. Mary had discovered
that she did not like poetry.

Time passed on. Mrs. Hervey was a pattern
housekeeper, a good wife, and an excellent mother,
so far as all things relating to physical well-being
were concerned. The home of the Herveys was a
quiet, well-ordered house, but the husband and
wife were not happy. They never quarreled;
but there was no congeniality of feeling. Mrs.
Hervey was a good housekeeper, and nothing
else.

Did her husband seat himself for a quiet even-
ing at home, he was entertained with the details
of domestic management and domestic troubles;
and if a more ennobling topic of conversation was
introduced, Mrs. Hervey was too busy or too
much fatigued to listen.

Gradually Edward Hervey withdrew from his
home to spend his leisure hours alone in his office.
With too much principle to fall into vice, he be-
came a cold, stern man, burying his warm affec-
tions so deep in his own bosom, that none would
have dreamed that Judge Hervey had ever loved.
And he believed woman to be mentally inferior
to man.

It took years to effect this change—years to
convince the fond husband that, for his sake, and
for the sake of her children, his wife would not
spend her leisure moments in developing, disciplin-
ing, and strengthening her mind; that she
would not seek a higher aim in life than the daily
answer to the questions, "What shall we eat?
what shall we drink? and wherewith shall we
be clothed?"

But she was bound to her idols. To be mis-
tress of a well-ordered house, to keep her children
neatly clothed, and to prepare excellent dinners
for her husband and friends, were to her the sine
qua non of existence.

Yet she was unhappy. She knew that if
what progress the world was making beyond the

gossip of the day, or the chance remark of her
husband or his guests; nor did she care to know.
She was well aware of the uncongeniality of
thought which existed between her husband and
herself, but she made no effort to lessen the dis-
tance. She considered herself the aggrieved
party, and looked upon a man who would not
relinquish books and intellectual improvement,
for the society of his wife and children, as a most
selfish specimen of humanity.

And thus they continue to live. Outwardly
all is calm, and they are called happy. But there
is no soul-communion—no interchange of beauti-
ful thoughts and high and ennobling sentiments.
The torch of love burns more and more dimly,
and, imperceptibly, mutual confidence is being
withdrawn; and when, at last, death shall come,
the survivor will scarce mourn the departed.

One hour, nay, even half an hour—each day,
devoted to self-improvement, with woman's native
intuition and love's gentle teachings, would have
made Mary Hervey a congenial, though less ad-
vanced intellectual companion; would have so
united husband and wife, that each would have
vied with the other in self-sacrifices; and the hour
of dissolution would have found the hymeneal
torch burning with a purer, brighter flame than
on the day of their espousals.—*Life Illustrated.*

LIME WATER IN BREAD MAKING.—In bread
making, the vinous fermentation sometimes
passes into the acid, thus rendering the bread
sour and disagreeable. Liebig has lately per-
formed a series of experiments to improve the
preparation of bread, from which he comes to the
conclusion, that the only effective and innocuous
means of improving the qualities of wheat and
rye bread, is lime water. In making dough he
advises one pint of clear lime water to be used
for every pound of flour. The lime water is first
added to the flour, after which a sufficient quan-
tity of common water is added to work the whole
into common dough—the leaven being mixed
with the water. The lime water prevents the
bread becoming sour, and is a healthy ingredient.
Lime water can be prepared by stirring some
quick lime in a vessel containing pure cold water,
then allowing the sediment to settle. The clear
is then poured off, and kept in bottles for use.
No care is required respecting the quantity of
lime to be stirred in the water, as the water will
only take up a certain quantity of lime, and no
more. Those who use saleratus (bicarbonate of
soda) in the making of bread, are recommended
to cease its use, and employ pure baker's yeast
and a little lime water. Our bones are composed
of the phosphate of lime, and those who use fine
flour require for their health a little more lime
than is contained in their food. Cream of tartar
and carbonate of soda are far inferior to common
yeast in making healthy bread.—*Scientific Am.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—For the last
four years considerable attention has been paid
at the Museum of naturally history in Paris, to
the cultivation of a plant coming from China, and
known under the name of *Dioscopa Japonica*.
This plant, says the writer of a paper sent to
the Central Agricultural Society, may, by its
size, weight and hardy character, become exceed-
ingly valuable in France, as it will serve as a
substitute for the potato. Its tubercles, like those
of the Jerusalem artichoke, resist in the open air
the severest winter, without sustaining any injury.
Several specimens of these roots, of very large
size, were presented in 1852 to the Society, one
of which, of cylindrical form, was three feet in
length; another presented in 1853, weighed three
pounds; the former having been in the earth
twenty months and the latter sixteen. The fla-
vor of this vegetable is more delicate than that
of the potato.—*Galignani.*

**NOVEL MODE OF MOUNTING A HORSE IN
PERU.**—The women do not all work, and the men
are a good-for-nothing set of gamblers and thieves.
The women ride on the hind quarters of their
horses, without a saddle, cross-legged, with the
load on the horse in front. They mount the ani-
mal by taking hold of his long tail, making a
loop by doubling it up, and clasping with one
hand the upper part of the tail, then putting one
foot in the loop, and the other foot on the joint
of the horse's leg, they ascend as if going up
stairs. They usually stand erect on the horse
before sitting down. The horses never kick or trit.

GOOD MORNING.

"Oh, I am so happy!" a little girl said,
As she sprang, like a lark, from a low trundle bed;
"This morning—bright morning! good morning, papa!
Oh, give me one kiss for good morning, mama!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet good morning to Mary;
The sun is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you, Mother Sun, for you rise
Early to wake up my birds and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be."
"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,
As the mother struck softly a clattering cart—
"Happy you can be—but think of the One
Who wakened this morning, both you and the sun."
The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"Ma, may I say, then, good morning to God!"
"Yes, little darling, as surely you may,
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray."
Mary knelt down, with her eyes
Looking up—earnestly—into the sky;
And two hands that were knitted together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother,
"Good—dear Father—in Heaven," she said—
"I thank thee—wakening my sunny bed;
For making me, and me all the dark night,
And me, and me, and me, the day,
Dear—Father—God—thy love—thy grace—
As—angels—angels—angels—"

Ladies' Department.

The Standard of Female Education should be Raised.

We are pleased to notice that the importance
of raising the standard of female education and
of making provisions for that end, is beginning to
attract the attention of some of the legislatures of
the States, and of the more intelligent classes of
citizens throughout the country. It seems to be
thought by many that our daughters should have
the opportunity of acquiring an education of as
high a grade intellectually, as our sons have had
provided for them in those several colleges through-
out the Union; and that it is not wise nor in ac-
cordance with a just sense of the best interests of
society, that the latter institutions should receive
State and other patronage and material aid, while
the education of females is left almost wholly to
the contingency of female enterprise. The happy
improvement in public opinion which is indicated
in the demands made in our legislatures for Fe-
male Seminaries is evident in several other forms,
and especially in the increase of the number of
females sent to the various Union Schools, Normal
Schools, Academies and other seminaries
provided for them.

We hail this improvement in public opinion as
likely to be productive of much good. Even if
schools and colleges for females should be mere
copies of those provided for the education of young
men, there would be much good, along with a
drawback of some evil, from such an education as
the female mind would thus receive. But we
trust that female higher schools, seminaries and
colleges will not be modelled after the pattern of
collegiate institutions as they at present exist,
and as they have been since their first organiza-
tion in a remote age. The course of study pur-
sued in colleges two or three generations ago,
might be well enough for the wants and the cir-
cumstances of those times, but that course, re-
ceived by tradition, inheritance or otherwise from
our fathers, is very far from being adapted to the
wants and interests of the present age. We
would have education, both in schools and colleges
have a more direct bearing on, and connection
with, the practical business of life. And when a
course of study and a plan of culture are adopted
for Female Colleges we trust that very little re-
gaud will be paid to the mould in which almost
all our present colleges have been cast.

But we are wandering from our purpose, which
was to state a consideration in favor of raising
the standard of female education, which has been
suggested by the perusal of some facts and statis-
tics of adult crime and juvenile delinquency. In
the briefest possible form we will give some idea
of the tenor of these statistics, and then state the
suggestions which they originated, bearing on the
subject of female education, and especially on the
importance of a higher æsthetic and ethical cul-
ture.

The connection between character and habits
and the tastes in youth, and the fully developed
character in manhood, has been so generally ob-
served to be very close indeed, that the observa-
tion has passed into the proverb which affirms
that "the boy is father of the man." There are
aspects in which this truth is of very melancholy
import. But there is, also, an aspect in which it
may be regarded, which is very cheering and
suggestive of the great importance of bringing all
possible good influences to bear on the young,
during the age when character and habits are
forming. This question was recently submitted
to a large number of city missionaries, viz. "How
many do you estimate, who have lived an honest
life up to twenty years of age, have afterward
fallen away, and entered on vicious habits?"
The answer from almost every missionary was,
"Not even two in a hundred."

While good training and virtuous habits are to
such an extent a safeguard against the inroads
of vice in adult life, the converse is also well es-
tablished, namely, the juvenile delinquency almost
always leads on to adult criminality.

The argument which may be drawn from facts
and conclusions such as those we have just named,
in favor of a very high standard of education, and
especially of moral education, for females, is one
which appears of much force, though seldom, if
ever, used by the advocates of Female Colleges,
&c. The argument may be put in this form.
Children are much more in the company of their
mothers than of their fathers, during the most
docile and impressive years of their life, and con-
sequently mothers usually have more influence in
determining the character of their children than
their fathers have. Now if females generally had
a higher grade of culture, especially of æsthetic
and moral culture, than hitherto they have had,
they would be better prepared to exert a good
influence on their children, during the period of
the moulding of their tastes, dispositions and
habits. In other words, better mothers would
make better children. Vice, folly and vulgarity
would decrease, and all good and excellent qual-
ities be more generally developed. And in this
respect it appears of more importance that a ma-
ther should be well and highly educated than that
the father should. For, however highly the edu-
cation of the male sex may be carried, it will af-
fect but little the children of the next generation.
But if the education of females is raised to a
higher standard, the results of that education
will very extensively, if not universally, be trans-
mitted to their children, and produce a more
refined and virtuous race.

[illegible]

Varieties.

SUNNYSIDE.—The following interesting particulars of "Sunnyside," the residence of Washington Irving, we find in the *Detroit Tribune*:

The house at "Sunnyside," in which Washington Irving resides, is one he built some three years ago. It is about two and a half miles below Tarrytown, directly on the banks of the Hudson. It is built on the site of the "Van Tassel House." In fact, the new structure includes a portion of the old walls. At an earlier day it was called Wolfert's Roost—Wolfert Acker being one of the Privy Counsellors of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant. Afterward it came into the possession of the Nan Tassels. It was here that the quilting party and dance took place so graphically described in the *Legends of Sleepy Hollow*. It was here that the unfortunate Ichabod Crane and Brown Bows unequivocally met, both being suitors for the hand and heart of Kate Van Tassel. Your readers will recall the amusing incidents of that story, and especially the last appearance of Ichabod Crane. A weather cock of miserable appearance is perched upon the gable end of the main building. It was once the ornament of the old Stadt House of New York, in the time of the old Dutch rule. The house is surrounded by trees—some wild and some planted by Irving. The buildings are nearly covered with vines and creepers. The Trumpet-flower and Ivy-vine are the most conspicuous of them. The ivy, that grows unusually rank, has a peculiar interest. It was brought from Melrose Abbey, near Abbotsford, Scotland, some twenty years ago. It was brought by a Mrs. Trenwick, an intimate friend of Mr. Irving, and planted at "Sunnyside" by her own fair hands. This lady was a Miss Jean Jeffrey. Her father was a minister, and it was of this lovely girl, then about 17, that Burns wrote the beautiful stanzas among the gems of his poetry.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society; whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent—without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, which the well off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom, in the comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

"Now."—"Now" is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is the banner of the prudent. Let us keep this little word always in our mind; and whenever anything presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical, we should do it with all our might, remembering that "now" is the only time for us. It is indeed a sorry way to get through the world by putting it off till tomorrow, saying—"Then I will do it." No! This will never answer. Now is ours; then will never be.

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear, they will be all alike there." "Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate together here?" The rich mother did not answer.

A CHAP stopping at the one of the hotels of the city of New York, being asked by the waiter whether he would have green or black tea, said he didn't care what color it was, if it had plenty of sweetnin' in it.

The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half of the human species.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

THE President, in his speech to the Veterans of 1812, who recently visited the Executive Mansion, *en masse*, said:—"You are welcome to this house, of which you are the proprietors, and I but the tenant."

BETTER AND BETTER.—A candidate for county clerk in Texas, offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent undismayed, promised to do the same and throw a cradle in.

THERE is no right, without a parallel duty; no liberty, without the supremacy of law; no high destiny, without earnest perseverance; no greatness, without self-denial.

SOMEbody says a wife should be like roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed. Somebody else wickedly adds—"and without sauce."

"RACHAEL, is your mistress out of spirits this morning?" "Yis, yer honor, she's just taken the last drop from the decanter."

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they are worth nothing.

"What is treason," asked a wag, "but reason to a t?"

GOVERN your thoughts when alone, and your tongue when in company.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants!
From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens,
Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:

1,000 Boston Pine,	at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	" 35 "
1,000 Burr's New Pine,	" 35 "
500 Rival Hudson,	" 35 "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	" 15 "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling,	" 15 "
1,000 Prolific Highbury,	" 15 "
1,000 Black Prince,	" 15 "
500 Crimson Cone,	" 15 "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanford, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,
Shell Mound, near San Antonio;
or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!
WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Mulberry, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from \$1.00 to \$2.50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from 1.50 to 2.50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEEVENE, Mission San Jose.
Orders will be promptly attended to.
California streets, will be promptly attended to.

Flowers! Flowers!
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner Fourth and Folsom streets,
Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco.

PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast. Among which are:

Carnegie Japonicas, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Paeonias, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honeysuckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuschias, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery, and a general assortment of Green House and Hardy Plants.

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office.

v3-9-3m W. C. WALKER.

Cabbage Seed.
WE have received an invoice of fresh Drum-head Cabbage, from Philadelphia—about 200 lbs., and guaranteed fresh. will be sold by the entire invoice.

v3-10 WARREN & SON, Montgomery street.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM KILN.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would amount almost to a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention, with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this invention, the moisture is removed, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, our improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of our machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. Our feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A Diploma and Silver Medal
Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.
LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time used the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reaches the market in a more pure, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, our improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of our machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. Our feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by heated steam. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in freight will more than repay the expense of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln.

(17) W. H. SULLIVANBERGER.

NURSERIES, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Carnegie Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, flowering do, Arbutus, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. Nelson, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor.

(7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the above would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants, as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are engaged in Gardening and Orcharding. The proprietor will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens well stocked, and secure themselves our ability to supply what they advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 44 do	Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do	Pineapples;
Plum do 15 do	Walnuts;
Apricots do 2 do	Chickens;
Almonds do 2 do	Locust Trees, very large
Quinces do 2 do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do	Osgae Orange, }
Grapes, 12 do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten thousand finest Roses, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent, Mr. M. De LAACON, 121 Sansone street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who, in testimony of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

18 L. PRYOST & CO.

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberries, &c., including choice varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, lot to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Surgery.
R. B. COLE, M. D.,
Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athenaeum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases.
feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the diseases to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned; Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: From 10 till 12, Alternately, " 7 " 9, Evening, " 7 " 9.

v3-12

Southwick & Co's Grand Raffle!
\$48,540!!
FIRST GRAND PRIZE \$30,000!!

THE Proprietors of the above Raffle, having sold a sufficient number of tickets to justify them in fixing the "Day of Drawing" for Saturday, 10th day of March next, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that the drawing will be by wheel, in which the numbers of every Ticket which has been issued will be deposited, and the first twenty drawing numbers will be Prizes, the fortunate holders of which will receive the Prizes immediately after the drawing, or they will be held in trust for those who are absent by a Committee of Ticket Holders, elected by those present at the drawing, and who will superintend the same and fully represent all Ticket holders who may not be able to attend the drawing.

Tickets Sold and Raffle for day and night up to the hour of drawing, at the principal office in Sacramento, or can be secured by application to the various Agents in all parts of the Northern and Southern mines, San Francisco, &c.

Remember!—Monday, 30th day of April next. Secure your Tickets without delay.

v3-5

Shanghai Item Wanted.
THOSE who have these Fowls for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office.

WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the **WESTERN WORLD** in full faith, as being **The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered**

For **COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUPS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, INFANTILE CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when just all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
San Francisco, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signatures of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco.....	Little & Co.
Sacramento.....	C. Morrill
Marysville.....	Rice & Coffin
Stockton.....	E. S. H. Allen & Co.
Bendish.....	J. W. Jones
Nevada.....	Dr. Alban
Doverville.....	Dr. R. W. Carr

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

v3-0

HAT STORE
EAGLE
COLLINS & CO.
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.
CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.
Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

v3-5

WYMAN & CO'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING!
WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,
151 Montgomery street,
Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

ALSO,
Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots.

W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

v3-4



VOL. III. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855. NO. 16.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
Terms—Six dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

AGENTS.
Messrs. WELLS, FAROE & Co.—At their Offices throughout the
Country.
PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—At all their Offices in the State.
Messrs. HAVEN & BAKER.—Napa City and County.
GARDNER & KIRK, Newspaper and Bookellers, Sacramento.
R. H. LEE.—Sacramento City and County, as Collector and
Traveling Agent.
Messrs. LANOTON & Co. for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Good-
year's Bar, Minner.
Messrs. LELAND & McCORMICK—Crescent City, Port Orford,
Uniontown, Eureka, and Hucksport.
SULLIVAN'S newspaper stand, No 5 Post Office Building; KIM-
BALL'S, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf—San Francisco.
P. FREER, Bidwell's, Butte Co. A. HUNNEWELL, P. M., Columbia.
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Dr. Thomas J. Harvey, P. M.,
San Luis Obispo.
Cram, Rogers & Co., Yreka.
Parker & Roman.
Howard & Chamberlain, Un-
ion City, and Mission San Jose.
* Postmasters throughout the State are kindly invited to act
for us.
We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every
month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with
the amount due the office.

Improving Our Social Condition.
NO. III.

COL. WARREN: Since furnishing you with our
second article on the Female Emigrant project
we have had the pleasure of perusing our Gov-
ernor's message to the Legislature, and we are
much, very much, pleased at finding our views
so nearly identical, as regards the introduction of
proper companions for the enterprising men so-
journing among us. We are more convinced of
the necessity of our measure, and that if carried
into effect would be of more real value to Cali-
fornia than any other one measure, or project,
that could be adopted, not excepting the inter-
oceanic railroad.

Supposing Gov. Bigler to be well posted as to
the history and condition of California, we take
pleasure in quoting some of his language and
conclusions. He says: "Situated as California
is, on the confines of a continent, midway be-
tween the Indies, Asia, and the millions of Eu-
rope—with a population unequalled in intelli-
gence, enterprise, and progressive spirit—she
cannot fail to take the lead of the nations of the
old world, and bids fair soon to rival in commerce
her sister States of this mighty Confederacy, as
she already surpasses them in mineral wealth
and fertility of soil." And we add—in the beauty
of her scenery, and salubrity of her climate.

These are the ominous facts, and should prompt
every PATRIOT, every lover of SOCIAL ORDER, to
do their part, to make California rise with *even*
the best of other States, in moral worth and social
condition.

"THE FAMILY CIRCLE, and the blessings of
HOME," the Governor sets down as "the only
basis of State prosperity and permanent
welfare;" and that in consequence of the ineffi-
cient traveling facilities, and the expense now
necessarily incurred, in getting to and from our
sister Atlantic States, "many are compelled,
either to forego migration, or to leave behind
them" the only conservator of men's character,
comfort, and happiness. And that the pretty
little sum of "ten millions of dollars is now being
annually remitted to the Atlantic States, or a
sum nearly equal to one-fourth of the entire
monthly shipments, for the support of families
residing there, the heads of which are now labor-
ing in our mines and engaged in various voca-
tions throughout the State." And he adds—
"Most of these families, I am induced to believe,
would gladly become residents of the Pacific
country, if possessed of means sufficient to defray
the expense of the journey. And instead of
the receipts of the proceeds of labor"
for their support, they would
be the producers of their own well-
being, and the benefit of the whole land."

To facilitate such a desideratum, the Governor
recommends the speedy completion of a safe and
convenient over-land route to the Atlantic States.
And while we would God speed every such mea-
sure, we aim at organizing a Society that will not
only be ready to appropriate all increased facili-
ties to the common good, but to induce the
better halves of men to come to our Pacific
shores—even while better facilities are being pre-
pared.

All reasonable doubts, as to the immense and
permanent wealth and value of our State being
removed, good citizens may safely venture now
to make California their permanent home.

Says the Governor—"Actual observation and
experience of the past, have satisfied me that
fifty years hence—when most of those now prom-
inent on the stage of action, shall have passed
away—it will be said, that mining operations in
California, have but fairly commenced." And
notwithstanding the immense mining operations
being carried on over a district of country "six
hundred miles long by forty-five wide," a busi-
ness is being done too, in the development of our
immense agricultural resources. Already we
have an ample supply for our own consumption
—we measure wheat and barley by the millions
of bushels, while corn, oats, potatoes and other
vegetables are almost the spontaneous growth of
our valleys.

The Governor says: "Immense farms have
been cultivated, and have yielded their fruits and
grains with a productiveness unrivalled in other
parts of the world; and, with labor comparatively
insignificant. Large sums of money have
been expended in fencing, ditching, and improv-
ing those farms, and are unmistakable proofs of
the prosperity of our people. And also, that
they are no longer mere sojourners in the land,
but have determined to make this really and
truly, the State of their adoption. From the ex-
treme north to the extreme south boundaries of
our State, this same spirit of enterprise marks
the progress of our people, in rearing and devel-
oping all the true greatness and enduring worth
of our State. Southern California is destined to
equal France or Spain, for grapes and olives—
wine and oil, of good qualities, are already being
manufactured."

SUCH IS CALIFORNIA—by dame nature blest—
To out-shine, out-vie, and to eclipse all the rest!
And the wretch that would ask more, should not be forgiven;
Surely not by man on earth; if, by God in heav'n.

From the spirit of the Governor's message it
is clear to be seen that if such a Society as the
one we propose, were in existence, that he would
have recommended it to the favorable considera-
tion of the Legislature, as it would be the means
of saving to the State a goodly portion of the
ten millions alluded to above; and improving in
yet a larger proportion, our moral and social
condition.

The assisting of married ladies, with their
families, in getting to their husbands already
here, would of course come within the sphere of
our operation. We should also encourage the
marrying of our single men as fast as opportunity
and prudence might permit; and as some are
puzzled to know how we should get immigrant
females introduced to candidates for matrimony,
we will give an outline of our prospective ar-
rangement.

It will be remembered that we propose the
Society to be governed indirectly by a Directory
of Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco, of
the best class, and directly by a Governor and
Governess, who shall have charge of the receiv-
ing and boarding house; which house should be
large and convenient, with a laundry, drying
yard &c., so that the immigrants may have room
to show their working habits and neatness—first
in washing and doing up their own clothes, and
if doing any other work that might be
done for themselves or others. We propose
that at the close of each day be sent to
bed, and that at a certain hour, say
o'clock, they should be dressed and prepared to

receive visitors, when and where any Director or
Directress, or member of the Society, could in-
troduce, personally or by letter, such persons as
might seek an introduction to the immigrants.
We propose to have a suitable parlor for the pur-
pose, furnished with a piano, guitar, accordi-
on, note and music books, hymn books, &c. &c.,
so that each one may enter at once into a hearty
glee of amusement, show out their character, and
break all spells of monotony, moroseness, hash-
fulness, and disposition to stall—at "popping
questions." In such a concert, some would play,
and some sing; while others might be conversing
more seriously. These concerts might be con-
tinued from 7 to 9 in the evening, if thought ad-
visable, or by consent of the Governor and Gov-
erness, who should always be consulted and ad-
vised with, as to points of order, propriety or
utility; and who should have power to reject or
eject from the house any who might be, or be-
come, unworthy of confidence and respect—sub-
ject to an appeal to the Directory, who should
meet once a month or oftener, to attend to the
interests of the Society. Such arrangements
would be for those immigrants who might be on
hand, or in the city; those for whom situations
may have been obtained, would of course find
amusement along with their employment.

We design being particular—first, in requiring
the best showing possible as to the moral char-
acter of immigrants, requiring a brief history of
themselves in writing, to be filed for reference;
second, in requiring the same from visitors, or
those who might aim at drawing a prize in the
"lottery." By which means the Governor could
the more easily decide for the best, or advise for
the best, upon being consulted by either party.

These concerts would not be exclusively for
courtships, but to give an opportunity for all
parties concerned, to see and be seen, on other
business matters—where the employer and em-
ployee, may introduce such business contracts as
might be desirable. And for the sake of con-
venience and dispatch, we propose that the Gov-
ernor be authorized so marry such as prefer it,
and such as he could advise to enter into the
"HOLY ESTATE."

Such is the arrangement we have figured out
unadvised, or unassisted, and subject to the con-
sideration of those who may feel disposed to en-
gage in the enterprise. We are down on long
courtships—constitutionally so; and we cannot
promise to favor such, especially in these fast
times! We annex a slip from our scrap-book
containing the narrative of "a business-like
courtship" which occurred in England, and
which we heartily recommend to the serious
consideration of young and fast Americans, as
well as old bachelors:

"A BUSINESS LIKE COURTSHIP.—There is a
story extant about a five minutes' courtship be-
tween a thriving and busy merchant of a water-
ing place in England, and a lady, of whom, in
conjunction with a deceased friend, he was trustee.
The lady called at his counting-house, and said
that her business was to consult him on the prop-
riety or otherwise of her accepting an offer of
marriage which she had received. Now, for the
first time occurred to the British merchant the
idea of this holy estate in his own case. 'Mar-
riage,' said he, busily, turning over some West
Indian correspondence; 'well, I suppose every
body ought to marry, though such a thing never
occurred to me before. Have you given this gen-
tleman an affirmative answer?' 'No.' 'Are
your feelings particularly engaged in this matter?'
'Not particularly.' 'Well, then, madam,' said
he, turning round to the lady, 'if that be the
case, and if you could dispense with courtship,
for which I have no time, and which you could
be comfortable without, I am your humble ser-
vant to commend you to the gentleman. There were people who
thought the lady had a right to be going there,
but if so she preferred to wait, it is her own
choice. The British merchant said to the
lady, 'I am your servant, and I am at your
command. A lady who had been waiting for
a husband for some time, and who had been
waiting for a husband for some time, and who
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The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, held on the 2d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Convention of the Agriculturists of the State be called, to assemble in the city of Sacramento, at 11 A. M., of Wednesday, the 25th of the present month.

The objects of such Convention are numerous and important to every cultivator of the soil, every grower of stock, and every manufacturer, in the State. It is hoped that public mass meetings will be held in the evenings of the days which may be occupied by the sittings of the Convention. Such meetings will be seasons of free discussion, and public speaking by the best talent available.

It is earnestly desired that every County or Town Agricultural Society will send delegates, and that where no such societies exist, the inhabitants of the several towns, villages, and precincts, will meet and appoint representatives. Where no such representation can be obtained, it is desirable that the members of the legislature from said districts should be considered, *ex-officio*, such delegates.

The call is issued at this day in order to give time for every part of the State to be represented.

O. C. WHEELER,

Ree, Sec. Cal. State Ag. Soc.

SACRAMENTO, April 3, 1855.

The Surplus Produce of California.

WHAT shall be done with the surplus produce of California? These questions are daily propounded in the various journals of our State; but none seem to give a very satisfactory response. It has been said by some that California could not export produce! that there were no places on the coast, no islands, no commercial marts to which the surplus produce of California could be sent with profit. Is such the fact? Wheat, wool, mustard seed, besides the old articles, "hides and tallow," have been shipped to New York, with good profit. Barley and other grain have been sent to Australia, with profit. Large quantities of potatoes have been sent to the Islands. These are but the beginning of the exports of California.

One reason why there are no more exports, and why there are not more profitable results, is from a want of correct information relative to the crops raised here and the markets abroad. People ship to try the markets—an adventure merely. They are not so well advised upon these subjects as upon other matters.

We need a regulation of our markets; some plans by which we can be fully advised of the quantity of produce of all kinds grown in the State; and also the conditions of the markets abroad. This can be effected in only one way. In Europe they have a corn exchange, a grain market, committees, registers, boards of trade for all given articles of produce, and at short notice every species of produce arriving is known, the price it brings, its rise and fall, &c. Such plans are being adopted in the East, and such should be adopted here.

We would suggest, as the quickest means to accomplish this in California, the organization of societies among the producers of grains of all kinds, and to have one central board and branches in all the counties. These could embrace in their reports, not only grains, but produce of all kinds, and the central board could be advised of all happening in foreign markets, and thus know the time for prosperous shipments.

California can and will become an exporter of all kinds of produce. It only needs organization and system, so as to enter wisely into a fair competition with other producers. A true knowledge of the wants of this State, with a correct knowledge of the conditions of other markets, through such a board of trade as is suggested, and California can compete with the world. The fertility of her soil and climate guarantee this.

NEW WORK ON BOTANY.—We perceive a new work upon the science of Botany has just been issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York, under the title of "An Analytical Class Book of Botany," designed for academies and private students. Mrs. Frances H. Green is the author. It has also a compendious Flora of the Northern States, by Joseph W. Congdon. It is highly spoken of. We hope to have editions here soon.

The Dark Side of the Picture.

AMIN all the changes that are daily taking place around us, there will be found circumstances pleasant and agreeable, as well as those that are adverse and painful. These are the "lights and shadows" of California life; they are the necessary consequences of progress in human affairs.

The steamers weekly bear away near and dear friends, and these events cast a shade over the household and social circles of many; but there is a light breaks through the cloud that darkens that sky, in the hope that ere long they will return to gladden and make happy those who are beloved by them. But there is at this present time a cloud of deeper shade and darker omen than that which has usually spanned the sky of California history.

The departure of so many wives, mothers and daughters, so many families, many of them to come back no more, is a "sign of the times," that casts a shade so sombre as to hide the light beyond, the prospective, is so dark, the human eye cannot yet penetrate it. The sailing of the Golden Age, on Tuesday, taking away nine hundred of our citizens, many of whom were the earliest pioneers in California history, together with entire families who leave us to return no more, are events that shade the picture too darkly.

When our business men leave us for a brief season to prosecute their legitimate calling, and again return to their families; when the miner goes hence, and on his return brings a family with him; and the mechanic and the artisan also make a visit and return, accompanied by hosts of kindred friends, to make California their homes—that is a picture whose light and shade are sure to give all pleasure. But when we see our population leaving our shores, and those who make our homes worth possessing, taking their families with them to return no more, we cannot but exclaim, "the picture is too darkly shaded."

The departure of so many of those identified with California; the breaking up of so many families; the export of so much gold, and the certainty that this drain both of citizens and wealth will continue for some time to come, is a matter of so much moment, of so much import, that every true friend of California should make it a matter of serious inquiry. These questions must be met. There is no dodging the truth that this continual drain of the life blood will soon leave the patient too feeble to recover. Consumption of the blood is a terrible disease. If neglected too long, doctors cannot save, and the patient dies. The tonic must be administered in early season. When this is done, new blood is made and the patient is saved—and so with California. We need a tonic, life blood, more population, and we must have them. The chief aim or effort now is, "To keep what we have got, and get more if we can."

Why are so many leaving us? The answer by the mass is, "the depression of business" and "the cost of living here." The enormous rents of stores and dwellings, the cost of help and every other expense has so eaten up the substance of men that there is no alternative but to close up business and leave. It costs less to be absent six months, and do nothing, than to remain here and do nothing, and this is the inducement to leave. These things ought not so to be, and they cannot long continue without serious and lasting evil to our State.

Prompt measures should be adopted to remedy the evil. Public meetings should be called, for the vast interests at stake demand it. The evil can be remedied. "When the people will," the thing is done. The government! corporations! real estate owners! merchants! manufacturers and mechanics, all see it and wish a remedy, but do not act. That something should be done all will admit. What shall that remedy be? We wait an answer.

The Convention.

BEFORE another issue of our paper, the Convention which has been called will have assembled. And what shall be the RESULTS? Will Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, San Jose, Alameda, Sonoma, Napa, and the many other agricultural counties be represented? Will the Stock Raisers, Rancheros, Farmers, Grain Growers, Millers, Manufacturers—all these—be present? All are interested; they should be acquainted with each other, and no better place and time than at such a Convention.

FAVORS—From Wells, Fargo & Co., and the Pacific Express, the usual favors; from the clerks of the Southern and Oregon steamers, full files of papers; from Assembly and Senate, many valuable reports, which we cannot notice till next week. The report on internal improvements is a valuable document.

State Convention.

The Convention of the Farmers of the State will meet at Sacramento city on the 25th of this month, as will be seen by the call of the State Society. It is not only desired, but anticipated, that every section of the State will be represented fully. Matters of great interest will come before the Convention: the plans of the State Fair the coming autumn, with the Stock Show, the Exhibition of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will all be subject matter of discussion.

All who are engaged in the Home Industry of California should become interested, and should enlist those in their neighborhoods to join them, and make delegations from every section of the State. If those who are engaged in Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, the Arts and Sciences, will not meet and consult for the advancement of their own interests, it cannot be expected others will do it for them. All professions have their organizations, and they watch with a jealous eye everything that endangers their interests; and shall not the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Artisan? Let the coming Convention prove they will.

Sonoma County.

We are glad to notice the action of the Farmers of Sonoma county. They are beginning to realize the importance of action in order to save and protect their own interests. There are many considerations which should arouse every county in the State, and every Farmer in every section of the State to immediate attention to their own profession and to all connected with it.

The Agriculture of California is assuming an importance and having an influence upon the markets of many other sections of country, and if the Farmers of the State would but regard their interests in a true light, every county would immediately organize its association and co-operate with the State Agricultural Society for the advancement of the general good.

In Sonoma county a laudable interest is evinced, and they call upon their friends to meet them at Santa Rosa in May next. We trust a large attendance will prove there is an abiding interest. Other counties should send delegates, so there might be an interchange of thought; each receiving and each bestowing some good on the other. It is to be hoped Sonoma will be represented at the State Convention to be held at the Capital on the 25th April, at 11 A. M. Sacramento city.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Circumstances beyond my control prevented me from arriving in the city in time to make the necessary effort really to commence our desired project in time to have secured a charter from the present legislature; and indeed considering the present embarrassed state of our commercial and financial affairs, I deem it most prudent to postpone the matter until next winter, hoping that confidence and stability may be in a great measure restored. In the meantime, however, permit me to earnestly select others to take up the cause and assist us in maturing and developing the very best scheme possible—to secure so desirable an object. We consider the ice fairly broken and the field open, while every interest of society demands that something permanent in the premises be done.

The above was received too late to add to the communication of our correspondent from San Louis Obispo published on the outside.

The Mails.

WE received a communication purporting to come from citizens of San Louis Obispo, relative to the mails due there, stating that no mails had been received for three months. Some of the names attached to the document we recognized as our subscribers, and their complaints were loud and bitter, and so well stated that we were on the point of sending it to press, when the former Post Master, just from that place, called on us and handed us the following communication. Wishing to do all in our power to extend information, we publish the annexed, explanatory for not publishing the first.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.

EDITORS FARMER: We of San Louis Obispo county have just cause of complaint we think, that we cannot be accommodated with mail facilities, but I have made myself acquainted with the facts in the case, and have asked for a remedy without effect; however the department at Washington authorized me to contract for a land service, but did not offer enough to secure the service, and so the matter will rest we presume for a season. The communication left on your desk by some unknown person, purporting to be from San Louis, and which you were on the eve of publishing, we believe to be from some middle-some fellow, and the signatures to it forged.

T. J. HANVEY, P. M.

The document to which the Post Master alludes was in a different hand from any of the signatures, and if hereafter necessary to publish, and any good will come of it, we'll cheerfully do it.

United States Agricultural Society.

WE think we cannot subscribe the cause of Agriculture in California better than by publishing the full doings of the United States Agricultural Society, recently held at Washington, D. C. The various and important themes acted on will be matters of interest to this State, and should lead to thought and to action among all. Most especially do we commend to the careful perusal of every reader the preamble and resolutions which were passed touching the importance of AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION AND PROTECTION:

The third annual session of this society commenced February 21, 1855, in the "East Room" of the Smithsonian Institution. Twenty-six States were represented by credited delegates from State and county societies, and there was also a large number of individual members of the society.

The Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Mass., President of the society, on taking the chair, delivered a pertinent address, in which he recapitulated the operations of the society during the past year, including the cattle show at Springfield, Ohio. The address was received with applause, and has been printed for distribution in pamphlet form.

On motion of Mr. King, of New York, a committee of one from each State represented was chosen by the President, to nominate a board of officers for the ensuing year.

A letter was read from Col. Selden, resigning his office as treasurer, and accompanied by securities for the funds of the society deposited in the bank, was referred to Messrs. Wager, of New York, Calvert of Maryland, and Worthington of Ohio. They subsequently reported, complimenting Col. Selden for his integrity, and expressing confidence that the funds are secure.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Holcomb of Delaware, and Kennel of Maryland, which were sustained by Messrs. Calvert, Peck, and Kennedy, of Maryland, King of New York, and Jones of Delaware, and then laid on the table for future discussion.

Messrs. Wager of New York, Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Proctor of Massachusetts, Steadman of Ohio, and Jones of Delaware, were appointed a committee to receive and report on amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, offered a resolution recommending political action on the part of agriculturists, and supported it by able remarks.

He was followed by Messrs. French of New Hampshire, Dyer of Connecticut, and Kennedy of Pennsylvania, and the resolution was laid on the table for future discussion.

Mr. Jones, of Delaware, presented a memorial, showing the effect of legislation upon agriculture, and embracing a mass of historical facts.

After having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. King, of New York, placed on the files of the society.

Mr. Clenson, of Maryland, introduced a resolution recommending agricultural education.

An informal discussion of the potato rot, deep plowing, and other matters of great agricultural interest, followed, in which a large number of gentlemen participated. Many facts of importance were elicited, as gentlemen from various sections related their "experience," and the debate was continued until 4 o'clock.

In the evening the society was favored by a lecture from their vice president from Virginia, the venerable George Washington Parke Custis. His eloquent narrative of the illustrious "Farmer of Mount Vernon" was listened to with marked attention by a large audience, and was warmly applauded.

After the lecture, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were introduced by the President to the orator.

After the lecture, the officers and committees were unexpectedly entertained at the National Hotel, by Colonel C. B. Calvert, the proprietor of "Riversdale." A sumptuous repast graced the festive board, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

SECOND DAY.

This morning the society met at 10 o'clock, and, after the report of Mr. King, of New York, chairman of the nominating committee, elected the following

OFFICERS FOR 1855.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John D. Lang, Maine,	J. T. Worthington, Ohio,
H. F. French, N. H.,	B. Gratz, Ky.,
Fred. Holbrook, Vermont,	M. Gentry, Tenn.,
B. V. French, Mass.,	Jos. Orr, Ind.,
Jos. J. Cooke, Rhode Island,	A. J. Kinnick, Ill.,
John T. Andrew, Conn.,	Thos. Allen, Mo.,
Henry Wager, New York,	T. Flournoy, Ark.,
Isaac Cornell, New Jersey,	J. C. Hulme, Mich.,
Isaac Newton, Pennsylvania,	Jackson Morton, Fla.,
C. H. Holcomb, Delaware,	T. G. Rusk, Texas,
H. G. S. Key, Maryland,	J. W. Grimes, Iowa,
G. W. P. Custis, Virginia,	B. C. Eastman, Wis.,
Henry K. Burgwyn, N. C.,	J. H. Horner, Cal.,
James Hopkinson, S. C.,	Jos. H. Bradley, D. C.,
D. A. Reese, Georgia,	S. M. Bird, New Mexico,
A. P. Hatch, Alabama,	H. H. Sibley, Minn.,
G. Brown, Mississippi,	Joseph Laue, Oregon,
J. D. B. DeBaw, Louisiana,	J. L. Hayes, Utah,
Gen. Whitfield, Kansas,	Mr. Gidding, Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. King, New York,	B. Porley Poore, Mass.,
C. B. Calvert, Md.,	A. Watts, Ohio,
A. L. Elwyn, Penn.,	John Jones, Del.
J. Westworth, Ill.,	

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM S. KINO, Boston, Mass.

TREASURER.

B. B. FRENCH, Washington, D. C.

On a report of the executive committee, Dr. Elwin of Penn., Henry Wager of New York, Dr. W. T. G. Morton of Mass., Col. Anthony Kimmel of Md., and Chas. L. Flint of Mass., were appointed

Resolved: That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society be presented to the Regent of the Southern Institution, for the facilities afforded for holding this season. The utility of the Institution in this regard as a place where all our fellow associations can rally, a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Please take the
care of Messrs. J. C. Duncan & Co., and
advertisements in our columns to-day.

CHINESE PLANTS AT WASHINGTON.—A collection of plants and flowers was made by Com. Perry in China, which has just arrived in New York in the Lexington. A few wintered the winter, but they are generally dried. A list of the plants and flowers sent as are sent to the botanists at Washington. They were sent to the botanists at Washington.

The ARTIST AND WELL AT CHARLETON—*Glad*
of THE FAT ON the WATER—The CUR
of JAD I think says; the part of
I well is it very We w
n. turn' by Mr. W. L. Van
w nain's fl f t
t r a f l e
f really r y
e w
y The story is supplied by Mrs.

Horticultural Department.

Practical Gardening, and Rural Aesthetics.

BY AUGUSTUS HEPP, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

SHOW a man the pleasures of a home, and he is sure to appreciate them; give him the opportunity, and he is almost as certain to enjoy them. Let his domestic circle be filled from the circumference to the centre with endearing associations, and he ceases to be a wanderer from his own fireside; he will refrain from the fiery inspirations of strong drink, shun the drinking-saloon, and avoid its inebriate attendants. The flimsy, superficial and transitory pleasures of fashionable society become only a secondary consideration to him, for home is his first purpose, and "home is where the heart is," viz., his own "lot" and family. Be his circumstances never so different, here is a solace to his mind. The venturesome broker, while distracted upon the agitated ocean of speculation; the cautious merchant, who calculates his risks and profits; the penit-up clerk, who from morn till night drives the pen; the hard-working mechanic and the toiling laborer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; each, and all are enabled to stem the current of difficulty, to overcome their multitudinous cares and accompanying vexations, by the thought of home and its comforts. It becomes, then, a matter of consideration, how home may be made to furnish these advantages. In the first place, a frugal, honest, and affectionate partner has a great deal to do with it. A comfortable, well-adapted, and appropriate dwelling, with the surrounding precincts, be they large or small, neatly laid out both as regards usefulness, beauty, and healthfulness, is another great addition. Poets have written, and bards have sung, of the beauties and ennobling effects of the garden, but twice-told are the advantages to be derived from this source. Its influence upon the morals, physical power, intellectual development, and general health of the human system is immense. A well-kept and attentively cared-for garden conduces likewise much to the orderly and systematic movements of a household. Show me a man's garden, I will tell you if there be order in himself or his family. There is perhaps no better teacher of order than the garden. All its products require periodical and exact attention; this careful application begets punctuality in other matters, and finally, a well-regulated action in all things.

Although the above advantages are sufficient to show the importance of this subject, there are others of a pecuniary and healthful nature. Any person who owns one fourth of an acre may grow enough vegetables, excepting, perhaps, potatoes, to serve an ordinary family all the year round, besides the having a patch set aside for flowers; and even one city-sized lot is sufficient for a supply of salad, soup-herbs, and a few flowers; even this small spot will give a great gratification, and may be said to save many a shilling.

The hygienic qualities of vegetable diet are of great importance, and more especially in a family of children. Nature seems to constantly remind us here, and we too frequently neglect her warnings. Unless we force a child, it will, if left to its own inclination, generally ask for vegetable food, and nothing but frequent compulsion will get it to relish animal diet. Are we not reminded in the fondness of children for sweet puddings, and the asking for bread or fruit? Who ever hears a child of its own free will, and in its earliest inquiries for food, ask for a piece of flesh? The thing of itself seems unnatural, and the little importunist would be looked upon as a monster. It may be said that it is customary to give a piece of bread to a child, and consequently this confirms the choice; but the custom has resulted from natural idea; and how bestly would be thought the appetite, if beef were to be chosen in preference to an apple, or hog's flesh to a pear! The thing is clear enough, and speaks for itself; and if more mature human beings were to more generally choose the same aliment, there would not be so much sale for quack nostrums in the form of patent medicines; doctor's bills, which form too frequently a considerable item in domestic expenses, would be very much retrenched, and general health would be promoted.

In speaking of vegetable diet, I would not wish it to be understood to mean such as we see too often exposed for sale. The half-decayed cabbages, whose putrescent odor contaminates the surrounding air, and poisons our vital organs; the lettuce, over which the *Croton* jet has poured a limpid stream for the last two days before the green-grocer's door; the radishes which have lain beside them until they have imparted a portion of their now volatile noxiousness to their neighbor's decaying structure; nor the once fleshy and crisp, but now shrivelled and sticky beets. No, it is not such cholera-promoting articles as these that we would recommend, but the lettuce which has been well watered whilst growing in the garden, and recently cut, that would snap into fragments if you should have the misfortune to let it fall; the burly cabbage recently decapitated, in the base of whose leaves lie nicely secreted the pure dew of heaven, or the crystal drops of the last shower; the crisp, bright-colored radish, just pulled from its fertile supporter, Mother Earth. These have the qualities that will benefit human digestion, and which can rarely be had unless from the garden direct.

Besides the supplying of wholesome vegetables as food, the garden has its claims upon our attention by the health-producing properties in a physical light; every operation requires movement of the body, a kind of gymnastic exercise; this exercise to be performed in the open air, and most pleasing in the morning, which begets early

rising. These movements, if not persevered in to too much fatigue, assist greatly to brace the system, to strengthen the muscular power; they cause the blood to flow regularly, and, as a natural consequence, to invigorate both body and mind. The most lucid ideas that ever flowed from the writer's brain, have occurred when he was working with the spade and many times has he lamented that he had not at the moment the opportunity to pen them down. Exercise in the operations of the garden is more particularly important to the fair sex; most of the movements are neither immodest nor indelicate, and the labor is of that character just suited to eradicate their too frequently physical debility. I would not have them "dig and delve," nor yet handle the plow; but what should binder them from handling the hoe, carrying the watering-pot, or raking over a border? Let them do this to a reasonable extent, and eat the produce of their exertions, and they may throw Female Pills and Townsend Sarsaparilla over the garden fence; their cheeks will bloom like their own cultivated roses, and their firm tread and buoyant movements will truly show "the elastic step of Woman." Neither is there any thing degrading to the female character in tending the garden; nothing but a mock-modesty will for a moment think so. Is it not a portion of a woman's better disposition to be fond of flowers? Do they not become her more than the opposite sex? Are not their fair proportions and lovely forms an exact portraiture of what she really ought to be? Could a greater compliment be paid to a lady, than to acknowledge her as like to one of the fairest of Flora's diadems? How, then, can the garden be otherwise than a part and parcel of herself? The picture is only perfect when she is there, and her mind can be far better employed in the garden, where the body is stimulated by healthful exercise, than by lolling inanimate as it were upon the downy sofa, reading voluptuous and exciting novels. Woman's organization is not suited to this state of bodily inactivity; by it she weakens the natural action of the body, and brings on nervous irritation; the result of which is a vexed temper, and general imbecility of the mind. The study of flowers, and the cultivation of the garden, produce opposite results; the general health of the body is assisted, the mind is invigorated, the observing faculties are employed and improved, the beauties and usefulness of creation are portrayed in simple characters, and we are led on to contemplation and religion. Without being trammelled by bigotry or sectarian bickering. Here is the guiding-star to good morals, the means that will educate the psychological faculties, a teacher that will direct the way by which the Creator may be worshipped, and lead us to correctly see his greatness, benevolence and boundless power, in the beautiful organization and mechanism that he, has constructed, and made so suitable to supply our wants and give us pleasure.

If we look around as we travel along, and see the beautiful and picturesque villages which are springing up in the outskirts of our large cities, we might, at first sight, be led to think that our mechanics and small tradesmen had begun in right good earnest to have home as it ought to be,—a pretty and well-planned house, in which there is both beauty and comfort; a neatly-kept and well-arranged garden for the useful and beautiful, where the gems of Flora were shedding their brilliance and perfume; the surrounding glade of bright green grass nicely mowed, and showing as even a surface as the best Brussels; where the tasselled corn, the glaucous cabbage, the cooling lettuce, and the sugary pea, were luxuriating in straight lines and right angles, free from weeds, inviting us to accept health and enjoyment; the clean and convenient poultry-house in one corner, with its accompanying netted-in yard, and from which chattering peals out his defiant song; the hive, the tenement of the busy bee, from which we may learn habits of industry and foresight, and other details, which one and all, tend to make "home, sweet home," endearing. These are features which we often anxiously look for, but do not always find realized. There is here and there an example, it is true, where our admiration is drawn forth, before which we halt with pleasing reflections, and upon the inmates of which enclosure we cast a passing blessing, to be reiterated again and again as we renew our pleasing visit and admire each little paradise, well knowing that it is from such homes that the clean rosy face and bappy child sallies forth to meet its welcome father on his return from labor and the anxieties of business, while in the door-poral smiles the endearing and love-beaming face of an affectionate wife, whose real and material portrait is surrounded, not by a frame of gilding, but by nature's more lovely bordering of fragrant eglantine or honeysuckle, or the luscious-fruited grape-vine. Such a home, and such comforts, are within the reach of most of our population, if the right method be adopted to secure them; and at a future opportunity, I will endeavor to give some practical information for the guidance of the amateur in the laying out and after-management of the garden and its accompaniments.—*Am. Phren. Jour.*

OYSTER FRITTER.—Strain a quantity of fresh oysters from their liquor, and form a thin batter, with a couple of eggs and some fine family flour. Stir the oysters in, and heat some butter and good lard, hot, in a suitable dish, and put in the fritters. Fry, till well browned, and in turning be careful not to break them.

The total number of hogs packed at Cincinnati this season is 355,000, a decrease of 75,000 from last year.

The Gardens of the South.

BY ANDREW GRAY, SAVANNAH GA.

IN my last communication I gave you some account of the grounds and lawn at this place, briefly describing the ornamental trees: two or three, however, I omitted to mention, which I shall here notice, ere proceeding with another section of our place. The spruce and balsam firs, both natives of the mountain ranges, have stood here for some twelve or fifteen years, but have made very slow growth, as neither of them now exceeds nine feet in height, while the *Cedrus Deodara* has grown six feet during the last three years; but *Cedrus Libani*, instead of being that gigantic object I have seen it in the grounds of Hopeton House, Scotland, would readily pass for *Juniperus prostrata*. It probably has not advanced in height over eighteen inches during ten years. *Araucaria nubicaria* and *braziliensis* both stand out in the South; the former I think will make a very handsome tree, but the latter grows too straggling. Our deciduous trees, of any importance, are the Catalpa, Pecan nut, Walnut, and Pride of India tree, (*Melia Azedarach*.) The latter, when in flower, is an object of considerable merit. It grows to about thirty or forty feet high, of a spreading habit; leaves bipinnatifid, deeply serrated; flowers, racemose; color, light purple. When these, in profuse masses, are pending from its twigs, it is indeed a most ornamental object; and in addition, it answers well as a shade tree; in fact, it is planted on some of the streets of Savannah for that very purpose.

The further outlines which I shall notice at present is an avenue from the stables which forms almost a circle, but has a branch leading out at each end of the lot, and a set off which leads to the front door of the mansion; one half of this circuitous avenue divides the lawn from the orchard, and is lined on each side with the *Cerasus carolinensis* and orange trees.

I shall now speak of the orchard, and I hope you will not be disappointed if I cannot tell you of heavily laden trees, with luscious fruits of the "sunny South." At the same time it may not be wholly barren of interest to know what experiments have been made here, and what results have been accomplished. There are oranges, lemons, pears, plums, peaches, pomegranates, apples, apricots, olive and fig trees all planted on the same piece of ground; but their remunerative value will be seen from the sequel.

ORANGES AND LEMONS are nearly of the same nature, the lemon being a little more tender than the orange, but both grow here luxuriant and would bear fruit abundantly were it not that we at times feel a little too much of the cold North. Our thermometer generally indicates 12 and 14° of frost sometime during every winter. The orange trees will stand 12° of frost with merely shrivelling the leaves; 14° turns a good many of the leaves yellow and destroys the tender twigs; anything above that greatly injures the tree, and 18° is their death blow. For a number of winters previous to 1851-52, the temperature had not reached that low point; consequently the orange trees had attained a good size, and were bearing fruit pretty well; but that winter, all the trees here and in the neighborhood were cut down to the ground. One tree, from which I pulled in one season nearly two bushels of good oranges, and the trunk of which was nearly eight inches in diameter, was killed to the ground. Their roots, however, survived, and they sprang up with surprising vigor, making shoots sometimes eight feet in one season, and are again in bearing condition in three or four years, if no further mishap occur.

PEARS.—Several varieties have been planted out here, but they have not, as yet, matured any fruit; they come into blossom at uncertain seasons of the year, according to the weather; if the winter keeps pretty regularly cold, they do not bud out until a proper time to blossom; but it is sometimes so mild in January that they bloom and get destroyed with frost in February and March. When the summer has been so dry as to severely check their growth, they come into blossom in October, and are soon lost in the cold gusts of November.

PLUMS.—The imported varieties have never done any good, and are subject to the unnatural phenomenon described above. There is a native plum which bears abundantly, but it is smaller in size than the Royal Gage, and inferior in flavor to the Damson. It is also subject to falling off before ripe; by cultivation it is greatly improved.

PEACHES.—There are several varieties of this fruit; such as have been raised from seed here succeed very well; they grow very rapidly from seed, and in three years are large trees bearing fruit; but the trees generally are short lived.

POMEGRANATES.—This shrub thrives very well in this latitude, and indeed seems to be of easy culture, bearing fruit freely where there is any cultivation bestowed.

APPLES.—Those raised in northern latitudes do not succeed here; but several varieties, natives or raised from seed here, mature for summer use; but I believe there are none adapted for keeping.

APRICOTS, like foreign plums, have never done any good; the trees live, but make very stunted growth. I have not even seen them blossom. There are two things which act unfavorably on this fruit, viz., the extreme hot sun and the drought, which I have no doubt will ever keep them from maturing.

OLIVEA.—So far as the experiment with this South-of-Europe plant has been tried, it seems to give the hope that olive oil may be produced in this country. We have one tree which has been planted out several years and is growing vigorously; neither the cold of winter nor the heat of summer seems to affect it.

FIGS.—This is the fruit of the South which we

are certain of having one crop per annum; and if the spring is mild, the first crop matures in June, the second or reliable crop in August and September; as an extra hit of fructification they bear a third crop, but, like the first, seldom matures, being cut off by early frosts.

Such is my report on the orchard. It might be somewhat better if our mode of culture was not at fault.—*Mag. of Horticulture.*

The following list, composed of the best peaches in cultivation, has been compiled from experiments commenced in 1843, as suited for the district of Louisville or St. Louis:

Early Anne.....	120 days.....	No. 1.
Early York.....	120 ".....	" 1.
Early Tilton.....	126 ".....	" 2.
Cole's Red.....	126 ".....	" 2.
Early Crawford.....	133 ".....	" 3.
George IV.....	133 ".....	" 3.
Vanzant's Superb.....	133 ".....	" 3.
Pope's Cling.....	133 ".....	" 3.
Malta.....	133 ".....	" 3.
Hill's Rodman Cling.....	136 ".....	" 4.
Hill's Superb Jersey.....	138 ".....	" 4.
Crawford's Late.....	141 ".....	" 5.
Catherine.....	141 ".....	" 6.
Red Cheek Melacatan.....	141 ".....	" 6.
Pavie Pomponne.....	143 ".....	" 7.
Lemon Cling.....	143 ".....	" 7.
Red Pineapple.....	143 ".....	" 7.
Loopold.....	143 ".....	" 7.
Great Admirable.....	158 ".....	" 8.
Columbia.....	158 ".....	" 8.
Late Heath.....	170 ".....	" 9.
White Favorite.....	178 ".....	" 10.

Mrs. E. Oakea Smith.

The editor of the New York Mirror having inadvertently published a note from this gifted woman, in which she privately acknowledged the authorship of the *Newsboy*, one of the most popular and touching stories of the day, she takes the delinquent editor gracefully to task, in a letter of characteristic power and beauty. The following extract embodies the heroic spirit and the fine philosophy that pervade every production of her pen:

"I do not consider the public at large has anything to do with my private experience. The man or the woman who is not equal to the many contingencies of life, is too weak and cowardly to deserve comment. The man or the woman who whines over misfortunes is maudlin with poverty, which is as bad as any other kind of drunkenness. The man or the woman who is afraid to utter the truth revealed to the soul, because of institutions or professions, is a recreant to God and man. The man or the woman who makes no advance upon the age, is a drone in the busy workshop of our humanity, and must be cast aside as all drones are."

The editor of the *Mirror*, in the course of some courteous remarks, pays a very happy tribute to the authoress and her last work. "That the author of the *Newsboy*," he says, "is full to overflowing with all the 'bitter elements' of humanity, the book itself affords indubitable evidence. Who that has wept with the beautiful 'Imogen,' or sobbed over the sorrows of poor 'Bob,' or suffered almost the real pangs of imprisonment, and death with 'Flashy Jack,' will deny to the fair authoress of the 'Newsboy' the possession of a heart touched with the feeling of human infirmities, and strengthened and cheered by the tonic and the glow of human hopes? The 'Newsboy' palpitates with all the sensibilities, the passions, the sorrows, and the joys, that make up the subtle issues of eternal life." We have not seen the "Newsboy," but its author well deserves this earnest praise. Mrs. Oakea Smith is one of the truest as well as one of the most fearless interpreters of humanity that has yet appeared. Her insight is equally delicate and profound, and her utterances ring out upon the murky cloud of selfishness that envelops the race like the clear tones of a bugle upon the evening air. Her mind is a charming compound of instinct and philosophy, inspired by an exquisite poetic sense and luminous with divine intuitions of all that is holy and beautiful in the potential relations of man. She is among the sweetest and noblest of the priestesses who minister at the altar of poor, fallen, yet radiant human nature. Her writings have indeed been censured by the careless and unappreciative as wanting in artistic completeness or in practical aim or even in fidelity to religion, but the truth is widely different, for, beyond the great masters of fiction, she has few rivals in artistic skill—her teachings are all as practical in their tendency as they are pure and refining, and her devotion to religion has something of the romantic simplicity and saintly passion of the cloister. Her sympathy with the unseen and the spiritual is vivid and intense, but while the summits of her faculties are gleaming in the light of the "coming time," her feet are upon the solid earth, and her voice is laden with messages of wisdom and of peace for the sorrowing throng that begirt her. She promises to possess a wide influence in her time, and to exert it all in the direction of man's loftiest ideal. We advise those who doubt her to procure her works and read them.

CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Nicholas Longworth, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, has discovered the following certain cure for scrofula. He requests editors in all parts of the Union to publish the recipe quarter yearly:

"Put two ounces of aquafortis on a plate on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Then add two ounces of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large-mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or male of soft rags. If very painful put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker."

FROM THE EAST.

The steamer Golden Gate, arrived at this port Thursday with 512 passengers, a very large mail from New York and New Orleans, and over 1200 packages of merchandise and freight. She brings New York and New Orleans dates of the 20th ult., and news from Liverpool and St. Petersburg to the 2d and 3d ult. The startling intelligence is received by this arrival of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, on the 2d March. This event was announced to the English Parliament by the Ministers of the crown as having taken place, and the sensation which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. Of the certainty of the Emperor's death no doubt need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy—was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the 'British' Minister at Berlin, to the effect that he actually expired at St. Petersburg March 3d, at one o'clock.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York from San Juan on the 19th March, transmitting the intelligence of the great financial panic which commenced in San Francisco on the 22d February, but no panic was produced and matters were moving along quietly.

Col. Benton in a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, calls attention to the fact that he has got a clause inserted in the general post road bill for a direct route between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the mouth of the Huerfano and the little Salt Lake to Stockton, on the San Joaquin River in the valley of San Joaquin, where it will connect with the permanent steamboat navigation of the Bay of San Francisco, and also of the Sacramento river.

He also states that auxiliary to this he secured another provision granting a pre-emptive right in stations to the extent of 640 acres, at the rate of one for every twenty miles. This is (he says) a most important provision under many aspects.

First, it enables this important mail route to go into operation and to be maintained and carried on. Secondly, it will make a chain of stations across the Continent, which will quickly become a line of settlements. Thirdly, it recognizes the existence of the central route to the Pacific; and, in my opinion, virtually establishes it for the railway.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CAMELS.—It appears that the appropriation of \$30,000 to test the experiment of introducing camels and dromedaries into this country, for military purposes, has passed. The appropriation has repeatedly passed one House of Congress, and been rejected in the other, and this was its fate at first at the session which has just closed; but in the confusion of the end of the session, when so many had things are crowded into the appropriation bills, some good things get in; and among them this appropriation of \$30,000 escaped.

LAND TITLES.—The great Weber claim has been confirmed by the Land Commissioners. This includes the city of Stockton, and makes Mr. Weber one of the wealthiest men of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
 April 11—Clipper ship Water Witch, Plummer, New York, 120 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Western Continent, Burnham, New York, 120 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Lion Light, Callahan, Boston, 102 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Golden City, Canfield, New York, 130 days; mds.
 Brig Susan Abigail, Corrao, Oregon, 4 days; produce.
 Schr. Sovereign, Waterman, Monterey, 30 hours; wood.
 Schr. Olivia, Thomas, Monterey, 30 hours; oil.
 Schr. Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 36 hours; produce.
 Schr. Ortolon, Robinson, Pajaro, 24 hours; produce.
 Schr. Eagle, Miller, Carmel Bay, 2 days; with stone.
 April 12—F.M. steamship Golden Gate, McLane, Panama, 11½ days; passengers, mds., etc.
 Clipper ship Charming, Lucas, Boston, 114 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Sunny South, Gregory, New York, via Rio Janeiro 80 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Sea Nymph, Harding, New York, 145 days, via Valparaiso 38 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Sarnach, Barry, Boston, 146 days; mds.
 Clipper ship Morning Light, Knight, New York, 112 days; coal.
 Ship Manlius, Pausland, New York, 132 days; coal.
 Ship Channing, Johnson, New York, 137 days; mds.
 Clipper bark Julia Ann, Pond, Newcastle (N.S.W.), via Honolulu 11 days; 230 tons coal.
 Bark Sherwood, Haskell, Cardiff, 146 days; coal.
 Bark Clara, Cook, Glasgow, 154 days; mds.
 Brig Cohasset, Dennis, Astoria, 5 days; lumber.
 Schr. Lady Jane, Hooper, Honolulu, 13 days; mds.
 Schr. Cyclops, Gregory, from a whaling cruise, and 10 days from San Pedro, with 15 bbls sea elephant oil.
 Schr. Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
 April 13—Clipper ship Flying Arrow, Treadwell, New York, 136 days; mds.
 Ship Greenwich, Bourne, Philadelphia, 161 days; coal.
 April 14—Clipper ship Reindeer, Bunker, Boston, 136½ days; mds.
 Ship Sparking Wave, Hubbard, Philadelphia, 122 days; coal.
 Brig Geo. Emery, Drake, Puget Sound, 14 days; piles, etc.
 Star Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 5 days; mds., etc.
 April 15—Star America, Haley, San Diego, 2½ days; mds.
 Dutch ship Goetruide, Maria, Spickelberg, Cardiff, 158 days; with coal.
 Chl ship Juana Guzman, Cammas, Valparaiso, 50 days; mds.
 Clipper bark Frances Palmer, Pary, Honolulu, 17 days; mds.
 Dutch bark Machilde Cornelis, Lundgren, Cardiff, 149 days; with coal.
 April 16—Ship Cuba, Wood, Carmel Bay, 3 days; granite.
 Schr. Simon Draper, Ashby, Mazatlan, 17 days; mds.
 Schr. Joseph Hewitt, Luper, Tomales, 25 hours; produce.
 April 16—Haw schr Queen of the Isles, Chapman, Huahine, 32 days; 130,000 oranges.
 Schr. Frances Helen, Leeds, Port Orford, 6 days; lumber.
 Schr. Sonora, Hanson, Bedoga, 24 hours; with potatoes.

CLEARANCES.

April 12—Bark Elvira Harbeck, Marshall, for Hong Kong; schrs Mary W. Gould, Melbourne; Laura Bevana, Norton, San Pedro.
 April 13—Ship John N. Gossler, Emerson, Hong Kong; brig Swine Bay, Knipe, Sydney.
 April 14—Star Glib, Fantitoroy, for Crescent City; ships Neptune's Favorite, Lane, Shanghai; Humboldt, Lunt, Hong Kong; brig Metropolis, Swinson, Portland.
 April 16—Steamship Gldon Age, Watkins, for Panama; ship Spitfire, Arcy, Hong Kong.
 April 17—Ship Aurora, Brown, for Manila; Gov. Morton, Burgess, Calcutta; bark Chalcodony, Lovejoy, Puget Sound; Mexico (B), Mangus, Hong Kong; Br brig Gloria, Kirhn, Calico; schrs Luo Choo, Hodges, Uniqua River; Kate Hill, Parker, Monterey.

MARKET REPORTS.

The condition of the markets is anything but favorable. Grain is at a low figure; produce of all kinds is low. Flour is pouring into our markets by millions of pounds from Chili; efforts are making to ship to Australia, to relieve the market.
 The condition of the business in our city is anything but encouraging. Clippers in scores are overloading our warehouses, draining the specie of the country for goods we do not want, and impoverishing the State. Dark as is the prospect, courage and perseverance will overcome it, and better days will follow. *Nil desperandum*, should be the motto of all.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the great remedy for Consumption and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are loud those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. v3-16

Opinion of the Press.—The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.' We regard it as one of nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

It has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Always signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. v3-16

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. [v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

MARRIED.

On the 10th April, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Williamson, Samuel Snapper and Mrs. Harriet Wright.
 On the 2d April, in Shasta, by Wm. Maybew, Esq., Mr. A. M. Bernard and Miss Sarah McIntosh.
 On the 3d April, in Shasta, by Judge Hall, C. Wheeler and Mrs. Mary Staple.
 On the 2d April, in Yreka, by G. Waterman, Esq., John J. Kelley and Miss Amanda C. Shores.

DIED.

On the 14th April, in this city, James, son of Capt. Ludlow, of New York, aged 18 years and 5 months.
 On the 5th April, in Los Angeles, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Major Robt. Barnard, of the San Francisco Bar, aged 37 years.
 On the 6th April, on board steamship Golden Gate, at sea, C. W. Kellar, aged 26 years, from Tomaston, Me.
 On the 11th April, in Sacramento, Olive, wife of S. P. Barnes, formerly of Boston, aged 43 years.
 On the 8th April, on board Greenwich, at sea, David Wilkie Scott, seaman, of Leith, Scotland.

OBITUARY.

"Death loves a shining mark."
 Charles Fielding Cooke, a lovely boy of two years, the only child of fond parents, has been suddenly called from earth to heaven. While on a visit to his grandfather, in company with his mother, that fearful disease the croup made him its victim, after an illness of three days. He died at the residence of his grandparent, near Oregon City, O. T., on the 3d inst.
 This promising boy was the hope of his parents, C. W. and R. E. Cooke, of Stanislaus county. The child's father, Hon. C. W. Cooke, of the Assembly, came to San Francisco to meet his wife and child. We remember well the anticipated happiness of that meeting. We could sympathize with our friend in his hope, for we are a parent. We remember also too well the agonized spirit of that friend, when the fond wife told him they were CHILDLESS. It was our privilege to utter a word of sympathy in that dark hour; we could do so, for we had been where such blows fall, and we knew the value of sympathy then. It is only those who have been like afflicted, that can speak comfort. It may be some consolation to these parents to know there are hearts that offer them true sympathy. Parent!

Grief may bow thy spirits low,
 Grief may dull thy hearing now,
 But Hope dispels thy spirit's gloom—
 A voice speaks from the silent tomb.

Behold!
 That bud torn from the parent stem
 Is now in Heaven, a beauteous gem;
 There with the angels shall it bloom,
 And shed above its sweet perfume. W.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Until Further Notice.
 ON and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, the Contra Costa Ferry will run as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 1½ A.M.	At 8 A.M.	At 7½ A.M.
12½ P.M.	11½ A.M.	11 A.M.
4½ P.M.	3 P.M.	7½ P.M.

CHARLES MINTURN, Agent,
 Cunningham's Wharf.
 v3-16-3m

Special Notice.

THE steamer SURPRISE will haul off the Sacramento route for one month, to make alterations necessary for the accommodation of the public. She will positively resume her trips on or before the 20th of May. v3-16

Flower Pots.

JUST received ex "Spitfire"—3,000 Flower Pots, assorted sizes. For sale low.
 HAYNES & LAWTON,
 122 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay. v3-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lennec and other eminent physicians." Dr. Casswell, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embelishing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, has cured hundreds of cases of Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Indisposition, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. ROYCE, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAB, of Barbours, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. WM. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe cold during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

Hon. SAMUEL S. PIERCE, says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended.

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from any medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady. C. D. MAYNARD.
 Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England State the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four, in the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrops, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
 Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,
 Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
 Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.,
 Montgomery street. v3-16

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's OIL.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
 A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
 Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
 And this was the song that the lady sung—
 "Away with Pomatum and Bandoline,
 No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen,
 The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
 Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
 It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
 And my hair keeps its curl till I dance all night.
 No more of grease or strong spirit for me,
 But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"
 Sold by B. B. THAYER & CO.,
 Montgomery street, San Francisco. v3-16

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

GREENE, HEATH & ALLEN have removed from California street to the cor. of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Tobacco ever brought to this State. The selection was made by Mr. Heath from the best factories in Virginia; and the trade generally are respectfully invited to call. Among the brands sold are the following:
 200 boxes Crumpton's Four Aces;
 75 half boxes do Medall;
 50 packages do Sovereign of the Seas;
 60 do do Bride of the Pacific;
 100 boxes Halsey's Four A's;
 100 do Saunders' Harry of the West;
 50 do James Byrd's Gold Leaf;
 50 do do Anna Bishop;
 25 do A. Thomas' Club House;
 50 do Ferguson's Star of the West;
 50 do Miller & Crenshaw's Bluff City;
 20 do Royser's Mary's Own;
 40 do do Invincible;
 100 do Thornton's Cantelope;
 50 do Dickinson's White's E;
 50 do Croby & Wootton's Metropolitan.
 In addition to the above, we have 2,000 packages of ordinary brands; and as we sell exclusively on Commission for the Manufacturers of Virginia, we can furnish the trade with any quantity or quality required, at the lowest rates. v3-16

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,
 and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY,

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.

Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention. v3-16

Stone Butter Pots.

JUST received ex "Spitfire," 3,000 Butter Pots, Cream and Cakes Pots.
 HAYNES & LAWTON,
 122 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay. v3-16

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
 Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
 (in Montgomery Block).

HAVING taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assistants' Sales, etc., etc.

Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.

The Opening Sale of Real Estate will take place on

Monday, April 23d,

At which time we shall offer a very desirable lot of

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. Sale of Furniture, on TUESDAY, April 24th. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass., where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boys' Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance. G. W. SIMMONS.

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. v3-16

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,
 No. 1, Bolton & Barron's Buildings,
 Merchant street. v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-15

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
 10th street, between F and G,
 Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery of ALL KINDS. v3-15

O. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL. v3-14

J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
 Also—CAMPHENE AND Kerosene.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Siding, Floor Joists, Sills and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;

Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kind;

Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;

Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.

At the sign of the Golden Anchor. 8

JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
 139 Montgomery street,
 Between Clay and Commercial streets.

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely

upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,

draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st., New York.

Bank of North America, Boston.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore.

J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.

A. D. Jones, cashier, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

J. R. Macmurdo & Co., New Orleans.

Varieties.

In one of the factories in Maine recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike, and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph: "We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be without employment; can turn our hands to 'most anything'; don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes, patch darn, knit, roast, stew, and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides, being remarkably fond of babies. In fact can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays and Saturdays. For specimens of spirit, will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as a Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly! An elderly gentleman in want of a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character; in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going-going-GONE! Who's the lucky man."

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.—I encountered to-day in a ravine some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of a stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day? She replied, "Three weeks and an ounce!" Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge Bruce, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her, "How deep did you find the stream? What did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee, and ninepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself, "she is the girl for me! no words lost there;" turned back, proposed, and was accepted, and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united. The nuptial lamp never waned, its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last perhaps capsized, take a lesson of the Judge; that "up to the knee and ninepence" is worth all the love letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

THE BEST THING OUT.—A friend has furnished us, says the Spirit of the Times, with the following copy of a sign over the door of a respectable looking house near Chichester, England: "HER LIFE I O O QUERS A O O O S." Any joker that can translate the above, at one reading, can "take our hat!" We have frequently published "the march of the schoolmaster," but recollect nothing equal to this. Now, if you desire to have some fun, just "turn down the leaf," and ask a friend to translate it. We subjoin it: "HERE LIVES ONE WHO CURES AGUES."

At a camp meeting last summer, not more than fifteen hundred miles from Boston, the trumpet had called the congregation together, but a crowd of idlers and rowdies stood outside the range of seats and would not come in. The presiding elder invited them twice with no effect. Then, after singing a hymn, he turned to the crowd and said: "As many of you as have not got the itch, or small pox, or any other cutaneous disease, we shall be glad to have come forward. All others will remain outside." No one was left out.

NOVEL MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—A correspondent of the Staunton Spectator states that the Rev. M. Brown, of Bath county, Va., married a couple a few days since across a river—that is, the parson was on one side, and the bridegroom and his dulcinea on the other. This mode was resorted to on account of the water being impassable. The license was thrown across the stream by the bridegroom, after having wrapped it tightly around a stone.

HAPPY MARRIAGES.—An English paper publishes the following official table, giving a view of the connubial bliss in the city of London:

Runaway wives,	1,132
Runaway husbands,	1,348
Married persons legally divorced,	4,175
Living in private misunderstanding,	13,279
Mutually indifferent,	55,340
Regarded as happy,	153
Nearly happy,	27
Perfectly happy,	13

As a preventive of anger, banish all tale bearers and slanderers from your conversation, for it is these who blow the bellows to rouse up flames of rage and fury, by first abusing your ears, and then your credulity, and after that steal away your patience, and all this perhaps for a lie. To prevent anger, be not too inquisitive into the affairs of others, or what people may say of yourself, or into the mistakes of your friends; for this is going out to gather sticks to kindle a fire to burn your own house.

It is said that North Carolina produces within its boundaries the staple of every State in the Union, and is the only one that does it. We say she is not the only one that does it; California produces not only the "staple of every State in the Union," most abundantly, but that of nearly every country or clime on the globe!

If you would be pithy, be brief, for it is with work as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood,
Benjamin Shattell,
Goldstone & Co.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hulluh & Isaac,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wic & King,
Shuon & Schi,
M. Shoss & Co.,
A. Roman,
J. Weiner,
J. Van Schick,
John E. Church,
Wm. A. Mix,
J. E. Church, Att'y.
C. Roethe,
Wm. S. Fitch,
B. F. Davaga,
D. Callahan,
J. N. Climpel,
Jas. W. Downer,
G. W. McMurry,
James Loag.

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.

Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.

[v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the

disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on sale and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express of Freight, Small Packages and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. to the express business to their exertions and personal energy.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. [v3-10]

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle.

IN consideration of the extreme difficulty which enterprises of all kinds have to contend with at the present time, owing to the scarcity of money in this city, and all parts of the mines, and feeling sure that Southwick & Co. have not had a fair chance to dispose of their tickets, through times of unparalleled depression and stagnation in the business community, as well as with the laboring population in this city and all portions of the mining region, we are induced to append our names to this card, calling upon the public generally to come forward and purchase the tickets of Southwick & Co., so as to insure the drawing coming off at an early period. They have already sold a large portion of their tickets, and in soliciting the forbearance of those who hold their tickets, we have every confidence in assuring them, that they run no risk in consenting to a further postponement of thirty (30) days, at the expiration of which time, we feel assured, they will have disposed of most of their tickets; meantime they call upon all who may feel favorable to the Scheme, to come forward at once and purchase tickets without delay. The postponement, we feel sure, will be more satisfactory to the ticket holders and the public generally, than that the proprietors of the Raffle should retain a large quantity of tickets themselves. Under the circumstances the proprietors have fixed the day of drawing for

Monday, 30th of April,

from which there will be no further postponement.

Heartily concurring in the above, and recommending the Scheme to the favorable notice of the public, We are, &c.,

SIMMONS & CO., J. M. RHODES,

W. S. COTHRIN, HIRAN KELLY,

MEEKER & CO., JAS. ANTHONY,

RIVETT & CO., K. P. FIGG,

LANDERS, OLIVER & CO., M. D. CORSE,

THOS. N. WARD, WM. H. WATSON,

MOREHOUSE & BLAIRARD. [v3-14]

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straws, while ears, seeds and other light substances are most perfectly separated. All of the off wheat saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are pushed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & H. Perkins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hile, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

These building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders are on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, Fine street, San Francisco. [v3-5]

San Francisco, Jan. 1st, 1855.

"Take no thought for the morrow."

THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice fully adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Summer we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but instantly bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commands. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Seeds! Seeds!!
THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following collection of fresh seeds, &c., which he has for sale:

Apple seed,	Nutmeg Musk-Melon,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet,	Green Citron "
Long blood "	Cantelope "
White sugar "	Large yellow Dutch Onion,
Early drum head Cabbage,	" red "
" ox heart "	White Portugal "
" York "	Silver skin "
" sugar loaf "	Large white "
Large York "	Cup Farsnip,
Late flat Dutch "	Sweet Spanish Pepper,
Early cluster Cucumher,	Squash "
Early frame "	Yellow cheese Pumpkin,
Gherkin "	Imperial head Lettuce,
White spin "	Celestin "
Short green "	Royal cape "
Long green "	White Cass "
Long orange Carrot,	Greens "
Early harr "	Ping Leek,
Red solid Celery,	Winter crook neck Squash,
White solid "	Summer "
American "	White hirc "
Early Cauldower,	Marrow "
Late "	Early Dutch Turnip,
Purple Egg Plant,	Rutabaga "
Green curled Endive,	Yellow stono "
White "	" Aboldeen "
Early turnip Raddish,	White Norfolk "
Early scarlet "	Red top flat "
Long Island Water-Melon,	Red Tomato,
Black Spanish "	Yellow "
Carolina "	Blue imperial Peas,
Yellow six week's Beans,	Marrowfat "
Early Mohawk,	Early Charlton "
White marrow "	O ago Orange,
L na "	Grape roots, 1 & 2 years old,
Red and white Clover seed,	Grape cuttings,
Red top Grass "	Strawberry plants,
Timothy "	

These are all Fresh Eastern Seeds, from the seed store of Thorburn & Co., New York, and for sale by

H. McNALLY,

Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, opposite the New Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

[v3-1m]

17,000 Premium Strawberry Plants.

From the Shell Mound Nurseries and Fruit Gardens, Near San Antonio, Alameda County.

WE offer for sale the following List of Plants, viz.:

1,000 Boston Pine,	at \$70 per 100
5,000 British Queen,	" 35 "
1,000 Burr's New Pine,	" 35 "
5,000 Rival Hudson,	" 35 "
5,000 Large Early Scarlet,	" 15 "
2,000 Hovey's Seedling,	" 15 "
1,000 Prolific Hawthorn,	" 15 "
1,000 Black Prince,	" 15 "
500 Crimson Cone,	" 15 "

Plants from "Shell Mound" received a premium at the late Fair of the California State Agricultural Society. Several of the varieties above named are believed to be remarkable for their fruitful qualities, having been cultivated for several years by Mr. Sanborn, at his gardens in Wayne county, N. Y., with special reference to the production of fruit.

Orders received for any number of plants, (not less than 100) and promptly executed. On invoices of \$500, and over, a discount of twenty per cent. from the above prices will be allowed.

Address, J. L. SANFORD, Cultivator,

Shell Mound, near San Antonio;

or, R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,

Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

[v3-4]

Flowers! Flowers!!

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Corner Fourth and Folsom streets.

Office 170 Washington street, San Francisco. PERSONS desirous of embellishing their gardens or conservatories, will find at this establishment the largest stock and greatest variety of plants to be found on the Pacific coast.

Among which are: Hardy Plants, Camellia Japonica, in 70 varieties; Perpetual Roses of all the classes; fragrant and fancy Geraniums; Passifloras, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Honey-suckles, Abutilons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Jasmines, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Dillias, Bulbous Roots, Ornamental Shrubbery; and a general assortment of Green House and

Orders for shipment to any part of the State will be carefully executed by addressing D. Nelson, 170 Washington street, or the proprietor, Box 1,957 Post-office.

[v3-9-3m] W. C. WALKER.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at \$10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

[v3-10]

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athenaeum Building,

South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring in any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Discharges of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

Office Hours: { Morning, From 10 till 12. { Afternoon, " 2 5. { Evening, " 7 9. [v3-12]

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

AT THE

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Southerly Over Coat, decidedly the one in New York; Fuflet, Palmas, Cloaks, Winter Coats, Open Cloaks; with one and two layer and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cashmeres and Vellings, Buley and Simon's Clothes and Dock-lins, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.

Branch KEYES & CO.,

[v3-6] Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.



COLLINS & CO., PRACTICAL HATTERS.

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

[v3-7] COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of TONIA and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Millers, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grinders, Saddlers, Turners, Musons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

[v3-5]

DR. DEVINE'S COMPOUND

PITCH LOZENGE

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS AND COLDS

AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS

LITTLE & CO

AGENTS

137 MONTGOMERY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEM-UNE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being

The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, COUGHS, CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we will never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Ministers and Voca-

callists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, in trouble due to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco..... Little & Co. Sacramento..... C. Morrill. Marysville..... Rice & Coffin. Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co. Benicia..... J. W. Jones. Nevada..... Dr. Alban. Danville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. [v3-8]

WYMAN & CO'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,

151 Montgomery street,

Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—Mr. Edward Reed, of this place, on a warm, frosty day, has secured for cords, a foot and a half, of the best of the winter and the best of the winter in the State. The weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong. The weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong. The weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1855.

The California Farmer.

THIS issue we send to many who may have never before received the FARMER, or may not have known that such a paper was published. We send it to such *here*, and in the various sections of the old States, whom we believe and trust will be pleased to receive it, peruse it, and learn the success that is now beginning to flow upon this new country. We believe that many of our distinguished Agriculturists and Horticulturists will not only be pleased to see our journal, but will cheerfully aid in its dissemination, by their subscriptions and that of their friends. By such a measure they will become familiar with California Agriculture and its rapid progress, and they can also communicate to us; by such interchange of knowledge, good will result to all.

We ask their kind aid and influence in every State of our Union; we ask all who are interested to communicate to us or to inquire of us, and we will as freely respond. Societies abroad will please make their address known by their corresponding secretary, and we shall be happy to forward them important data and exchanges.

Our citizens of the old States can have but little conception of the advance that has been made in Agriculture the past two years—it must be seen to be realized. It is important that every section of our country, every State in the Union, should become better acquainted with the resources of California. When California is better known, when her real condition is understood, we feel assured we shall have an increase of population of the right kind; families, whole families will find this the place to build a home; and it is the great object of the proprietors of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to make known the true condition of our State, its resources, agricultural and mechanical, its manufactures and its home industry, and we ask those who desire to build up our State, to aid us in diffusing this information, by extending the circulation of our journal.

Valuable Documents.

WE have been favored with a valuable package from the Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the U. S. Agricultural Society, to whom we return thanks. Among the works were the doings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, U. S. Agricultural Society, full reports, and the "Proceedings of the Third Session of the American Pomological Society." Each of these works contains valuable statistics, and important data, from which we shall, from time to time, make extracts.

The whole United States is largely indebted to President Wilder, for his zeal and devotion to the Science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture; not only the United States should we say, but his good influence crosses oceans and is felt the world over. Such men are true patriots and benefactors of a state and nation.

From the examination we have made of the proceedings of the Pomological Convention, we find valuable reports upon all the principal fruits grown in each State, the varieties best adapted to that State, the climate, seasons, and soils, and many other particulars relating to Pomology, each State report forming a valuable and interesting document of itself. We regretted not to find *California embraced in the list*. We trust another year will find California not only reported, but represented by her delegates and her fruits. By reference, we find reports from thirteen States, and from the District of Columbia; also from several city and county societies. Some of these reports are lengthy and very able. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, send full detailed reports. Oregon sends an excuse for a report, but will speak another year.

In the reports made of fruits and in the discussions upon their relative character in the several States, we find a wide difference in fruits. The varieties most successful in New England are not grown in the West or South, and so *vice versa*; the soil, climate and productions are as various as the varieties of fruit grown. We notice however one suggestion that meets with universal approbation by all good Pomologists—the great importance of raising fruits of all kinds from the seed, thus producing native fruit for each State. We have urged this action for years here, and believe California can beat the world.

The committee on native fruits report nine new seedling grapes, two new seedling pears, one new

seedling apple,—all good, or very good. Four varieties of native wines, and one of brandy, were exhibited.

We note that in several States wines are made for domestic use, from the grape and currant, and in considerable quantities. In Ohio immense plantations are being made, and wine manufacture established on a large scale. Ohio takes the lead, and her Longworth's sparkling Catawba and Hoek are acquiring name and fame the world over. Far better will it be for our country when pure wine shall take the place of the vile compounds that now lead men to ruin and death.

From this Report we intend next week to copy Dr. Harris valuable treatise upon the various insects that infest fruit trees.

Pacheco Valley.

DURING the last week we passed from Benicia over to that beautiful spot that lies embosomed amid the hills, that miniature city "Martinez." We were most kindly attended to by the proprietors of the Ferry, Capts. Swain & Coffin, who very promptly furnished us with a fine saddle horse, and with Capt. Coffin for a guide, we commenced a trip to the famed Pacheco Valley.

To those who have never been among the hills and valleys that so beautifully and enrich our State, no just estimate can be had, or any conception of the real magnificence that is scattered in the many valleys now under the highest state of cultivation. Martinez is indeed a pretty place, and its beauty cannot be fully appreciated by those who merely pass it on their trips up river. Surrounded by fertile hills, it is protected from the winds, and lies sheltered from the sun by fine evergreen trees. The soil is rich, and soon, with the attention given to cultivation, will become one wide spread garden. Upon the outskirts of the city are many gardens and nurseries, rapidly advancing in every department of horticulture and floriculture.

We visited the original settlement of the late Col. Wm. M. Smith, and found a very fine fruit garden—apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, apricots, grapes and strawberries, were all in a high state of cultivation, and promise fruit this season. The vegetable grounds are in good order and promise well. A long ride gave us but little time to examine as minutely as we desired; but we had time to note a spirit of enterprise along the entire route.

We visited the garden and nursery of Mr. Strentzel, and found a well selected assortment of fruit trees under cultivation. Mr. S. is a thorough bred gardener and understands his business, and in a short time will have for sale a complete stock of the most desirable kinds of fruit trees in this State. We can cheerfully recommend all to visit this garden and purchase with confidence of Mr. Strentzel.

We found many fine farms, stock ranches, and an increased attention seemed to be given to cultivation. But we found here, as elsewhere, the great hindrance to progress and improvement arose from the *unsettled condition of titles*.

The large farm and stock ranch, to which allusion is made in the notice of the splendid animal; and the large and fine grain farm of Judge Wormcastle, with some dozen we noted in a circuit of a dozen miles, give certain evidence of a prosperous future.

Returning, we called upon Col. W. W. Sift, of the land office. The Colonel has selected one of the finest locations we have seen in the country, and, in the brief time he has been upon it, has made it to speak years of labor. One would hardly believe that a single year could have done so much. Yet the wild prairie has been converted into a cultivated field of waving grain, with a handsome residence erected, a beautiful garden and orchard, and every prospect of an abundant harvest. We found here fruit trees of every kind, and by hundreds; an excellent vegetable garden, cotton, tobacco, and other new species of plants; and, added to this, a very handsome flower garden in full bloom, giving its sweets upon the atmosphere around. Truly the Colonel has done well and his example is worthy of imitation. We found him with his coat off and hard at work himself, and left him with regret, for we love his enthusiasm and devotion to this science, and feel confident his efforts will be completely successful.

We were not able to note all we could, for "time and tide wait for no man," and on our way back we called at the fine mansion of Mr. Bush. Here we found a fine garden under a high state of cultivation. Our time prevented us from so full an examination as we could wish. We shall examine this beautiful spot some other time.

We returned to the hospitable residence of our friend Capt. Coffin, and after being bountifully refreshed in the inner man, we again crossed the

Ferry to spend a while upon the other side. But stay where we shall, we cannot forget the kindness of all those who made our journey so pleasant and agreeable.

Rev. Dr. Scott's Opinion of California Climate and Prospects.

We find the following in an eastern exchange, and, coming from so high authority, we cannot better subserve California than by giving it wings and sending it abroad again to bring more citizens to our State. The picture is so true—however dark the *present*, the *future* is full of hope:

1. This State is in a very depressed condition at present. The emigration to it is greatly diminished; but the emigrants now are chiefly such as come to stay. A large proportion are women and children, and returning Californians, who find that they cannot be content to remain in their old homes beyond the mountains.

2. The present depressed state of business may continue for a year or so; but better times are before us. Improved facilities for communication with the older States, by an inland road, and by propellers, will aid the settlement of the Pacific shore. A vast population is to live on this side of the continent. You may depend upon a glorious future for this whole coast.

3. The climate is more salubrious and delightful than any other part of the continent. The lands are better and more productive than any in the West. There is no such climate, and there are no such lands anywhere East of the Rocky Mountains. I speak advisedly, I have seen with my own eyes a considerable portion of the State. I have tried its climate in the valleys, on the mountains, and on the sea-beach; and I have some knowledge, by experience, of other continents, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the climate of California better than any on the Mediterranean, and its soils as fertile as the best spots of Egypt.

4. In a commercial point of view, and as a base from which to operate on all the islands and nations beyond, there is no need for me to say a word. Its importance in this way is second to no other on the globe.

4. As to the gold giving out. There are no signs yet. The exports are increasing rather than diminishing. It will not be exhausted in our generation, and probably not before the end of the world. The surface mining, creek washing, caving, placer digging, and the like operations, may become somewhat exhausted; but the quartz mining, which will probably be the most productive in the end, has not yet gotten into successful operation. The quicksilver mines and mineral springs, the shipping interests connected with our whalers, and the internal and coast trade, are of themselves sufficient to make this one of the best States in the American Union. Nor is there any reason, that I can see, why this should not become a great manufacturing State. Water facilities can be had. The climate is favorable, neither too cold nor too hot for mechanical work. Here our wares and "notions" can be sent to the Orient before London and New York can get round the Cape or the Horn. But I must forbear for the present.

The Boston Corn Exchange.

In our last issue we spoke of the necessity of associations of grain growers and grain dealers, and urged their importance as a measure of safeguard and aid to a prosperous result to all interested in the great staples of our State. We annex the following, which comes to us by last mail, corroborative of all we have said. We copy it from the Boston Journal:

OPENING OF THE BOSTON CORN EXCHANGE.—In accordance with previous notice, this recently organized body of merchants formally opened their fine rooms on Commercial street, opposite South Market street. The attendance of dealers in flour, grain, &c., was very large, and a great degree of interest was manifested. The Boston Corn Exchange commenced operations under the most favorable auspices. Numerous samples of grain, flour and meal were exhibited on the tables, and several sales were made and bargains for future operations were consummated conditionally.

About the hour of closing, the President, Alpheus Hardy, Esq., called the company to order, and congratulated the subscribers on the high success which had thus far attended their efforts. He was glad to see so many present, and expressed the hope that every one would keep in mind the importance of maintaining an interest in the matter. So long as the present interest is manifested, there can be no danger but that Boston, as well as New York and other places, will support a Corn Exchange, creditable not only to the members, but to all New England.

Mr. Hardy concluded his remarks, which were received with applause, by inviting the company to complete the formal ceremony of opening the Boston Corn Exchange by partaking of a bite of cracker and cheese, a cup of coffee, &c.

The Corn Exchange will be open from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M., every day, Sundays excepted.

BENICIA SEMINARY.—We have been much interested in the Seminary at Benicia, under the care of Miss Atkins and other accomplished teachers. It is in a very flourishing condition, and is rapidly gaining favor in the surrounding country. We have notes of a very pleasing exhibition of the pupils, which we are obliged to defer till our next issue.

Pure Wine.

READ the following and see if there is not an urgent necessity for the manufacture of something better. We are glad to learn that lately several vintners of high reputation have arrived in this country to take charge of some of the manufacturing departments of our Southern plantations. This will rapidly advance these interests and add wealth to our State, by checking importations and preparing for exportation.

A London paper gives the following account of the manner in which port wine is manufactured:

"When port is required to be manufactured, two separate processes are deliberately and systematically gone through; first, the wine itself is made, and then the bottles are prepared into which the liquor is to be transferred. When the mixture itself is deficient in the fragrance peculiar to the grape, a bouquet is contributed by means of sweet scented herbs, by orris root, elder flowers, or laurel water. A vinous odor is sometimes imparted by small quantities of the liquid known as the "the oil of wine." The pleasant juice of the sloe imparts a port-like roughness to the compound, and sawdust or oak bark effect the same purpose. A fruity taste is given by a tincture of raisins, and the rich ruby color has probably once flowed in the vessels of the sandal-wood tree.

But the bottles have to be crusted. This is done by tincture of catechu and sulphate of lime. The corks are steeped in a decoction of Brazil-wood, and the very casks are prepared with a layer of cream of tartar, which is formed at the bottom in glittering crystals. Thus a pipe of port, which was young in the morning, is made to fall into extreme old age in the course of the afternoon. These are no exaggerations, and the following has been given as the chemical analysis of a bottle of cheap port wine, though for obvious reasons we suppress the quantities: spirits of wine, cider, sugar, alum, tartaric acid and a decoction of logwood. In most instances, when the wine is not manufactured in this country, the consumer is victimized by a three-fold adulteration. The exporter adulterates, the importer adulterates, and finally the retail dealer adulterates.

Diseases of Poultry.

In our travels in the country, we had many inquiries relative to a particular disease which carries off great numbers of the various kinds of poultry; and being desirous to make known a remedy which we believe effectual for this disease, we reprint the following communication from Dr. J. B. Phinney, and call the attention of those interested to it, at the same time requesting from those who experiment, to send us the results:

Messrs. ENRONS: It may surprise you that a physician should undertake to prescribe for any thing but human beings; but those of us who take an interest in our profession are apt to notice disease wherever we may see it.

The mortality amongst poultry has long attracted my attention, and, knowing their great value in this country, I was, out of mere curiosity, led to investigate the matter by repeated dissections of those that had died. I found they all had inflammation, and in most cases ulceration of the crops and bowels. This inflammation may exist for some time and attract little notice, but when ulceration has progressed so as to penetrate the crop or the bowels, the fowl dies almost instantaneously. Having ascertained this, I next wished to know what would cure such a state, and I gave with success sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in doses of from one-twelfth to one-twentieth of a grain twice a day. The medicine may be made into a pill, with bread, and either fed to the chicken or forced down its throat. Hoping I may have given some useful information to the subscribers of your valuable journal,

I remain, &c.,

J. B. PHINNEY.

A SPLENDID ANIMAL.—In our recent trip to the Pacheco Valley, we made a call at the fine farm of neighbor Boss. Here we found a good farmer and his four sons in a most prosperous condition, enjoying the comforts of good living. We had but a little time to spare, but we saw enough to satisfy us they were "doing well." At this farm we saw a most beautiful entire horse, a large and noble animal, almost black. We could not learn his correct pedigree, but as near as we could find, he was sired by Medomak, from a cross of Rainbow and Dolan—some of the favorite bloods of "Old Kentucky." This was one of the finest animals we have ever seen in the State—so thoroughly broke as to be used in harness or at the plow, yet so proud and graceful an animal that one would think a line had never touched him. We hope such animals may be sought for and valued properly. We shall be glad to render any aid for the advancement of these interests.

PURIFICATION OF BUTTER.—One of the most important results that could be attained would be a knowledge of the means to restore sweetness to the butter that has been injured by the long voyages of importation. If those who are engaged in our dairies have any information upon the subject, and can communicate, they will confer a favor by addressing us. We shall be glad to make such facts known.

The Chinese Question.

THE able report of the Hon. Wilson Flint, upon this subject, is a document of great value, and gives evidence of much labor and research in its preparation. It is published in full in the Herald of the 18th. We make extracts touching the most important feature of this document,—we mean the value of the services of the Chinese as cultivators of our vast tule and swamp lands. We have often alluded to them in this connection, and shall ever believe that they are to be a most valuable means of restoring vast portions of our waste lands to the highest degree of fertility. We annex the following extract from the report, and shall give more at some future day:

"In short wherever intercourse is expedient between any two parts of China, no natural impediments are too gigantic, no labor or expense too great, to overcome them. I appeal to the reflecting men of California not to drive out of our borders this mighty labor power. Is it not better, with modern skill in engineering to put tools into these fifty thousand pairs of willing hands, and in place of *trickling ditches*, have torrents rushing along to make the miners glad, and people rich,

The Mormons of Utah have sent emissaries to China to encourage these people to emigrate to their New Jerusalem, and the gold fields of the eastern slope of the mountains dividing California from that Territory are already attracting attention, and should this State adopt a system of persecution, the spectacle might be presented of these barbarians taking up their line of march over our snowy sierras, to share the hospitality of a people but too ready to receive them. Utah, with her new and strange doctrines, presents an ugly barrier between California and the United States.

Viewing the employment of the Chinese in the mines as of temporary expediency, the undersigned would further suggest, that the State is proprietor of millions of acres of alluvial lands, partially overflowed during the spring floods, and which can be cheaply reclaimed. These lands are unsurpassingly fertile, being the washings of the mountains through many ages, and for the culture of sugar, cotton and rice, have no equal in the world. Sugar, requiring for its most perfect maturity a warm, moist, rich soil, would find, in our reclaimed tule lands, an atmosphere peculiarly adapted to its luxuriance, and the early period at which it would commence to grow in the spring, together with the total absence of rain during the time of its secretions of saccharine matter, will obviate the danger which attends its culture in rainy countries, where whole crops are often ruined by incorporating water, in long storms, succeeded by sultry weather, causing fermentation to take place, not only whilst standing in the field, but when undergoing process of manufacture. Experience demonstrates, in all sugar growing countries, that the seasons which are dry during the latter part of the maturity of the crop, are those in which the most productive one is harvested, not only of quantity, but also of a superior quality. Instead of being an importer, our State should raise a home supply of sugar and molasses, and become, in time, a large exporter. The value of sugars consumed by California, and the trade dependent upon her for supplies, amounts to many millions of dollars yearly.

The growing of cotton has been already experimented upon by one of our eminent citizens, with the most gratifying success; and it has been found that the absence of rains, (which, in the Atlantic States, often produces mildew,) and the warm, renders this climate peculiarly favorable for the growth of this article, now become one of the first necessities of the commercial world. From the first opening of the bolls in June, through upwards of five months of picking season, uninterrupted by rain, it will be seen that we can defy competition in the production of this great staple; for, while, from the peculiarity of our soil, the plant never would suffer by drought, the uninterrupted fair weather will afford opportunities for picking, drying and baling, not possessed by any other cotton growing country. Add to this the fact that navigable streams meander through every portion of these lands, thus presenting facilities for cheap and expeditious shipment.

Glancing from her sierras, beneath which lie buried stores of gold, outrivaling fabled Ophir, the eye may yet look down upon the bosom of broad valleys, reflecting, amid the din of busy husbandry, a whiteness, vying in its purity with the peaks of her eternal snow-clad mountains. No country in the world presents so successful a field for rice culture, and our State should long since have raised not only her own supply, but largely for export. Objections will be urged against the employment of large numbers of Chinese in these pursuits, and the stereotyped cry of "monopoly," which is always in the mouths of demagogues, has already been sounded. Reflections shows that the only successful monopolist under our institutions is he who possesses talent, worth, genius, enterprise, fortitude and industry. And shall the drones of society cast their lethargic claims over the hubs of the restless, and force upon them a deadly sister? Even now, while "conscience is king," the loom, the anvil, and the etch locomotive are, by the instantaneous language of the electric spark, answering to each other all over the world, telling us of the mighty things that are being done.

We view it as a great mistake, if the true policy of the State is to drive out any species of labor, the Chinese are not a laborer, but a man, and his labor is as valuable as any other. The tax on his labor is a heavy one, and the present law upon

the subject of immigration being vague and indefinite. Older States, with the experience of three-quarters of a century, have found this subject one presenting the greatest difficulties to special legislation, and the tax there imposed has been paid, rather as a charity than a constitutional enforcement."

The Powder Magazine at Benicia.

ONE spark and all is lost! On a recent visit to the Arsenal, or Armory as it is termed, at Benicia, we learned the astounding fact that the U. S. Government has not yet provided for the safety of the life or property that is now congregated at this important station. We learned these facts by a visit to the building styled "Powder Magazine!" and here in a wooden building, exposed to almost every danger, were stored *twelve hundred barrels of gunpowder!* One can hardly find words to express the astonishment felt at such neglect on the part of our Government to shield life and property. Within a few yards are buildings containing families; a little distant the costly buildings stored with almost millions of ordnance, and a little further the Pacific Works, counting in numbers the largest figures; but more than all this, are the citizens, whose lives are priceless.

We stood near to this little wooden building, and there seemed no danger; but one flash from a sportsman's gun, in the dry grass of summer,—one wicked thought from an evil breast—the careless tread of the unshod laborer, and where would be these homes and families, where these massive buildings of the "Arsenal," where the gigantic works of the Pacific Company, and where, O where, those who a moment before were in active life? The living heard the earth tremble, they saw the sky darken, and all is still again—they list, as the cloud passes away, and quickly on the ear falls the wail of sorrow and suffering and a cry of—"The magazine, the magazine!"—and the story is told.

We write this not to alarm, but to warn, to awaken every heart to the fact that our Government in this case has permitted an evil to exist that is without a parallel in the whole United States. *Twelve hundred barrels of gunpowder* exposed in a wooden building! Should any possible contingency arise to cause an explosion, we venture to assert, not a building in Benicia could escape injury, nor a brick or stone building stand; the public works would be levelled, ships and steamers upon the waters would be sunk—and this danger is there.

The citizens that know this feel safe however, amid such chances, for they know that however great the neglect on the part of the United States, the eagle eye and watchful care of the able and efficient commandant at the station will guard every avenue of danger; with almost the power of ubiquity, he will be sure to be the first to guard, to warn, to save. It may be that our Government feels, that with such faithful officers, magazines are useless. They forget, however, that everything in nature needs rest; and constant care and watching, as well as dropping, will wear away a Stone.

We have brought this subject before our community, to show how reckless our Government is in some instances. We shall, in a brief sketch of this arsenal, show how much of its present prosperity is owing, not to the U. S. Government, but to those into whose care it has been intrusted.

COURT HOUSE AT MARTINEZ.—While on a trip to this beautiful spot, last week, we had a few leisure moments, and devoted them to the examination of this fine county edifice. It is built after the style of the Sacramento Capitol building—the form and order the same outwardly—less in size, grandeur and finish. It is very handsome without and within; yet not costing one-third that of the one at Sacramento. The rooms are very tastefully finished and furnished, having reference to convenience, comfort and durability, and reflect great credit upon the authorities of the county, the builders, the citizens and the place.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of Agriculturists of the State, which has been called to meet at Sacramento, was to commence its session yesterday. The prospect was favorable for a good attendance. As our paper goes to press Wednesday afternoon, we can give no account of the meeting till our next, when we shall have full reports. The Convention will probably continue two or three days.

BENICIA ARSENAL.—This extensive department under the care of the able and accomplished Major W. A. Smith, at that station, presents a most interesting view of the immensity of the work, and progress, and of what we shall speak hereafter.

The Wine Trade of France.

LETTER FROM DR. GOODRICH U. S. CONSUL AT LYONS.

I PROPOSE to give you, in this communication, some account of the staple productions of France, that may be of interest to many of the readers of the Merchants' Magazine, and especially so, as the vine culture is beginning to attract attention in the Southern and South-western sections of our own country.

As you are aware, the two principal products of France are wheat and wine—both entering largely into domestic consumption, and the latter yielding a surplus for exportation.

The most productive wine districts of France are the South and South-western, and the least productive is the North-western. The vine grows not only on the level and undulating lands, but also on the hill-sides and mountain summits. These lands are mostly stony, sandy, sterile, worn out, and unfit for wheat growing. During the last three or four years a destructive disease has attacked the vine not only in France, but in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. This malady is of a fungoid character, and its preventive or remedy has hitherto eluded the vigilance and researches of the chemist and naturalist.

In the statistics I shall give you—and they will be official—I will, for brevity, avoid the smallest numerals, as my object can be attained without them. The number of acres of land under vine culture in France differs but a little from 5,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 of persons (mostly females) employed in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, exclusive of 250,000 engaged in the transportation and sales of wines. The average annual product is a little more than 800,000,000 gallons—for obvious reasons I give you American rather than French terms. The domestic or home value varies of course with the supply and demand, say from ten to twenty cents a gallon. For the last two years, owing to the "disease," the price has augmented from one to two hundred per cent. on former prices. The annual value may be set down in round numbers at \$100,000,000.

In the year 1849, which is probably the best for several years, the number of acres under cultivation was 5,500,000, producing 925,000,000 gallons of wine. This was an increase of 115,000,000 over that of the last decade, 1839. Nearly 50,000,000 gallons are annually exported as French wines. In 1849, 41,000,000 were exported; in 1850, 42,000,000; in 1851, 49,500,000; in 1852, 53,200,000; in 1853, 43,500,000. Ninety millions of gallons are annually distilled into brandy, although for the ensuing year, owing to governmental restrictions, there will be but little French brandy exported to the United States except that made from American whiskey imported into France. One-seventh, or about 123,000,000 gallons of wine, are annually exported from France, either as wine or its distillations. The excise duty on wine and its productions paid into the French Exchequer during the past year was \$22,800,000. This includes the ordinary excise, as also the "Octroi" or city duty. There are, by estimate, 220,000,000 gallons of wine manufactured into spirits, inclusive of the 90,000 made into brandy. This leaves more than 700,000,000 gallons of wine for home consumption, or about 21 gallons for each inhabitant for the year.

Wine, as a beverage, is universally used here by all classes. The strong liquors are chiefly for exportation; hence, you see very little drunkenness in *la belle France*.

The disease of the vine in France has for the last two years been very destructive, and it has greatly diminished the production of wine. This is on the increase, and fears are entertained that it may totally destroy the vine. Under this apprehension, may not the subject of vine culture legitimately and appropriately attract the attention of our Southern and South-western planters? Many of our Southern lands, I opine, are peculiarly adapted to the vine, and from natural sterility or other causes are unadapted to products requiring richer and stronger soils. The lands of southern Europe employed by the vine are light and sterile, unsuited to wheat and other grains.

If our Southern farmers would, at this time more especially, turn their attention to this subject, would it not ensure to their own individual interests, enhance the national wealth, and be promotive of national temperance by the introduction into general use of a cheap beverage, that would ultimately root out those "villainous spirits," whose baneful influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of our land?

In regard to the vine and its diseases in Europe, should the present condition of things continue for a few years, would it not be the strangest fact in the history of commerce, if our favored country should become the exporter instead of the importer of wine? and may not the vine yet prove one of the sources of our national wealth, as well as the promoter of a sound national morality?

Such a result would restore the vine to its pristine value, as one of the good gifts of God.—*Hunt's Mer. Mag.*

AGENTS AT BENICIA AND MARTINEZ.—Benj. Dodds will act as Agent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to whom we refer our patrons and friends at Benicia, and trust they will call and give their names. Messrs. Worth & Stevens will act for us at Martinez; their office is at the *Alhambra*. We would ask the friends of Agriculture in California to call and give their names to these gentlemen, who are now favoring the cause of the Farmer.

FROM EUROPE.

Dates from Liverpool are to the 10th of March. The previously reported death of the late Emperor Nicholas is fully confirmed, and his successor, the Emperor Alexander II., has succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne.

The new Emperor has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father. Constantine and his other brothers and officers of the Empire had taken oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor.

The hopes that were entertained throughout Europe of a peace policy, in accordance with the supposed personal character of Alexander, were becoming more faint. The influence of the powerful party at the head of whom is the Grand Duke Constantine, it was feared would urge the Czar forward in a course opposed to his better judgment. His first appointments of the Ministry were, however, regarded favorably for peace. Meanwhile, the allies determine to seize the opportunity of the uncertainty which the news of the death of Nicholas must occasion, to prosecute the war with vigor. There has been fighting on the Crimea, and more threatened. The French stormed a redoubt which had been skillfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred of the Russians were killed, and there was a general rumor that the Grand Duke Michael was among the wounded, and that he had subsequently died at Sebastopol.

Alexander has confirmed, as Diplomatist at the Peace Conference, Gorchakoff, whose previous instructions are also confirmed, and the first Conference has been held at Vienna.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—We give the following synopsis of the new postage law, which will be interesting to every one who writes and receives letters: Under this law all single letters mailed for any place that does not exceed three thousand miles, three cents; and exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion. All letters must be prepaid, except such as are to or from a foreign country, or those addressed to the officers of the government on official business. The law is to take effect from and after the fiscal quarter. A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the prepaid postage, but the government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet. The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore. Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than the market value is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

DEATH OF A VETERAN CITIZEN.—Mr. Samuel Adams, one of the oldest inhabitants of Boston, died at his residence on the 21st March, at the advanced age of about 96 years. The Traveller says: "He was a witness, and no doubt sometimes a participant, in the many exciting street scenes which occurred in Boston previous to the actual commencement of hostilities. He had in his possession as a relic of those glorious days, a flag which was hoisted on the liberty pole near Essex street, and which has of late been frequently displayed in this city. Mr. Adams was a mechanic, a wire worker by trade, and followed his business until within a few years. In religious matters he was an atheist, and in olden times a close attendant upon all town meetings and public gatherings, where his rather ultra democratic sentiments caused his opponents to taunt him with being a 'French Jacobin.'"

OLD CALIFORNIANS.—By the Cortes we see noted the arrivals of one hundred and ten old Californians—ninety males and twenty females. Among the passengers we see Hon. Sam'l Brannan and family, Hon. J. B. Weller and family, and Hon. C. K. Garrison, with many other citizens, to whom will be extended a hearty welcome back.

MR. DAVIS, the agent of Mrs. C. N. Sinclair, who has been on a professional visit to the Atlantic States, returned a passenger on the Cortes, and reports his success in procuring the services of several dramatic artists of eminence who will make their appearance on the San Francisco boards during the coming season.

MERCEN COUNTY.—Jack W. Smith, formerly travelling agent for the San Joaquin Republican, is a candidate for the office of County Judge, in the new county of Merced. The election takes place on the 21st Monday in May. The Republican speaks very favorably of him.

THE Hungarian archbishop recently made a cardinal at Rome in the enjoyment of a salary of \$1000 per day, or \$65,000 per annum—a sum sufficient, we should think, to furnish bread and butter for one poor mortal.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Mr. Joseph Warren has been a prominent member of the Evening Gazette office for thirty years, and died lately. It is a rare occurrence that a man should live so long in a printing office.

HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.—A large quantity of wheat was sold in New York City on Tuesday at 27 cents per bushel. This is the highest price since the war.

THE NEW YORK PRINTER.—A large quantity of wheat was sold in New York City on Tuesday at 27 cents per bushel. This is the highest price since the war.

Horticultural Department.

Improved Varieties of the Shellbark.

BY A. HALE, KEENE, N. H.

ALTHOUGH it may not be possible to improve the qualities of our indigenous fruits by cultivation merely, yet the skill and perseverance of man may assist nature to produce new and improved varieties. If the luscious plum is, as somebody has said, a lineal descendant, by a fortunate line, of the sloe; and if the trees, which bear what is called the English Walnut, may trace their remote parentage to the same ancestor as the trees scattered over Europe, in forests and hedges, bearing small and thick-skulled nuts, there is good reason to believe that the fruit of our own wild walnut or hickory may be at least enlarged in size, and its shell made thinner.

If it can be done by any aid furnished by man to nature, it ought to be done, and begun to be done quickly, though the chief benefit may be enjoyed by those who shall come after us.

Reason, enlightened by experience, tells us that it can be done, and how it can be done.

The farmer has ascertained that large, plump and heavy grain produces better plants and a larger kernel than such as is shrivelled and light. And the gardener, if he wishes to raise large seed or fruit of any kind, peas for instance, selects and sows large peas only; and after several successive crops, at each time selecting the largest peas, obtains a larger variety than he began with.

A similar course should be pursued with the shellbark. The largest nuts only should be planted, and these should be planted in appropriate soil and in a chosen locality. As the young tree sends out but few side roots, and as these run far without rootlets, it does not bear transplanting well; and if the nuts are planted in a nursery, it might be expedient to cut these off, a foot or more from the stem, to force out rootlets. None, (certainly not the most vigorous,) should be grafted.

The nurseryman, who should make the experiment proposed, would probably be more than compensated for his trouble and expense by the sale of his trees. The shellbark hickory ranks high as an ornamental tree. Its buds, when swelled in the spring, are quite large, conspicuous and beautiful, and when opening, still more beautiful. Its leaves are of a deep green color and of large size, and its shape always good looking and sometimes graceful and elegant. Emerson and Downing commend it highly. When it becomes too tall, or stands in the way, its value in the arts, or for fire wood, would be greater than the first cost and *lawful* interest.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will try the experiment, and if you do, "may you live a thousand years" to crack and eat nuts produced by the shellbark hickory improved.

But you need not live so long to begin to crack and eat. Last fall I gathered the fifth crop, a full peck, from a tree transplanted by myself from a neighboring town. The nuts were larger than I had been accustomed to see, many of them measuring three inches in circumference—half an inch more than Emerson's maximum.—*Mag. of Hor.*

Importance of Forest Trees.

(The following is an extract from a paper read by Dr. Hawks, before the Geographical Society of New York:)

Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, although for many purposes it is being fast superseded; but it is not the necessary use of wood that is sweeping away the forests of the United States, so much as its wanton destruction. We should look to the consequences of this. Palestine, once well-wooded and cultivated like a garden, is now a desert—the haunt of Bedouins; Greece, in her palmy days the land of laurel forests, is now a desolate waste; Persia and Babylon, in the cradles of civilization, are now covered beneath the sand of deserts produced by the eradication of their forests. It is comparatively easy to eradicate the forests of the North, as they are of a gregarious order—one class succeeding another; but the tropical forests, composed of innumerable varieties, growing together in the most democratic union and equality, are never eradicated. Even in Hindostan all its many millions of population have never been able to conquer the phoenix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests act as regulators, preserving snow and rain from melting and evaporation, and producing a regularity in the flow of the rivers draining them. When they disappear, thunder-storms become less frequent and heavier, the snow melts in the first warm days of spring, causing freshets, and in the fall the rivers dry up and cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts also produce the malaria which is the scourge of Western bottomlands. Forests, although they are first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its continuance. Our rivers, not having their sources above the snow line, are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential to the future prosperity of the country that they should be preserved.

HOOF BOUNN.—Dr. Dadd gives the following directions for this disease: "In all cases, we must endeavor to give the frog a bearing on the ground; and, in order to do this, the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated ponticing with soft-soap and rye-meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than tips on his feet, is the best treatment. A

very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such a remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live eels were sent on an errand down horses' throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore, cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horse to stand on, are far inferior to stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe; one running lengthwise and the other crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the above articles."

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Ladies will be glad to learn that alcohol will wash kid gloves without either straining them or leaving an unpleasant odor about them. The gloves are simply drawn upon the hand and carefully rubbed with a piece of clean flannel, wet with alcohol, until the soil is removed, then hung up to dry, and afterwards slightly stretched, when the original color reappears. This we have from one who has tried it successfully.

The spontaneous gifts of heaven are of a high value, but the strength of perseverance wins the prize.

The Muse.

[For the California Farmer.]

"TRUST IN PROVIDENCE."

FOREVER trust I oh! let not doubt e'er come
To shade thy vision, or obscure thy train;
Believe! above in God's eternal dome
Are edicts made, creating loss or gain.

Forever trust! e'en when the golden light
Of prosperous days seems all forever spent,
And when the darkness of adversity's night
Has to our low'ring sky new shadows lent.

Forever trust! though hope's bright star be dim,
And cypress wreaths the shrine, where once we kneeled,
Where now ascends in solemn tones the hymn
O'er hy-gone days, when once joy's anthem pealed,

Forever trust! though time and place have changed,
And forms have gone, that gathered 'round our hearth;
Though hearts once true, from thee forever estranged,
And sorrow's wail supplants the voice of mirth.

Forever trust! though grief has crowned thy head
With silvered threads, e'en in thy life's full prime;
Though youth's light blossoms all are faded, dead,
Their incense smothered in the waste of time.

Forever trust! and hope for from above,
Where God e'er reigns, will mercy sweet descend;
Our trials lessened by his boundless love;
Before His will, our human wishes bend.

Aye trust! forever trust; a light will come,
An emanation from a source divine,
T'illumine the darkness of our earthly home,
And lead us on, 'till in yon Heaven 'twill shine.

JAN. 13, '95. MARY MAY.

A SOMETHING TO LOVE.

BY JOHN HYDE, JUNR.

We may roam away from the homes of our youth,
Through nations unknown we may rove;
Yet our bosoms will warm at virtue and truth,
And long for a something to love.

The gaspings of hearts may seem frozen and chill,
Nor beauty nor kindness may move;
There still is a chord that will achingly thrill,
And yearn for a something to love.

The soul that's unwarmed by friendship for earth,
May seek it in mansions above;
The stern brow of thought, and the light smile of mirth,
Will wish for a something to love.

Cursed indeed is the wretch no feeling can cheer,
Where liking with love never strove,
Cold, frigid and iced by the grasp of despair,
Who wants not a something to love.

The child and the man, and the tyro and sage,
This yearning and longing will prove;
The hoem will swell, and the brain it will swim;
And burn for a something to love.

Hopes and dreams may be nured, and, blighted, consume,
And a wreath of sad cypress be wove,
And the heart may seek peace alone in the tomb,—
Still it aches for a something to love.

Deep down in the fount of humanity's heart,
Though blasted and seared as we rove,
The feeling, the yearning, the passion may start;
We must have a something to love.

THE PILGRIM MOTHERS.

Ye taught to spurn the tyrant's claim,
And bow to God alone!
Ye kindled in their breasts the flame
That trembles in your own!

In after years flowed purple gore,
And fields were strewn with dead—
Firm hands the starry banner bore,—
Aggression trembling fled.

Oh! Pilgrim Mothers! though ye lie
Perchance in graves unknown,
A memory that cannot die,
Hath claimed ye for its own.

A sacredness to that bleak shrine,
Your dust shall we impart;
Your requiem—the ocean's roar!
Your shrine—a nation's heart!

Miscellany.

Heart-Leaves,
GATHERED AT UNCLE JERRY'S.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

WHAT a quiet, Eden-life I am leading, up here, among the hills! Somehow my whole nature seems steeped in the beauty and the repose of all about me. A great calm has come down upon my heart.

I can see now how the Father's hand led me off here. I was very blind, though, and the covenant of his love was at first written on "tables of stone." Thank God! my heart is this no longer.

Uncle Jerry and aunt Esther are as kind to me as if I were their own child; indeed I am this now.

Sometimes I long to go and sit down by papa's grave, in the suburbs of the great city; but I comfort myself with thinking he is not there. It is ten months, next week, since he said to me, "Good bye, Maggie, for a little while."

Ten months! Oh! I am twice as many years older now in experience, and in that knowledge of the world which is true wisdom.

If it had been an enemy, I could have borne it; but it was mine own kin—uncles and aunts and cousins—who deserted me when they found papa had left his orphan girl—his own spotless name! But I must not be bitter. After all, they could not have done me a greater favor, for, otherwise, I should never have come up here—never have read the beautiful translations of His love that lie around me.

Yesterday, had a letter from aunt M—, and a formal invitation to pass the winter with her. I suppose conscience wrung it from her reluctant pen. She may make herself easy about my accepting it.

It is morning, and the breeze that is plating my chamber curtain is twisting shadows among the clover patches out yonder, and frilling up long, green breadths in the far-off meadows.

This morning the milkman brought us two quarts of large, delicious strawberries. I made aunt Esther promise I should prepare the pudding for dinner. I have really taken pride in culinary achievements. Uncle Jerry used to take my hand in his large brown one, and say, looking roughly in my eyes, "It's plain enough to be seen, Maggie, those little fingers were moulded for nothing but silver forks and pianos." He didn't know my biscuit though, last night, from aunt Esther's.

I must not forget my walk to-night, between sun-down and star-coming. * * *

Well! such an adventure as I have had. Who would have dreamed of it too, up here in this green cleft of the hills, that seems to me shut off from the great bustling world—a little edge of Paradise saved from the general wreck and dropped down in New England.

But about my adventure. I went out as I had promised myself, for an hour's walk before supper. Nature seemed just waking up from her afternoon's siesta, and the light winds had come over from the far off sea, and were gambolling through the meadow grass. The clouds, too, were tucked all around the setting sun—heavy rolls of crimson and gold.

"Now, Carlo, we'll have a good time all alone," I said, drawing a quick breath of gladness, as I tied on my straw bonnet, while the dog's great paws drew down the latch of the wicket.

I took the road that leads across Maplo land, and wandered on, I don't know how far. I remember repeating to myself occasional fragments of poetry, as I roamed dreamily along, my heart heavy with that intense exquisite appreciation of the beautiful, which they tell me poets can alone understand; a feeling so akin to pain that it always fills my heart with the mist of unshed tears. I came at last to the foot of a hill, in the middle of which was a cleft, covered over with wild roses—the large, and red, and rich, blushing against the deep green all around them. The hill was, however, almost inaccessible on account of its steepness.

"Now, Carlo, what's to be done?" I soliloquized, twisting my fingers in the dog's shaggy hide. "I can't go home without a good vase full of those beautiful flowers, and how in the world am I to reach them! If we can only pick out a path through this underbrush—no matter for the thorns, if we get bold of the roses;" and I was attempting to make my suggestion practical, when a voice a few rods distant so startled me, that it almost upset my equilibrium.

"Allow me, Miss, the pleasure of gathering you those flowers."

The tones were deep, and richer than any I had ever heard. I turned quickly, and saw a gentleman standing under a tree, where he probably had been sitting. He was a young man, not more than twenty-eight, I should think—tall, not handsome, but very noble looking. He lifted his hat, and there was a courteous grace in the simple action, which is the result only of that rare physical and mental refinement so few attain. I blushed like a bashful school girl. That one year's experience of fashionable life effected little change in the natural timidity of my character.

"Thank you," I answered, hesitating. "I want the flowers extremely, but then I do not like to trouble you."

He smiled one of those rare smiles which light up grave features with such beauty, and sprang lightly through the bushes. In less than two minutes he returned, bringing with him more of the rich blossoms than I could well carry.

"Now, don't thank me, please," he said, for my lips had parted to do this; "because, then you will be no longer my debtor, and I shall not feel

authorized to solicit the favor of you I was about to ask."

"I shall be happy to repay you, by granting it," I answered. "Then permit me to accompany you till our paths diverge, and meanwhile to relieve you of part of your flowers."

We walked slowly through the lane. The sun had gotten behind the mountains, and the glowing was coming on, and the sweet voices of evening were walking up in the woods on either side of us. I believe we conversed most of the way, and yet I can hardly remember what we said. But I know the gentleman's words and manner impressed me with a very high opinion of his attributes of heart and mind. He was leisurely making a tour of New England, he said, and had, two days previous, chanced upon the village of M—. The picturesque valley had quite enamored him, and he had already lingered here three days. "You, ma'am, have not always resided here? Forgive me for asking a question, which our slight acquaintance does not authorize."

"Certainly. But how can you tell I have not always resided here?" Somehow, his manner had placed me greatly at my ease.

"Because," he smiled again, and his fine eyes were fastened significantly upon those I lifted seriously to his face,

"Well shows the gentle lady's mind,
That courts and cities she has seen."

"Does it? I am sorry for it; so I cannot accept what perhaps you intended as a compliment. My happiness is identified with this valley; I would not go out from its quiet beauty for all the world could offer me."

"Oh! you are young now," he said, smiling, and looking at me half curiously. "All young, romantic natures have just such episodes in their experience, when they are meadow and mountain struck. Still, I am glad to hear you say it. Nature always speaks loudest to the hearts that are freshest and purest."

"But you mistake my feelings altogether. I am not so very young; that is, I was twenty in June, and I at least know somewhat of the world, for I had one year's experience of fashionable life. And—forgive me again—advised it altogether of a sudden—and came out here and turned hermitess. Not exactly—there were other circumstances,—my father's death." I could not proceed.

"Forgive me," he said, earnestly. "I did not mean to surprise you into any personal disclosures. Those breakers of crimson are very rich, up yonder."

"Yes; but there is uncle Jerry in his wagon coming up the road. I shall have a ride now." My uncle's features sufficiently expressed their astonishment as the old family vehicle came lumbering toward me and my companion.

"Well, Maggie, will you jump in?" he asked, bowing to the gentleman, and preparing to alight.

"Don't dismount, sir; I will assist the lady," and he took the flowers from my hand and assisted me to the side of uncle Jerry before I could speak, though I thought there was a little shade of disappointment in his face.

"Uncle," I said, smiling, "I cannot present you to this gentleman, but I am indebted to his kindness for my beautiful bouquet, and he procured it at some risk of his neck."

Uncle Jerry put out his hand in his hearty, hospitable way. "Happy to see you, sir. Up here in this country we don't consult ceremony much. Won't you ride home with us?"

"Thank you, not this evening, sir; but with your permission, I will do myself the honor to call before I leave M—," and he placed a card in my hand.

"I promise you a cordial welcome, and as for Maggie, here, I'm sure she'll be thankful enough to see somebody but old folks, like aunt Esther and myself,"—and the old man looked at me very tenderly.

We bowed our adieus. Uncle Jerry did nothing but tease me in his pleasant way, all the ride home, about my absent-mindedness, declaring, after all, that my romancing wasn't for nothing, if it raised such a fine looking gentleman as that. Of course the whole had to be detailed to aunt Esther at supper time, and she, dear soul, was as interested in the matter as any girl of nineteen.

The card has been duly inspected, and this has resulted in the important discovery that the gentleman rejoices in the cognomen of Harvey Willard. Well, as aunt Esther says, it's a sweet name. I wonder if he will remember his promise. Pshaw! quite likely he has forgotten it. I have been very foolish to devote so much time to so small a matter.

Well, after all, I was mistaken; he did come, and what's more, he's coming again. Last evening, I was just seating myself at the piano, when I heard the gate open, and peeping through the shrubbery, for it was a moon-bright evening, I could distinguish three figures coming up the garden-walk. Something whispered me it was he, and instead of going to the door and receiving them, as I should have done, I searched up aunt Esther, and she did this. Mr. Willard was accompanied, and presented by the minister and his wife, with whom we are on intimate terms. It seems his father and the parson were old school fellows, but Mr. Willard did not discover that his parent's friend was settled here, until yesterday. Uncle Jerry is deacon, and of course he came in when he learned the parson was here, and aunt Esther and Mrs. Mills were soon discussing the comparative merits of blackberry Jam and peach jelly; so Mr. Willard and I were left quite to ourselves. I think we got along very well, though. Mr. Willard certainly possesses very rare conversational powers. He has traveled in Europe, too, and his information seems inexhaustible. He

HOW TO SELL YOUR OLD TEA POT, OR HOW ONE WAS SOLD.—A gentleman doing business in Boston, took an easy lesson the other day in the *selling* line, that is too good to be lost, and so he has given the benefit of it to his friends and the public. Messrs. Cut & Crimp keep a boot and shoe store on Ilanover street, a "wholesale and retail, a large assortment of seasonable goods, at the lowest cash prices, &c." On a bright and airy morning, a short time since, an elegantly dressed lady called in, and placing a rich and beautiful looking silver tea pot, nicely enveloped, except the nose and handle in tissue paper, on the counter, inquired for "nice gaiter boots, thick soles; can you fit me? my size is 5." "Oh, yes, most assuredly, we never fail to do that same thing," replied Mr. Cut who was behind the counter; and he did his best to fit his fair customer to a first class boot, of the kind and quality desired. After a few trials, "a fit" was found, and the price (\$2.50) fixed, and the boots finely packed up, but not paid for. The lady being about to leave, says, "I am down town shopping and have two or three more calls to make, and I guess I will leave the tea pot, for it is so very convenient to carry, and take a few boots, and when I return I will call for it, and pay for the boots." Mr. C. very politely consented to this nice little arrangement, and the lady with a very pleasant smile and a murmuring "I'll be right back to her shop." Mr. Crimp who was just in the store at the time, and had heard a little of the transaction, after a hasty look at the lady's boots, says, "You're kidding? you thought you could take 'em for nothing?" "No," said the lady, "I left the tea pot." "Don't you see," said Mr. Crimp, "the tea pot 'no sense' it is a silver tea pot, and it is worth more than the boots." "I'll be right back to her shop," said the lady, "and I'll be right back to her shop." "I'll be right back to her shop," said the lady, "and I'll be right back to her shop."

FROM THE EAST.

By the steamship Cortes, which arrived at this port on Sunday morning, one week's later intelligence was received from the East.

We hear from St. Louis that the advices of the California failures had been received there, and produced but little excitement. There was no run upon Messrs. Page & Bacon, and the impression was general that the news of Messrs. Page-Pacon & Co.'s resumption would be received by an early steamer.

The New York money market was in a sound position, stocks continued to improve, and all signs of financial difficulties had disappeared.

California securities appeared to be gaining confidence. State 7's were quoted at 91 1-2.

HARD TIMES ALL GONE.—The Mirror thinks "that the clouds so gloomy and oppressive, that recently lowered upon New York city, are breaking, rising and scattering. The radiant how of hope gleams upon their departing skirts; and glimpses of clear skies give promise of milder, brighter and better days. The soup houses are no longer thronged by the famishing poor; and the heggars in the streets are subsiding. We hear of no more clamor for bread, or for work; and as all departments of Trade and Industry are reviving, we believe every honest, able-bodied, willing laborer may find something to do at a rate of wages that will enable him to live comfortably."

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC.—Col. Benton's letter, published in the papers, has carried a misapprehension upon the subject of the overland mail to the Pacific. The route has merely been made a mail route; no direction has been given by Congress to establish service upon it. In this case, as in the case of all new mail routes, the Government will adhere to its custom of advertising for the service, and accept the bid appearing the most satisfactory.

The New York Journal of Commerce has official accounts from Maranhão, Brazil, South America, giving remarkable accounts. Rich gold fields equal in value to those in California having been made by explorations of a corps of scientific geologists, by aid of a steamer, &c. These rich "placers" are said to exist chiefly between the rivers Turquassu and Gurupy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the great remedy for Consumption and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs. The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are loud shouts so villainously wicked as to connect it with spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. v3-16

Opinion of the Press.—The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.' We regard it as one of nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

It has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Always signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. v3-16

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchaser. v3-13 WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER," Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.

The REV. MR. SEXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M. NATHL THURSTON.

American Hotel, Benicia.

THIS HOUSE has been established Five Years, without interruption or change of proprietorship, and is believed by the traveling public to be one of the best conducted Hotels in the State.

Large and well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms, for families travelling or for permanent boarders, can always be obtained.

A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the Hotel, so that travelers can have their choice, either to take the steamers and stages, or a private carriage, to any of the beautiful valleys around. Stages leave this Hotel every morning for the different valleys.

The daily papers from various sections of the State are on file at this Hotel. Everything will be done by the proprietor that the patron of this House may find their stay pleasant and satisfactory.

3-16-1881 C. M. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Stone Butter Pots.

JUST received ex "Spitfire," an Invoice of Butter, Cream and Cake Pots. HAYNES & LAWTON, 123 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay.

MARRIED.

On the 24th April, in this city, by Bishop Kipp, Joo. H. Poole and Miss Emma H. Poole.

On the 24th April, at Dayton's Ranch, Chas. Nichols and Mary C. Armstrong, both of Niagara Valley.

On the 13th April, in Santa Cruz, Bascom Case and Miss Mary Bennett.

On the 9th April, in Santa Clara county, Chas. Moore, formerly of Dorchester, Mass., and Miss E. Hutchinson, recently of Cherryfield, Me.

On the 12th April, in Nevada, J. V. Hatbaway and Miss Mary Jane Felt.

On the 11th April, in Crescent City, Jos. G. Wall and Miss Margaret McGruder.

On the 12th April, in Columbia, O. P. Davis and Mrs. H. Bouse, of San Francisco.

On the 17th April, in Shasta, by Judge Hinckley, Lewellin Williams, of Whiskey Creek, and Miss Nancy Caroline Roman, of Shasta.

DIED.

On the 23rd April, at Benicia, Capt. Alex. Riddell, formerly Mayor of that city, aged 52 years.

On the 18th April, in this city, Mmc. Ursula Brauel, of Montreal, Canada, aged 27 years.

On the 21st April, in this city, Rudolph Schoendorf, a native of Germany, aged 42 years.

On the 19th April, in Sonoma, Henry Cohoo, aged 35 years, formerly of Sanocoy, Prussia, Poland.

On the 20th April, in this city, of apoplexy, Capt. J. Ingram, a native of Portland, England, and the oldest Pilot on the Pacific coast, aged 57 years.

On the 18th April, in this city, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Drakins, of Norfolk, England.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

April 18—Chilian bark Carlos Loran, Hugon, Valparaiso; mds. Brig Consort, Pray, Cape Claret, 9 days; lumber.

Brig Halcyon, McDonough, Puget Sound, 8 days; sg timber. Schr Gen Pierce, Badger, San Tomas (Mex), 25 ds, in ballast.

Schr J K T Mansfield, Clarke, Albion River, 30 hours; lumber. Schr Reporter, Small, Tomales, 8 hours; 1100 sks potatoes.

April 19—Steamer Humboldt, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 34 hrs; 1000 lbs lumber—18 passengers.

Brig Wyandott, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber. April 20—Steamer Goliath, Faulstich, Crescent City and intermediate ports; mds—18 passengers.

Bark Equator, Morton, Punta Arenas (C A), 40 days; mahogany and cedar.

Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce. Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 24 hours; lumber.

April 21—Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 4 ds; lumber. Schr Forward, Chapman, Tahiti, 32 days; 230,000 oranges.

Schr Adeline, Hutto, Bodega, 24 hours; produce. Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.

April 22—Steamship Cortes, Burns, San Juan, 12 days, with mds—413 passengers.

Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime. Schr Olivia, Averill, Salt Point, 14 hours; lumber.

Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Pajaro, 8 hours; oats. April 23—Schr Old Fellow, Sequoia, 36 hours; produce.

Schr Horace, Kaye, Tomales, 12 hours; 500 sks potatoes. Schr Queen of the Bay, Sutton, Tomales, 12 hours; wood.

Schr Pilgrim, Gillet, Tomales, 12 hours; wood. April 24—Clipper ship Westward Ho!, Hursey, Boston 100 days; mds.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

April 18—Ship Flying Arrow, Treadwell, for Benicia; Bengal, Rogers, on a whaling voyage; bark Burnham, Kinney, Melbourne, Samuel Merritt, Gove, Puget Sound; schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey; star America, Halsey, San Diego.

April 19—Fr ship Canton, Housias, Singapore; brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Portland.

April 20—Ship Leonora, Scamman, for a whaling voyage; Mecklenburg bark M Ritterschalt, Walsman, Callao; brig F Copeland & Co, Jacks, San Blas.

April 21—Brig Vista, Briggs, for Realejo.

April 23—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Bichén, San Juan.

April 24—Star Goliath, Faulstich, Umpqua River; brig M A Jones, Sidney.



LITTLE & CO., 117 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world—is under the immediate supervision of Mr. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, the pioneer partner of the late firm of Thayer & Little. Mr. Little has devoted seventeen years to the profession of Chemist and Apothecary, and is a member of the Mass. Coll. Pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

None but the Purest and Best Medicines are sold at this establishment, and the prices have been reduced to conform with the times.

There will also be found at this establishment a splendid assortment of Fine Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oils, Genuine Lubin's Extracts, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Tooth Brushes, Sholl Combs, Toilet Mirrors, Fine Pomatums, and every article necessary for the Toilet. Patent Medicines, European Leeches, and all articles usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and invariably of the best quality.

v3-17

Valuable Newspaper Routes.

WE have several very valuable Newspaper Routes for sale. Enquire in the office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

v3-5

Shanghai Hens Wanted.

THOSE who have these Fowls for sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office. WARREN & SON.

3-16-1881

To Printers.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand Hoo's DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to P. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street, (in Montgomery Block).

HAVING taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.

Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.

The Opening Sale of Real Estate will take place on Monday, April 23d, at which time we shall offer a very desirable lot of

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. Sale of Furniture, on TUESDAY, April 24th. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass., where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boy's Clothing. One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance. G. W. SIMMONS. v3-16

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS, No. 1, Bolton & Barron's Buildings, Merchant street. v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store. Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS, EXCELSIOR NURSERY, 10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL, Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL. v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY, OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils, ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID. No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines. Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co., 95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shovel Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Aovil. JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO. 8

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 139 Montgomery street, Between Clay and Commercial streets.

Pay particular attention to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions, and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT. Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. BOSTON, March 1, 1855.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSOORN, under the firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO., and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY, At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.

Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention. J. H. SHATTUCK. v3-16

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall, A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball; Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue, And this was the song that the lady sung—

"Away with Pomatum and Balmoline, No more in my room shall Balm be seen, The hair's soft texture they only spoil!"

Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil— It's made my tresses look soft and bright, And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night. No more of grease or strong spirit for me, But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

Sold by B. B. THAYER & CO., Montgomery street, San Francisco. v3-16

Pottery! Pottery!! NOW ready and for sale the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserve, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stovepipe Safes, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Vases made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.

T. R. FREER, Agent. v3-2

Suffolk Pigs Wanted.

THIS breed of Swine, if pure, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. WARREN & SON. v3-13

Choice Seeds. FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Isthmus. For sale by BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. 23 Im

Flower Pots. JUST received ex "Spitfire," 3,000 Flower Pots, assorted sizes. For sale low. HAYNES & LAWTON, 123 Sansome street, bet. Washington and Clay. v3-16

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH.

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York. Bank of North America, Boston.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore. J. B. Morton, Esq., Richmond, Va.

A. D. Jones, cashier, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky. J. R. Macnardo & Co., New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbia, S. C.; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. v3-9

David D. Page, David Chambers, Francis W. Page, Henry D. Bacon, Henry Haight, Sacramento City, St. Louis, San Francisco. v3-9

PAGE, BACON, & CO., BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Geo. Penbody & Co., London. F. Huth & Co., London.

American Exchange Bank, New York. Dancan, Sherman & Co., New York.

Atlantic Bank, Boston. Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.

Mausch Lee & Co., Baltimore. Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans.

Page & Bacon, St. Louis. Hutchings & Co., Louisville.

T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati. S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 13

Stocks for Sale. SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent Bonds, payable in New York. Sacramento 10 per cent Bonds, payable in New York.

Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund. City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund, suitable for paying Street Assessments.

For sale in sums to suit by J. PERRY, Jr., Army and Navy Building, Montgomery street.

P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums to suit. Apply as above. v3-15

Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co., San Francisco, March 24, 1855.

WE desire to notify our friends and the public that we shall remove our business on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at our new Banking House, corner of Clay and Battery streets, where we shall be happy to see all our old friends and customers; v3-13

PAGE, BACON & CO.

Artesian Well Boring. WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success to all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, in Havorth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Canton House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons: 1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty. All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.

SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors, 118 Sansome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. GREENE, HEATH & ALLEN have removed from California street to the cor. of Washington and Battery streets, where they offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Tobacco cut in all the States. The selection was made by Mr. Heath from the best factories in Virginia; and the trade generally are respectfully invited to call.

Amongst the brands offered are the following: 200 boxes Crumpton's Four Aces;

75 half boxes do M'Dani;

50 packages do Sovereign of the Seas;

60 do do Bido of the Pacific;

100 boxes Halsey's Four Aces;

50 do Saunders' Harry of the West;

50 do James Boyd's Gold Leaf;

50 do Anna Bishop;

25 do A. Thomas' Club House;

50 do Ferguson's Star of the West;

50 do Miller & Crenshaw's Bluff City;

50 do Royter's Mary's Own;

40 do do Invisible;

100 do Thornton's Cantelope;

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, in pace with the Age and Times!

Hurray for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass
New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHYY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes to see the **PERFECT LIKENESSES!** Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing less

3d. Because he has the *greater light* in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, edge, and half side view—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3e. Having the *largest light*, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time that the other establishments in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect liveness, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all pictures.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS, JOGGERS AND RETAILERS OF
Hardware and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements
Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the cele-
brated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.,
Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;

Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn
Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage
Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Smut Mills,
Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Rows, Horse
Rakes—together with all the small tools and
implements appertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly
attended to. v3-

GRAND RAFFLE.
\$30,000 for one Dollar
 THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE is, probably, the best paying property in Sacramento county, viz.
The Well Known Dairy!
 Owned and conducted by Benjamin Southwick and Southwick & Co.,

Co., for the next four years, consisting of 122 of the best MILK COWS in the country; also, THREE HORSES, M Wagon, Cans, Pans, Household Furniture, Good Will of same, &c.; likewise, Stables sufficient to inclose the whole. The Dairy is now paying about \$1,000 per month, exclusive of raising the Calves. The whole will be transferred in perfect order, as the business will be continued up to the time known who is the lucky one. The above described property

2d Grand Prize.....	20 Stags.....	\$30.00
3d Grand Prize, 10 Stags.....		1,000.00
4th, A Match span of Sorrel Horses.....		50.00
5th, 1 Bay Buggy Marc.....		1,000.00
6th, 1 Grey Pony.....		300.00
7th to 16th inclusive, TEN LOTS, trouting on Yr.		100.00
each containing five acres, and valued at \$1,500		
each.....		15,000.00

11th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
12th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
13th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
14th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
15th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
16th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
17th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
18th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
19th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
20th,	1 heavy Gold Hunting Watch	17
GRAND TOTAL OF PRIZE, \$14,510.		
The Lots all set on Y street, Sacramento, and		
and on corner of E street and		
Taxes all paid. The subject as was		
they would refer the matter.		

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Varieties.

[For the California Farmer.]
Historical Enigma.

I AM composed of twenty-four letters.
My 1, 15, 10, 19, was a disciple and friend of Plato.
My 14, 5, 24, 7, 13, 21, was an orator of Greece, a cotemporary of a tyrant of Syracuse.
My 22, 2, 16, 15, 14, 5, was a small State of antiquity which produced many learned men.
My 1, 20, 18, 7, 8, 9, was an oriental prince, whose name Plutarch has immortalized for his generosity.
My 16, 12, 2, 4, 17, is one of the oldest countries on earth.
My 18, 23, 24, 6, 15, 13, is one of the staunchest of modern governments.
My 12, 3, 14, 14, 20, 19, 1, is a kingdom once celebrated for its commercial and maritime power.
My 11, 18, 20, 4, 16, 7, 9, was a latter German Emperor.
My 17, 11, 18, 2, 16, 13, is probably the most extensive country, which benefits mankind the least.
My whole is a celebrated historian of antiquity.

COLFON.

P. S.—Friend Cicero gave the right answer to my last.

TAKING THINGS EASY, is very hard, but very philosophical. We have tried it, and can speak from experience, though we cannot always live up to the "take it easy" doctrine. But there is no mistake about it, that if a man wishes to enjoy himself he must take the world mixed as it is with a thousand shades—and a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day and a calm to-morrow—the chill, piercing wind of Autumn, and the bland, reviving breath of summer. In a word, take things as they come—if you don't you are a fool. A snarling man has about as much comfort as the fellow who was confined to an overcoat of this less.

CHAPIN UPON A FAST AGE, AND AN EPIGRAM FOR CHAPIN.—In a recent lecture at Boston, Rev. E. H. Chapin said: "We are in haste in every thing; we travel on the railway at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and regret that we cannot go by telegraph. We make fearful leaps from the shore to the ferry-boat, and in our endeavors to save two seconds many a widow has got her thirds. We are fast in every thing—fast in our dress—we rush from one extreme to another, and now we see coats on our young men whose waists will scarcely hold their skirts, and on our young ladies bonnets that cannot catch up with the heads of the fair ladies that own them. We are fast in politics—men are made governors before they hardly know they are candidates; and in our households we have children that jump from cradles to cravats—from babies to beaueatchers. We have men fast in their manhood: a brotherhood of fast men exists in our age, of whom it may be said (without intending to be too particular,) that their upper lips are in mourning for the loss of their brains—men who throw away a fortune in a pack of cards, and from tilting with a hilliard cue go on to a bout with pistols." Not liking the trenchant dig at the moustache movement contained in the above, some epigrammatic sinner, with a moustache, sent the following to a daily paper of the American Athens:

"Men wear their beards in mourning for their brains!" Says Chapin, God's own fashion to oppose. To scrape his face, he daily takes the pains, To show the world that he has none in loss.

THE RAINING TREE.—The island of Fierro is one of the most considerable of the Canaries, and I conceive the name to be given it upon this account—that, its soil not affording so much as a drop of fresh water, seems to be iron, and indeed there is in this island neither river or rivulet, nor well nor spring, save that only toward the sea-side there are some wells, but they lie at such a distance from the city that the inhabitants can make no use thereof. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies this inconvenience by a way so extraordinary that man will be forced to sit down and acknowledge that he gives in this an undeniable demonstration of his wonderful goodness. For in the midst, there is a tree which is the only one of the kind, inasmuch as it hath no resemblance to any of those known to us in Europe. The leaves of it are long and narrow, and continue in constant verdure, winter and summer, and its branches are covered with a cloud which is never dispelled, but resolving into a moisture, causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, and that in such abundance that the cisterns which are placed at the foot of the tree to receive it are never empty, but contain enough to supply both man and beast.

ROWLAND HILL used to ride a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, he replied: "My physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

ALWAYS have a pencil and piece of paper by you. Dr. Johnson said that some of his best thoughts were lost because he was too lazy to go into his study and hunt up a little foolscap.

THE Springfield Republican says there is a soup house in Westfield, where the needy get soup from oyster shells and old bones, seasoned with rum—the latter being given away, while the former is paid for.

Or all the delicate sensations the mind is capable of, none perhaps, will surpass that which attends the relief of an avowed enemy.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lennec and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated anatomy as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emulating falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, has cured hundreds of cases of Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that Consumption can be cured. Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BORDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles of my knowledge have been used by my patients, with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumptions had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAIR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of unrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HEN. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many unobtrusive cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for this distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady." C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO., Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Albion Building, South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spleen, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS:—Morning, " 10 " 12
Afternoon, " 2 " 5
Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

"Take no thought for the morrow."

THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASONABLY anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street.

First Premium Daguerreotypes. R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 23, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood, Benjamin Shurtleff, Goldstone & Bro., P. M. Eder & Co., Hulub & Isaacs, M. Jackson & Co., T. Levy & Co., A. & S. Solomon, E. Lewis & Co., Van Wic & King, Simon Selig, M. Shloss & Co., A. Roman, Ercelit and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates. Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust. v3-15 E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Coast, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are now saving too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. R. G. NOYES, President. v3-10.

Southwick & Co.'s Grand Raffle.

IN consideration of the extreme difficulty which enterprises of all kinds have to contend against at the present time, owing to the scarcity of money in this city, and all parts of the Union, and feeling sure that Southwick & Co. have not had a fair chance to dispose of their tickets, through times of unparalleled depression and stagnation in the business community, as well as with the laboring population in this city and all portions of the mining region, we are induced to append our names to this card, calling upon the public generally to come forward and purchase the tickets of Southwick & Co., so as to insure the drawing coming off at an early period. They have already sold a large portion of their tickets, and are soliciting the purchase of those who hold their tickets, as they have every confidence in assuring them, that they run no risk in consenting to a further postponement of thirty (30) days, at the expiration of which time, we feel assured, they will have disposed of most of their tickets; meantime they call upon all who may feel favorable to the Scheme, to come forward at once and purchase tickets without delay. This postponement, we feel sure, will be more satisfactory to the ticket holders and the public generally, than should the postponement of the drawing be retained in large quantity of tickets themselves. Under these circumstances the proprietors have fixed the day of drawing for Monday, 30th of April, from which there will be no further postponement.

Heartily concurring in the above, and recommending the Scheme to the favorable notice of the public. We are, &c.,

SIMMONS & CO., J. M. RHODES, HIRAM KELLY, JAS. ANTHONY, E. P. FIGG, M. D. CORSE, WM. H. WATSON, THOS. N. WAND, MOREHOUSE & BRAINARD. v3-14.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, seeds and other light matters in all of the most perfect manner. All of the grain worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all the best authorities in all of the leading States, including Mills, Sacramento, Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Enbitt & Hilo, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those budding Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills, 14th street, San Francisco. v3-5

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

Legal Notice. STATE OF CALIFORNIA: County of San Francisco.—To the presiding Judge of the Court of Sessions, of the County of San Francisco, aforesaid: Please take notice that an application for the pardon of David D. Dunn, who was convicted in said Court of the crime of Grand Larceny, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1854, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for One Year, will be made to the Governor, on the 30th day of April next, by his mother MARY D. DUNN. Received copy of this above notice March 28th, 1855.

T. W. FRELON, County Judge of County of San Francisco. H. H. BYRNE, District Attorney. v3-15

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco. No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TABLE and IMPERIAL CUTLERY for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. v3-5

DR. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. LITTLE & CO. AGENTS 137 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will find the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth." The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Ministers and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers. Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco..... Little & Co. Sacramento..... C. Morrill Marysville..... Rice & Coffin Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co. Benicia..... J. W. Jones Nevada..... Dr. Alban Downsville..... Dr. R. W. Carr Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-9



COLLINS & CO., PRACTICAL HATTERS, (PREMIUM HAT STORE), 157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no one shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture in order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

WYMAN & CO.'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO., 151 Montgomery street, Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the Spring and Summer Season. ALSO, Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent Leather and Water-Proof Boots. 157 W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country and the city generally to call and examine their stock. v3-15

Useful Sciences.

NO. 18.

Получим, что y — решение задачи (1) — (3) и $y \in W_2^1(\Omega)$.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1855.

OUR PAPER.

Our readers will please notice the Circular we enclose them. It is of moment to us that we should enlarge the list of our readers and correspondents. Will not each and all of our subscribers take an interest in this matter, and do what each can to widen the influence of our journal. By such means we can command the practical results of Farmers in every county.

We will try and deserve the kindly influence of all, and those who desire to communicate with their friends East, and to invite them here, should write them a letter of invitation, and send it through the columns of the FARMER.

During our several visits among the valleys, we often receive the names of subscribers, who cannot make it convenient to pay at that moment, but promise to remit briefly. To such we say—please remember we have always done so to oblige you: and briefly cannot mean over two months.

Postmasters over the State are invited to act as our Agents, and we will cheerfully allow them the full commissions. We invite their attention to our Circular.

The Convention.

We publish to-day the result of the State Agricultural Convention. We have not received the official report from the Recording Secretary, which we much regret, for we anticipated a very able and detailed report for this issue. We trust hereafter we shall receive official reports of both the Executive and the Society's doings.

Sixteen counties were duly represented, and although there was not a large convention, those present were earnest. About one hundred and fifty were present at the evening sessions.

We trust each county will now call meetings and take action respecting their share of the labor. To make a State Society efficient, the counties should be active auxiliaries; and it will be observed that committees are to be selected in each county, to co-operate with the Executive, in the preparatory steps for the Fair, and as Committees to examine Farms, Gardens, Nurseries, &c. It is also expected this committee will procure members to the State Society.

The Sacramento Union gives so good a report of the proceedings of the Convention, that we have copied from it, in place of making up a report ourselves. This paper exhibits a very commendable zeal in this matter.

Sonoma County Meeting.

We would call the attention of the citizens of Sonoma county to the meeting of the Agriculturalists of that county and vicinity, which is to be held on Saturday, May 5. We would urge all that can possibly attend to be present, as it is very important. Besides the organizing of a Society, many important measures for the protection and encouragement of these interests will be brought forward.

Measures should be taken to prepare for the State Fair and to correspond with other counties; also to enroll members to the State Society, to gather statistics, and various duties connected with the best interests of County and State.

We shall hope for a good report. Friends from other counties that can, should be present.

COUNTY MEETINGS should be held in every section of our State, to make preparation for the State Exhibition, and we would be glad to receive such communications as are needed, from the several counties, and give them a place in our columns.

LEGISLATIVE AID.—We notice with pleasure the passage of the bill to aid the State Agricultural Society by the Senate, and the approval of the bill by the Governor. This is well; the society needs aid to carry on its work and prepare for the coming Fair. The appropriations by the State of five thousand dollars a year, is made solely for Premiums. All the expenses of preparation for the Fair, the contingent expenses of surveys of farms and gardens, rents of rooms, hooks, stationery, &c., this all is borne by membership or donations, and this demands the attention of every friend of agriculture in the State.

We have received from the Purser of the Sonora J. S. Martin, Esq., M. D., a fine specimen cocoa pod, containing the seed from which the Mexicans make their chocolate. It was brought from Acapulco. We also received from Mr. Thos. Harris, the steward of the Sonora, a handsome specimen of the cotton tree containing seven balls; it contained forty when gathered, but the passengers took a portion. It was taken from a tree thirty to forty feet high at the island of Tobago. To these gentlemen we return many thanks for their politeness and interest in these matters.

The reports of the Convention and press of advertisements compel us to leave out matter we should like to have inserted to-day, but could not.

Strawberries.—Fragaria.

This most luscious fruit, which is now being presented to our citizens in its most tempting forms daily at our markets and saloons, is worthy of more than a mere passing thought. Its wondrous size, its rich fragrance, and its other excellent qualities, attract the notice of the passers by; the mouth waters, some are tempted to huy and eat, others bear away the fairest and best, as a prize; the fruit is consumed, and the circumstance, however pleasant, is soon forgotten.

But this fruit—its advent into California, its new and remarkable features, its increased productiveness in size and quantity, the habit it assumes as a perpetual bearer—these are subjects that should arrest the attention of every fruit grower in California. It is perfectly astonishing to notice among the masses of cultivators at the present day, how little they are acquainted with the character and capabilities of this fruit—a fruit that is so much needed and would find so ready a sale in every town, village, or city, at handsome prices.

In California the strawberry assumes, as we have said, remarkable features. The climate is highly favorable to its growth, the rains and mild weather of winter furnish the roots with a continuous growth of the plant, and the early warm weather sets an abundant crop. When a due attention is given to the care of the plants, the strawberry, in many varieties, yields a continuous crop from the middle of April to November. Plants set out in January and February, give fruit in May, and continue to bear. In addition to this, plants can be taken from the parent, reset, and they will yield fruit in the autumn. Climate, soil, and season—all seem peculiarly fitted for great crops of this fruit, and it will be found that this delicious fruit will still be improved both in size and quality when raised from the seed. Again would we urge upon all fruit growers, the necessity of turning their attention to raising new and improved fruits from seed.

We urge this measure as applicable to fruits of every kind. By this means we produce fruit adapted by nature to the soil and climate, in addition to the fact that when proper attention is paid to this matter, the character of the fruit is improved. Among the fruits thus raised, strawberries will be found to remarkably improve. We can give full assurance to any one, of this fact, by referring them to the gardens of Messrs. Smith, at Sacramento, upon the banks of the American. Smiths' gardens are a pattern for fruit growers, and worthy their attention.

After the close of the State Convention recently held at that city, we visited these grounds and enjoyed the courtesy of the proprietors. We were deeply interested in the examination of these grounds. In every department of fruit Messrs. Smith are rapidly advancing; their specimen orchard presents at this time the best proof of the success of Pomology; we have even seen fruit trees from the seed but one or two years, showing fruit—trees two and three years old bending with the weight of their early crops—nursery trees the growth of which even the present year surpass almost belief. But the fruit to which we now would call particular attention is that which we have placed at the head of this communication.

Messrs. Smith cultivate a large quantity of Strawberries, of all the principal kinds, and the present year's crop will be very large. They have also a large plantation of seedling strawberries, one and two years old, in full bearing—these vines are the most remarkable we have ever seen; the form, the size, and the enormous quantity of fruit now on the vines, will sustain us in the assertion that THE LIKE HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN.

Among the many varieties raised by Mr. Smith, we noticed one of peculiar form and habit—the fruit long, very long, often two and a half inches; conical, sometimes double cones, and banging in immense masses, literally covering the ground—such abundant bearers we think have never been produced before; the vine is strong set, leaf dark green, foliage close to the ground. We gathered several clusters, and those who desire to see them can have an opportunity by calling at our rooms. This particular fruit deserves a place in every collection, and we have given to it the name of the proprietors, as the best complement that can be paid—a deserved reward to an efficient friend to Horticulture. This strawberry will be known as SMITHS' CALIFORNIA STRAWBERRY, and we hope it may be offered for sale the coming autumn. Every fruit grower, particularly, should visit Smiths' Gardens when the city of Sacramento.

As to the quality of this new fruit, we can say

it was most excellent, for we enjoyed it much, in a generous supply smothered in the usual condiments of sugar and cream.

Shipment of Grain.

The shipment of a cargo of Flour and Wheat to New York, one year since, excited some surprise, and many doubts were expressed as to the safety or feasibility of the speculation. The present year presents the subject in a tangible and permanent form, and the matter has been begun in earnest.

We have often been asked what shall be done with our surplus produce, and our answer has invariably been—"A way will be opened." It should be borne in mind that the last season, after much exertion, plans were perfected and means provided to furnish funds; to advance on the shipments of wheat to the East. Few only tried the experiment, and they did well; had more entered into the work, a great good would have been accomplished, and the price of grain would have paid the grower.

The present aspect of our export market should give great encouragement to our farmers and grain growers. The time has come when the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, shall see their clippers returning with the grains and other products of California—yes, and we can send them back their own merchandise, and make money by doing so.

We call attention to the interesting facts mentioned below. A few months hence and ship after ship will be announced in Eastern ports, loaded with grain and other products of California. We cannot better present the real facts of the case than by giving our readers a plain schedule of the vessels and cargoes now leaving or soon to leave, for the Atlantic States. We copy the following from the Prices Current and Shipping List, the best and most reliable paper for all such subjects, as their data is collected and prepared with great care:

"The most important feature presented in business since our last, and indeed one of the most important ever exhibited since the first shipment of gold from the State, has been the sudden and very large addition to our export trade which has brought itself into notice. California has really become a producing country;—not merely a producer of gold, but of corn, which is in reality much more important. Heretofore we have occasionally and at long intervals dispatched a vessel to the East laden with the odds and ends of trade,—old iron, junk, &c., but we have now entered upon a new era. Our crops are superabundant, and we are obliged to seek relief for our market in export to the farthest ends of the earth. In our last we mentioned the clearance of several vessels for Australia with produce; we have now to add largely to the list. As we write, the ship "Alfred" is about ready to sail with a cargo of Barley, Oats, Wheat, and Flour; the "Boston Light," a fine clipper of over 1100 tons, is on the berth for Melbourne, and has nearly half her cargo (about the same as that of the Alfred) engaged; the "Comet" has cleared for New York, with Hides, Horns, Rags, Wool, Hardware, Quicksilver, &c.; the "Charmer" will clear this week for the same port with a full cargo of Wheat, Flour, and Quicksilver; the "Telegraph" has been laid on for the same port to load Grain and Flour, and has half her capacity engaged; we also hear that the "Morning Light," a very large clipper, will be put on the berth immediately; the "Water Witch" has sailed for San Blas, with Quicksilver; the "Tornado" for Acapulco, with Coal, and the bark "Cyane" leaves in a few days for the Russian American Possessions, with a full cargo of Wheat, Canned Meat, Dry Goods, Furniture, &c. The coasting trade, particularly with Oregon and the coast adjacent to Puget Sound, has also been active, and both steamers and sailing vessels are carrying forward full freights. A new era is apparently opening on California. Markets are being established for our products not only on our own borders, but in distant quarters of the world, and throughout the next year we see no reason to doubt that by the export of the Grain of California, much of our gold will be retained within her own borders. Heretofore the rule has generally held that a gold producing country was generally a poor one. The reverse of this will hereafter hold on California.

The weather since our last has been all that could be desired either by the miner or the farmer, and the producing part of our population never was in a better position than at present. The mines are yielding unparalleled stores of wealth, while throughout the length and breadth of our plains and valleys a superabundant harvest is perfecting itself for the sickle of the reaper."

FAVORS RECEIVED.—Many obligations are due to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for papers per Sonora, with latest news. Also to Pacific Express for kind attentions. To Messrs. Murray & Co., for a generous supply of papers, magazines, &c. Also to the proprietors of the Noisy Carrier's Hall, for the latest magazines and cheap publications of the day.

State Agricultural Convention.

In accordance with previous notice the California State Agricultural Convention assembled at the Council Chamber at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, 25th ult. The meeting was called to order by O. C. Wheeler, on whose motion C. I. Hutchinison, Esq., was appointed President of the Convention, who, on assuming the Chair, addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this bestowal of honor in calling me to preside over the deliberations of the first State Agricultural Convention ever assembled in California. A brighter and more inviting field than this has never presented itself for occupancy. Richer and more abundant producing soils than are furnished by the rich valleys of California the world does not afford. The seasons of no section or country on this or the other continent are perhaps as well adapted to permanent or experimental agricultural pursuits as are the seasons of California.

It is appropriate then, and peculiarly so, that this great interest—the keystone of the arch of the nation's wealth, should be nourished and fostered in this new-born State of the Pacific.

For variety of grains, vegetables and fruits, as well as for excellence of quality and abundance of yield, we challenge the rivalry of the world. Under circumstances like these, and auspices so favorable, the only surprise is that the necessity exists for renewed incentive to action in this master work. The encouragements afforded by the superiority of our soil and excess of productions over those of other sections and States, are too readily regarded as matter of course events, and treated with censurable indifference. The State is cold and indifferent on this subject, and the people careless of their most important interests.

The superstructure upon which rests the high hopes of the future of the State is too little thought of and too little cared for, I fear, at the expense of a waste of time upon matters that partake too much of personal and not enough of public concern. The remedy for these evils is in the hands of the people. They can correct them if they will. Let requisite qualifications for legislators demand at least one day's devotion to the cause of agriculture during the next session of the legislature. This done, and more legislative action will have been secured to this object than has been given to it since our State organization.

There are many who feel the importance of proposed action in behalf of agriculture in California. There is enough of feeling, if stimulated to increased activity and pressed with an energetic determination that yields to no repulses. It is hoped that this organization may be established upon a permanent basis, that new life may be infused into its efforts, that among its gratifying results may be the organization of agricultural schools and colleges, and that legislative sanction may create a State agricultural department, and liberal pecuniary aid endow it with efficiency and make it promotive of the highest aims of its founders. These considerations, among others, will, I trust, engage the attention of the Convention.

The remarks of the President were listened to with intense interest, and elicited unmistakable tokens of approbation.

On motion, Rev. O. C. Wheeler was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. Stow offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to draft an address to be submitted to the agriculturists of the State, the same to be submitted to the Convention on to-morrow. Adopted, and Messrs. Stow, Cook, and Ware appointed such committee.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, all who may be present at the sittings of the Convention are permitted to participate in its proceedings as delegates.

On motion of Mr. Warren, a committee was appointed by the chair to receive the names of delegates in order that their names may be registered, together with the counties which they respectively represent.

Messrs. Warren, Singley and Doughty were selected to act as such committee.

Mr. Wheeler moved that a committee of three be appointed to report the stated order of business of the Convention. Carried, and Messrs. Moore, Gober and Douglass named as members of said committee.

And on motion of Mr. Stow, the Convention adjourned to re-assemble at half-past seven P. M., at the Assembly Hall of the Capitol.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, and at eight o'clock was called to order by the President.

Minutes of morning session read and approved. Mr. Geo. R. Moore, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

"The undersigned committee, appointed to report resolutions and the order of business for this convention, beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, All past experience has demonstrated that agriculture is the basis of a nation's prosperity; and whereas the greatest and best men of our country have labored with eloquence, zeal and ability, for the advancement of agriculture; and whereas California presents to the farmer a soil and climate unexcelled by any country on the globe, therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen of this State who has a desire for her advancement and prosperity, to enlist under the banner of agriculture and work for the furtherance of this fundamental enterprise.

2. Resolved, That in order to secure the rapid

and lasting advancement of our State we need more permanent settlers, more families and cultivators of the soil—persons who are willing to accept the invitation to come hither and scatter their homes over our fertile valleys and identify themselves with our interests and growth.

3. *Resolved*, That in legislating for the general good of a State, agriculture is always the first interest to be considered, and that such laws should be passed as would foster and protect this great permanent interest and secure to the cultivator a reward for his toil.

4. *Resolved*, That among the primary lessons taught in our schools and academies, should be the principles of agriculture, and that to accomplish this object the Legislature of the State should pass a law to encourage the study of agriculture in such schools.

5. *Resolved*, That the convention earnestly recommend and urge upon the Legislature of this State the propriety of establishing an agricultural and mechanical bureau or college for California, where the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer can go and prepare himself for the discharge of the important duties he may be called upon to perform.

6. *Resolved*, That the convention appoint a committee of three in each county in the State, whose duty it shall be to solicit members for the State Agricultural Society, and to urge the formation of county organizations, so that the entire State may be well represented in the next State Fair.

Geo. R. Moore,
D. F. Douglass,
SHERMAN DAY."

The resolutions were ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. G. Penn Johnston, E. G. Buffum, Ryland, Warren, Crocker, Stow, Wier, and others.

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Wood, of Yolo:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a memorial asking Congress at the commencement of its next session, to give us additional facilities in settling the land question, and to adopt some measure by which agricultural text books may be introduced into our Common Schools.

The introducer of the resolution supported it to length.

The Convention was then further addressed ably and eloquently on the general subject of agriculture by Messrs. Pixley, Ryland, Stow, and Judge Wier.

On motion of Mr. Stow, the Convention deferred action on the resolutions until next evening at eight o'clock, to which hour the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Convention assembled at 8 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by the President.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Stow submitted the following report from the committee appointed to draft an address to be presented to the Agriculturists of the State.

ADDRESS.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the Agriculturists of the State respectfully submit the following:

The assembling of the first Agricultural Convention in the State of California ought to be a subject of heartfelt congratulation to its people, and regarded in the light of an incipient step in the promotion of a prominent State interest. The population of California being made up as it is of the enterprise and improving spirit of the age—being the concentration of progression—it is a matter of some surprise that the yeomanry should have deferred the holding of a convention till the year 1855. It is this very spirit of energy and enterprise that has so rapidly settled and improved this wonderful country—that has already successfully introduced all the improvements in agriculture and mining—brought to such perfection in the older States; not only this, but her few years of experience has added largely to the facilities afforded by the examples of her ancestors.

Agriculture is the great interest of the world. From its prosecution man receives his sustenance and his very being is maintained. In its prosperity wealth augments, commerce flourishes, and all branches of industrial pursuit reflect its consequence. It is the sheet anchor of a people's peace, wealth and independence. There are other interests of vital importance, particularly in California, in the foremost ranks of which we place mining. But gold does not cause the blade to grow, or prevent a famine—it does not feed the hungry, nor clothe the naked. Still we are dependent upon the miner and he upon us. He is as much interested in the success of agriculture as the farmer; and in this State, where such ruinous rates for produce have prevailed for the past two years, the miner has really been the gainer, while the agriculturist has become bankrupt. Formerly the golden fruits of the miner were gathered by the Eastern produce merchant, while now a portion of it finds its way into the hands of the California producer, and adds to the improvement and wealth of the country. The interests of these two classes are inseparably interwoven and have a mutual dependence. If foreign ports profitably invited the shipment of our rich harvests, the case would be otherwise.

Nor is it the intimate relationship existing between agriculture and mining, as conducted by the State, the interests of the former are more important than any branch of business which demands the attention of our people. It is with great difficulty that a pitiful class of men can be drawn to the mines, and that the State is not called upon to pay a large sum of money to a people to raise, in

dustry, integrity and intellectual improvement. Inseparable as agriculture is from the health and happiness, the wealth and prosperity, the industry and integrity of a people, yet it receives less attention in political circles, less legislative consideration, less executive sanction, national and State, less investigation from men of learning, research and position, than thousands of matters comparatively unimportant, or a combination of which in a high state of development, would be trifling in the opposing scale with agriculture.

How strange it is that agriculture receives so little legislative encouragement. Why is it, that since the organization of California there has been scarcely a legislative day devoted to agriculture? True, some encouragement has been rendered to the State Society; and no objection is here offered to the time and attention bestowed upon the investigation and protection of other interests, but complaint may be urged against the unimportant figure agriculture is made to occupy on the legislative record. We are apt to regard agriculture as a kind of general and matter of course subject, not entitled to high aims or the bestowal of nature thought.

While the wrongs are recounted which agriculture has suffered, it is pleasant to turn for a moment to the other side of the picture, or exhibit of outlines, which it is hoped may soon be matured into a perfect development of agricultural improvement and proportions.

From small neighborhood and township societies have arisen county, State and national organizations for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. From small beginnings have arisen flourishing schools and colleges, and the initiative of governmental patronage. The "oldest inhabitant" may recollect the novelty of a county society, and turn in astonishment to the National Convention recently held at Washington, and find upon the record of its doings the gratifying fact that twenty-six out of thirty-one States were represented by delegates. But if any evidence were wanting to justify or sanction the policy of liberal State and national appropriations for the encouragement of agriculture, it is found in the improvements made in this science in the States that have been first and foremost in this regard.

Experience proves that agriculture is as susceptible of improvement in all its relations, and with more resulting benefit to mankind than any other of the absorbing questions of life. Mankind can live by agriculture alone; as much can not be said for any other, or even all other pursuits. It is productive of less crime and more virtue than any other calling. The agricultural districts exhibit comparatively little vice, and seldom or never throw the State into commotion over frauds or forgeries. Tilling the soil renovates the system, gives it health and vigor, with increased chances for long life and the opportunity for usefulness. The sick, the desponding and the pleasure seeking flee from the town to enjoy the comforts and conveniences only to be found in the rural districts. Wealth, satiated and sullen with the sound of fashion and folly which pervade the metropolis, rears the quiet home in the country, where the young may be educated in the ways of temperance, industry and frugality.

For the credit of the age in which we live, there is a spirit abroad in behalf of agriculture, and an increasing interest has exhibited itself for its improvement during the past few years, that has afforded gratifying encouragement to the sons of this science. Some of the ablest men in the country have declared in favor of its proper consideration, and have themselves engaged, in a greater or less degree, experimentally or otherwise, in these pursuits. The man who aids in the perfection of this science, is a benefactor to his race, and will reap his reward.

An Agricultural Bureau at the National Capital has been suggested, and gives promise of support. We feel assured that the time is not distant when such a Bureau will be established. Justice to an agricultural people demands it, and sound discretion endorses the project. The Pension Agency has done something, collaterally, for agriculture, and the commendations that flow back to it from the recipients of its favors indicate the great and growing anxiety throughout the country for the establishment of a department that shall be able to respond to the wants and wishes of the people upon this subject. Such a department would serve as the receptacle and distributor, under the auspices of the nation, of scientific and useful information upon all subjects of interest to the farmer. Through its agency seeds would secure that enlarged distribution only to be obtained by a well regulated system, and which is so necessary to the success of agriculture.

It is believed that every State in the Union bestows some attention upon this subject, although there is difference in degree. Annual appropriations have been made in the State of Maine by the Legislature thereof to every county in the State, for agricultural improvement, showing the awakening zeal that exists in that remote State in relation to this all-important interest. Iowa, the extreme of Maine in the north on the other side of the mountains, was recently urged by her Executive to bestow liberal attention upon this subject, and at the same time strongly recommended the organization of an Agricultural Department. The action of other States might be adduced, but the cases cited are sufficient to indicate the attention this subject is generally receiving.

The recent National Convention, assembled at Washington, the first ever held, gives additional evidence of increasing interest in the cause of agriculture.

The World's Fair, already held at London and New York, as well as the one to be held the

coming season, show that not only States and nations, but the whole world is lending encouragement to the interests of agriculture.

Sensitive as our citizens are upon all matters in which we contend for superiority with the European nations, yet we are compelled to acknowledge that the United States did not occupy the position in these exhibitions to which we were entitled by our diversified soil and climate, by the genius of our people, and the spirit of the age. It was discovered that the important interests designed to be improved and encouraged by these world-wide exhibitions, found them suffering a mortifying neglect in the country of all others that ought to have stood foremost in the cause of agriculture. A country possessing resources that with any reasonable degree of investigation would have furnished abundant products and improvements for exhibition that must have surpassed, everything considered, any possible demonstration of our transatlantic neighbors. As it was the Reapers, of American invention, by their wonderful adaptation to the uses for which they were intended, and the perfectness with which they performed the part allotted them, fairly nonplussed our national rivals, and saved the United States from the disgrace otherwise awaiting them.

Unquestionably much good has resulted to the country from the awkward position in which the United States were placed at London. This mortifying dilemma tended to arouse our countrymen to the importance of giving requisite attention to the commanding interests of the nation. It taught them that the base and source of its wealth and prosperity had been lost sight of; that an erroneous public opinion had prevailed, which must be at once and effectually eradicated, or the result would be a national malady of too much growth and strength to yield to moderate treatment. Much of the increased interest manifested in the national and several State councils, is attributable to these circumstances, and well will it be for our country that the neglect and disregard of this greatest interest proved a national mortification.

The propriety of the establishment of agricultural schools and colleges is heartily approved of by your committee, but time will not allow us to enter upon an investigation of their advantages, nor a detailed account of their success in those States where they have an existence. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass, however, without urging the agitation of early legislative action upon this subject.

The hasty glance at the action elsewhere going on, is taken with a view of urging upon the agriculturists of this State the necessity and propriety of corresponding exertions on the Pacific. California should be second to none in attention to a subject so vitally affecting her glorious future.

With a population of practical farmers in our agricultural districts, partaking of that same spirit of laudable rivalry which so eminently characterizes all our people—with a soil of unrivaled richness and adaptation to the uses of the farmer—with a climate inviting the cultivation of every variety of vegetation, grain and fruit—it must be the want of efficient county and State organizations, if California does not rival the world in her agricultural productions.

In demonstration of the fertility of our valleys, of our fruitful seasons, and of our abundant harvests, we earnestly invite the agriculturists of the State to connect themselves with the State Society, and furnish the evidences that we do not over-estimate our resources. It is hoped that the State Fair to be held in the coming fall will be fully attended, and its exhibitions worthy of California.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. Stow, Chairman.

Ex-Gov. McDougal being called upon, addressed the Convention briefly, but forcibly, confining his remarks principally to the necessity of employing Coolie labor, and particularly the industry of the natives of the Chinese and Japanese empires, in the tillage of the soil of California.

Mr. Selim E. Woodworth next addressed the Convention, dwelling upon the importance of the culture of trees by the agriculturists of the State; not so much on account of their intrinsic value, but because of the facilities they afforded towards the raising other agricultural products. There is not enough of shrubbery on the grounds of this State to condense the exhalations of the earth—the culture of the locust, maple, alanthus and other trees, were recommended to remedy, so far as possible, the embarrassments occasioned by the drought.

The Convention was further addressed, ably and earnestly, by Messrs. Flint, Warren, Douglass, Crocker and others, and after which the resolutions were read and adopted seriatim.

The following additional resolutions, in addition to those published yesterday, were unanimously adopted, and earnestly supported by Messrs. Stow, Warren and Rev. O. C. Wheeler: (These resolutions with the exception of the last one, were adopted at the United States Agricultural Societies' meetings recently held at Washington, D. C., and published in No. 16 of our paper. This would be the health language—the politics—the daily creed of every cultivator in our land. He should not only think it and feel it, but act on it and up to it. Our legislative halls were crowded with politicians and men with men—men that would legislate for the people and not for party. Farmers, read these resolutions and act upon them, and let the next Legislature be a Legislature of farmers.)

Resolved, That as agriculturists we have a duty to perform, and we have a right to demand that the State should do its duty to the farmer and his kindred.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every cultivator of the soil to see that his interests are duly cherished and protected in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That we object to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture and protection for other interests.

Resolved, That agriculture should be the first interest considered in legislating for the general welfare, and that such legislation should be had as will foster and protect this interest, which is paramount to all others.

Resolved, That the time has arrived for the agriculturists of the whole country to meet in convention and determine for themselves what legislation is necessary for their protection.

Resolved, That such a convention, to be composed of delegates from each State of the Union, be earnestly recommended by this society, in order that an agricultural platform may be established, which will meet the views of and be sustained by the whole body of agriculturists as a profession.

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of agriculture in this State to promote the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and extend its usefulness as far as lies in their power.

On motion of Mr. Stow, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Horticulture and Floriculture.

There is no better evidence of the prosperity of a village or a city than the improvements around home. Go where you will, that city or village where the homes are made attractive and beautiful, carries the best evidence of prosperity. That city or village where you find every mansion or cottage improved and beautified, returns into the treasury a liberal tax for the increased value of property, and this tax is again paid out to improve and beautify streets and squares, or build schoolhouses, hospitals, or other needed improvements. Thus one improvement stimulates another, and the whole public is benefited.

Compare now two cities or villages, one improved and the other neglected, and you have the evidence before you—the one rises as the other falls. We can contrast several of our cities and note the great difference. Many of our fine city residences seem entirely neglected, and such as might present a beautiful appearance outside have the ground left neglected and barren; and thus the value of property is lessened.

Sacramento is probably in advance of all other cities in the improvement of its residences. During the sittings of the State Convention we spent our leisure hours in the examination of various beautiful spots in and around the City of the Plains. The grounds of Col. Foreman & Johnson, Col. Sanders, Mr. Stephens, Judge Read, and the late Mr. Pierson, are all tastefully designed and in excellent order. The garden of Dr. B. B. Brown is a perfect gem—(the Doctor is quite celebrated, for we hear his patients all prosper too.) We passed a pleasant hour in the garden of Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, the President of the State Society. Here we found some of the finest specimens of garden vegetables we have seen in the State. We were pleased to notice the various squares of vegetables grown from the seeds transmitted from the Patent Office; these were planted with care and gave evidence of good culture, promising well; we hope to see the products at the State Fair. The fruit and flower gardens were not only beautiful, but healthy, and gave promise of both fruit and flowers—peach trees only two feet high were in full bearing. These are the evidences we want of permanency—homes beautiful. Then the fine grounds of Rev. O. C. Wheeler, where we must say we found very great and rapid advances made in every department—high cultivation, neatness, order, and good taste displayed throughout. We do not wonder this gentleman can be so eloquent—everything in his grounds speaks. Well can he say—

"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and
Good in everything.

The trees, shrubs, vines, and plants are all preachers, and they speak of most excellent care. We cannot omit to mention the excellent design of the front grounds of this gentleman; the grape arbor is perfect keeping with the whole design. Such examples are what we want, and it is very gratifying to announce that the Recording Secretary of the State Agricultural Society is so thoroughly practical, for we can recommend all to visit his grounds and take lessons; and while there, we would say to them, be men and agriculturists of the State Society; we have a duty to do, and it is kindred.

PAZ, BARNES, C.—The duty of the farmer is to improve his land, and to do so, he must have the best of the State Society; we have a duty to do, and it is kindred.

Horticultural Department.

Report on some of the Diseases and Insects Affecting Fruit Trees and Vines.

BY THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS,
Professor of Entomology of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

(From the Proceedings of the American Pomological Society, we copy below Dr. Harris' valuable treatise upon the various insects that infest fruit trees, alluded to in our last, and although only few of these have yet appeared in California, we believe we can do a great service to our orchardists by presenting this invaluable document entire, and thus lay before them a treatise for future use, for in all probability we shall find them in coming years among the trials we shall have to contend against.)

SWOLLEN BRANCHES OF THE APPLE TREE.

On the 31st of May, the Hon. M. P. Wilder sent to me some pieces of the limbs of an apple tree, which were singularly enlarged in diameter to the extent of several inches. He found the disease to prevail on the north side of the tree, while the south side was almost entirely free from it. The specimens were carefully examined by Prof. Asa Gray and myself, without insects, their punctures, or their tracks being found therein. One of the branches, measuring two and a-half inches in circumference, and the enlarged portion was eleven inches in length. The outer bark seemed perfectly healthy. When sawn transversely, the pith was not found in the centre of the piece, but nearer to one side than the other, where the layers of wood are thicker, and looser in texture. It was also evident that the thicker layers followed a spiral direction around the limb. When the bark was raised, the wood presented a singularly irregular surface, caused by numerous depressions and furrows, which were filled by corresponding elevations of the inner bark. The disease was evidently a diseased formation and irregular deposit of woody matter. It belongs to the province of the vegetable physiologist to explain the cause of this preternatural and diseased formation.

WARTS OR EXCRESCENCES ON PLUM TREES.

These have been attributed by many persons to the punctures or to the presence of insects therein. I have not been able to find either the one or the other in the incipient warts, or in their immediate vicinity. It was only when these excrescences were well grown and were approaching to maturity, that insects were discovered in them, and not always even in this stage. Some of the twigs, containing incipient warts, were enclosed in a tight vessel in May, and were examined in August, when they were entirely free from the vestiges of insects, although the tumors when cut open, presented the porous and cancellated structure peculiar to them when dry. The insects to be found in the warts in the course of the summer are of sundry kinds; such as the grubs of the plum-weevil, borers similar to those that attack peach and cherry trees, and the worm-like caterpillars of minute moths. The last seem to be the most abundant and the most common. Their presence is made known by the castings of grain-like fragments thrown out of their burrows upon the surface of the warts. These tumors also afford nourishment to certain vegetable parasites, the little black grains, half immersed in the surface, to which, when mature they give a deep black color. These little grains are fungi, which have been described under the name of *Sphaeria morbosa*. But neither to them, nor to the various insects before named, is the origin of the warts to be ascribed. The incipient warts can be detected, before the outer bark is ruptured, by the swollen appearance and spongy feeling of the surface. They seem to be the result of diseased action in the inner bark and new wood, while these parts are in a state of rapid formation. Upon examination, the cells of the tissues are found to be surcharged with fluid, and distorted in shape and arrangement. The plum tree has been called a gross feeder. It may imbibe fluids by its roots faster than it can exsorb the superfluous moisture from its leaves; or the function of the latter may be checked by sudden changes in the hygrometric state of the atmosphere as are common in the spring. In either case, there would be likely to ensue an accumulation of fluid in the branches, and particularly in the tender tissues of the new wood, where warts are most commonly developed.

From experiments made upon my own trees, I have reason to believe that the growth of these tumors may, in great measure, be prevented by severe root-pruning, stimulating the bark in the spring, or before the buds expand, by washing it with soft soap, and by cutting off the warts as soon as formed, and applying salt or brine to the wounds.

CURL OF THE LEAVES OF THE PEACH TREE.

This affection, to which the tree is subject during the month of May, and by which it often loses all its first leaves, has been commonly attributed to the punctures of insects, such as *aphides* *thrips*. It is, however, very doubtful whether these insects are the real cause of that diseased change in the texture and form of the leaf which is called the curl, because the insects in question are rarely seen on the affected leaves, and never in such numbers as sufficiently to account for the extensive injury sustained. The surface of these leaves is swollen into irregular and crisp tumors, often of a reddish color, and of a spongy texture, formed of thickened and succulent cellular tissue. These tumefactions present some analogy to the warts of the plum tree, and may have a similar origin. The affection has often been observed to

follow a cold storm in May, whether connected therewith or not. If sudden cold and moisture have a tendency to check evaporation from the leaves, fluids will accumulate therein, and may thus bring about the changes by which they become blasted. It is confidently stated that soaping the limbs of the trees early in spring, or washing them with a solution of sulphur and potash, will prevent them from suffering from the curl. Peach trees or plum stocks seem to be nearly exempt from this affection, perhaps because the supply of nourishment from the roots and the exhalation from the leaves are more nearly balanced in them; for the plum stock makes fewer or smaller roots than the peach on its own stock.

THE YELLOWS.

For the first time in eleven years the symptoms of this disease have appeared in my garden. It is confined to two branches on the north side of one peach tree, the fruit on which is becoming red some three or four weeks too soon, while a few wiry shoots, clothed with diminutive and pale leaves, have sprouted upon these branches. Neither borers nor the *Tomicus liminaris* have been discovered in the tree; and the cause of the disease remains as much a mystery to me as to other cultivators. I propose cutting off the diseased branches, and dressing the soil around the tree with ashes and urine, as an experiment towards checking the further development of the disease. In former years peach trees have rarely suffered from the yellows in this neighborhood, where now many trees are affected with it. Has the severe drought of the present season had any influence in producing the disease?

INSECTS OF THE APPLE TREE.

My remarks will necessarily be confined to a very few of the numerous insects infesting fruit trees and vines; there being nothing new or particularly interesting to be stated concerning the greater part of them.

Canker-worms.—There are some parts of the country in which these insects have never appeared: in other parts their visitations occur several years in succession, are then suspended for an uncertain term of years, after which they recur again as before. Thus, in the vicinity of Boston, these insects prevailed from 1831 to 1840, increasing yearly in numbers till the last date, after which they disappeared almost entirely in 1847, when they began again to attract attention, and have become more numerous every year till the present time. Their ravages during the past summer, in Cambridge and in some of the adjacent towns, have been very serious, but have not yet reached the height they attained in 1839 and 1840. Canker-worms are generally found upon the buds and leaves of the trees before or about the middle of May, and disappear before or about the middle of June, their depredations lasting nearly or quite four weeks. The parent insects, consisting of winged males and wingless females, ascend from their burrows in the ground in the latter part of October, and during the month of November, and again in the spring from the middle of March to about the tenth of April. Their spring rising is sometimes retarded and prolonged a week or more by the backwardness of the season. In mild winters a few of the insects may ascend at various times between the periods for the ordinary autumnal and spring risings. It is during these same periods that our trees require to be protected against the ascent of the females. Soft tar, seasonably applied around the trunks of the trees, and frequently renewed, is the remedy which has been longest and most relied upon for this purpose. Various other expedients have been tried to prevent the insects from ascending the trees and depositing their eggs upon the branches. Those most worthy of confidence are circular laden troughs, containing cheap oil or gas-tar, secured in a horizontal position around the trunks of the trees, and the glass rings, lately invented by Mr. George Everett, of Roxbury, the efficacy of which, however, has not yet been sufficiently tested. Canker-worms are very injurious to the cherry and plum trees, and to elms and maples, all of which will have to be secured from their anticipated depredations in the same way as apple trees.

PALMER-WORMS.—In the second edition of Dr. Deano's "New England Farmer and Geographical Dictionary," published in 1797, there will be found the following account, under the article *Insect*:

"The Palmer worm, a wanderer, as its name signifies, is a small worm, about half an inch in length, with many legs, and extremely nimble. It appears at different times in different parts of the country. I have seen them only on apple trees and oak trees, in any great abundance. They appeared in the county of Cumberland (Maine) in the year 1791, about the middle of June, eating off the covering of the leaves on both sides, and leaving the membranous part entire. The following year there were none to be seen, and I have not known them in any place two years in succession. The seeds of them may be constant, wanting only a particular state of the weather to produce them. The spring which preceded their appearance had been remarkably dry, both in April and May. The history of this insect is so little known, that I will not undertake to say how they may be successfully opposed. I made smokes under the fruit trees, without any apparent effect. As they let themselves down by threads, they may be thinned by shaking the trees and striking of the threads. Their ravages had not any lasting effects, for the orchards, that had been visited by them, bore plentifully the following year."

During the month of June, 1853, a small worm, or naked caterpillar, whose history accords, in every particular, with the foregoing account, was observed in great numbers on apple, cherry,

and plum trees, and on oaks, throughout the greater part of New England and in the valley of the Hudson in New York. In some places, orchards suffered from these insects as much as from the ravages of canker-worms; and not only the leaves, but also the fruit was injured or destroyed by them. By many persons they were mistaken for canker-worms. The latter disappeared here about the tenth of June, at which time the palmer-worms were just beginning their depredations. These worms differed from the former in having sixteen legs, in being much more active in their motions, and in creeping without looping or arching upon their backs at every step. They were also smaller and differently colored. Towards the end of June, they came to their growth and left the trees, their disappearance, in many places, coinciding with the heavy showers which fell about the same date. Some of the insects which were secured, covered themselves with little transparent silken webs or cocoons, in which they took the chrysalis form immediately, and came forth as moths between the 8th and 25th of July. About the same time they were seen in the moth state in orchards, and in great numbers among the grass under fruit and forest trees. They soon entirely disappeared, nor have they been observed under any form since that time. In an article printed in the "Cambridge Chronicle," for July 23d, 1853, I gave to this insect the scientific name of *Rhinostia pomella*, the little Rhinostia or snout-moth of the orchard, with a scientific description of it in all its stages. The article, and another in the "Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society," for October, 1853, and also Dr. Fitch's account in the same Journal for September, 1853, may be consulted for further particulars.

THE NEW YORK WEEVIL.—In some of the Western States, apple trees, and occasionally pear, plum, and cherry trees, have been injured by a large weevil, specimens of which, taken from these trees in Michigan and Wisconsin, have been sent to me. This is the biggest weevil in the United States, measuring half an inch or more in length. It is of a grey color, striped with white, and dotted with black spots on the back. The celebrated naturalist and voyager, John Reinhold Forster, first discovered it in 1771, under the name of *Curculio noveboracensis*, the New York weevil. It belongs to the modern genus *Ilyceus*, and has also been described by Mr. Kirby under the name of *Pachyrhynchus Sheonherri*. According to Mr. A. H. Hanford, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Mr. T. E. Wetmore, of North Cannon, Michigan, this weevil attacks the buds and young shoots of the trees, gnawing them to the very pith, so that they break off, or wither and die. Mr. Wetmore informs me that their numbers are greater this year than heretofore, and apprehends great injury from them should they continue to increase. They are found on the trees in May and June; appear to be active during the night, and drop off by day when the trees are suddenly jarred. I have taken them in June and July on oaks and maples, but never met with them on fruit trees. Though not a very abundant species in Massachusetts, it is by no means rare, and has a wide range through the country, being found in most of the New England, Middle, and Western States, in Canada, and in Newfoundland. There is an account and figure of it in the "Horticulturist," for August, 1853, page 386. The "Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society," for September, 1853, may also be consulted for notices of it by Dr. Fitch and myself.

APATE BICAUDATUS.—This is the scientific name given by Mr. Say to a little beetle, whose injurious habits have lately been observed in Michigan and Wisconsin. Professor S. P. Lathrop, of Wisconsin University, and Mr. T. E. Wetmore have sent specimens to me, with accounts of the depredations of the insects, which are found burrowing in the pith of the young branches of the apple tree, during the spring. The branches above the seat of attack soon die. These beetles are from one quarter to more than three-tenths of an inch long, cylindrical, dark chestnut brown, roughened like a grater, on the fore part of the thorax, with short spines pointing backwards, and armed, in the males, with an incurved spine, near the tip of each wing-cover. Besides those sent to me from Michigan and Wisconsin, I have specimens from Ohio, Pennsylvania and North Carolina; but have not met with any in New England.

The Oak-pruner (*Stenocorus putator*) occasionally attacks the small branches of the apple tree; and the blight beetle, *Scolytus*, or *Tomicus Pyri*, whose perforations blast and kill the branches of the pear trees, has also been found equally injurious to those of the apple tree.

Dr. William Le Baron, of Geneva, Illinois, has contributed some interesting observations on the Bark-Lice, or scale insects of the apple tree, to the "Prairie Farmer," for June, 1854. He finds that there is only one annual brood of these insects, that they are hatched in May, and that the females often produce from seventy to one hundred eggs. He thinks that remedies for the destruction of the insects should be applied soon after the hatching season.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

KIND words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much.

FORGIVENESS is the most refined and generous point of virtue that human nature can attain to. Cowards have done good and kind actions; but a coward never forgave—it is not in his nature.

Valuable Recipes.

NICK PANCAKES FOR SUPPER.—These are made of eggs, flour and milk. The just proportions are one table spoonful of flour to each egg. To make small pancakes, beat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of table spoonfuls of flour, work into a thin paste and ductile batter, by adding the milk and eggs and a little salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard, and stir briskly to prevent adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned, turn it. If this is found to be too solid, add more eggs, and use less flour. A slight sprinkle of grated nutmeg will be an addition.—*Prairie Farmer*.

SUGAR PIE.—The Ohio Cultivator has this recipe for a pie:—Cover your pan with good paste, spread over it a layer of sweet butter, then sugar enough to cover the bottom; then pour in a half pint of rich cream, in which a table spoonful of flour has been first stirred, and it is ready for the oven.

QUINCES.—Bake them, remove the skin, slice and serve with cream and sugar. Prepared in this manner, many prefer them to the peach. If you have never eaten them prepared in this way, try it, by all means, and you will thank us for the suggestion." So says the Farmer's Mirror.

The Quince is an elegant fruit and we hope to see it more common. Made into a sauce with sweet apples, in the proportion of three-fourths of the latter, with half a pound of sugar to the Quinces, and none in the apples; a cheap article produced for the dinner or even tea table, which is not to be despised.—*Prairie Farmer*.

RABBIT PORNINO.—A rabbit cut into about sixteen or eighteen pieces, and a quarter of a pound of bacon, sliced; seasoned in proportion to size, and, for a numerous family, ten potatoes and four onions, sliced, and half a pint of water; boil for two hours, or according to size. Well intermix the meat with the vegetables or rice.—*Prairie Farmer*.

TO MAKE TOUGH BEEF TENDER.—To those who have worn down their teeth in masticating poor old tough cow beef, we will say that carbonate of soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Cut your steaks the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub them over with a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into suitable thickness, and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, etc. Try it, all who love delicious tender dishes of meat.

HOW TO REAR PIGS.—I have a fine Suffolk sow, which lately had a litter of ten pigs; in the course of forty-eight hours after the pigs were born she killed six of them, by over laying and smothering them. I was relating and lamenting the loss, in the presence of an Irish girl that lives in my family, and she immediately said, if they had been in her country, all would have been saved. I said, Mary, how do they manage pigs in your country? "Dear a mc!" she replied, "we put them all in a box, so the mother can't hurt them." "Well, how do you feed them?" "O bless my soul," said she, "we put them with the mother several times during the day, until they are a week old, and then they can take care of themselves."

SETTING HENS.—In setting hens, thirteen eggs are enough to give them; a large hen might cover more, but a few stronger, well hatched chicks are better than a large brood of weaklings, that have been delayed in the shell perhaps twelve hours over the time, from insufficient warmth. At the end of a week, it is usual, with setting turkeys, to add two or three fowls' eggs, "to teach the young turkeys to pick." The plan is not a bad one; the activity of the chickens does stir up some emulation in their larger brethren. The eggs take but little room in the nest, and will produce two or three very fine fowls.

PAY YOUR BILLS.—AN INCENTIVE.—Some years ago, a farmer in Frederick county, Md., owed a neighbor of his \$50, and as soon as he could realize the sum he promptly paid it over. The morning he called to pay it, his friend appeared to be very thankful, remarking that he was also in debt to another person who needed the money, and he would at once take it to him. This remark started a train of thought in the mind of the first person, who said to himself—why here is \$100 paid with \$50. I will at once follow up this matter and see where it will end. He then followed up the payment of debts by this one note of \$50, until he traced it, to the large amount of \$3,750! when it got out of his reach.

Now here is the moral: A owes B a bill, which, if he pays promptly, will be paid by B to C, and so on through the whole alphabet, and it will be surprising to every one, what a small amount is necessary to pay off hundreds of thousands by keeping the "eagle on the wing." Now, when the money market is so tight and the banks are unable to discount all the paper offered, let persons begin to pay their bills, and by doing this, they, themselves will be paid back in turn. It is a machine which feeds itself, and propels, by its own effort, the execution of great exploits. As a word to the wise is ever sufficient, we think it only necessary to give this hint to our business men, who will be able, at once, to see the vast amount of good the payment of even a small bill will accomplish in the community.

The best "life-preserver" in this world is a marriage certificate. One-half the rheumatism in the market is only vice, assuming the shapes of canes and crutches.

MARKET RATES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We append the following as the market rates for implements now selling. There are many varieties and manufactures selling at less prices, but these are the known and established makers, and such as can be relied upon:

Hall's 8-horse Thrashers	.....\$900
Pitt's do do on wheels	.....1,000
Emery's 2-horse do	.....400
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers	.....400
Hussey's do do	.....450
Manny's do do	.....450
Ketchum's Mowers	.....\$175 @ 200
Grim's five-horse wire frame Cradles	.....90 @ 100
Seybes and Smith's	.....25 @ 50
Hay Rakes, wood	.....2 @ 10
Horse Rakes	.....2 @ 25
Hay Forks, two prongs	.....8 @ 10
do do three prongs	.....12 @ 20

While speaking of these implements we feel it a duty to refer purchasers to the well known houses of Treadwell & Co., J. S. Paxson, and Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co., Messrs. McNally & Co., and Messrs. Bryant & Co., whose advertisements appear in our columns to-day. Importers of implements will do well to call and report to us, and to advertise the same, thus spreading them over the State.

WORTH READING TWICE.—A Tribute to Queen Flora, by Mrs. E. A. Wright. In this essay to Flora the reader will find many very beautiful ideas, and those in new forms. We have received from this gifted lady MS. copy for our next issue.

Flowers.—by "A Student of Nature,"—these two subjects so kin-like must have grown upon kindred soil. The writers both from the Queen City of the Plains, have either a neighborly acquaintance or a kindred sympathy.

The able address of Professor Harris should be twice read by every Pomologist.

The doings of the State Convention with several notices, each demand the attention of the reader.

LARGE YIELD OF CABBAGES.—We have been shown the fact of the most productive acre of cabbages we have yet known. The parties prepared one acre of ground in the best order, and selecting the best plants of the *drumhead cabbage*, covered the entire acre; this was near the Mission Dolores. From this acre the produce was \$3000. A large proportion of the cabbages weighed from twenty to thirty pounds each. One load of cabbages brought to market realized *ninety dollars*. This speaks well for California.

FROM THE EAST.—The Sonora arrived at this port Tuesday afternoon, with New York dates to April 5th. We are obliged to omit details of the news. The most important news is that Page & Bacon of St. Louis, had again suspended payment on the 4th of April. They say their assets largely exceed their liabilities. From Europe the news is unimportant.

The shipment of treasure on the 1st inst., per Pacific mail Steamship Golden Gate, amounted to \$1,494,361 56.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—How long must we import these luxuries? They can all be raised here with perfect success; all that is wanted is the cultivators that understand their character and habit of growth; and the Chinese, the poor abused Chinese, will be found to be the appropriate subjects for this. Speaking of Tea, Coffee and Sugar reminds us of some very fine samples we saw at the Grocery Store of Messrs. Coddington & Taber, on Kearney street, between California and Bush streets. We could not but take notice of this store, from the fact that in addition to these three luxuries, we saw exhibited the largest and most complete collections of Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, and fancy delicacies, we have ever seen. We do not believe that any grocers in New York, Boston, or any other place can excel these, in quantity or quality. Families would do well to stop in and take a look.

FAMILY COMFORTS AND LUXURIES.—We feel it a duty to give all the good news we can, and among the most important to families, are the facts connected with the various comforts and luxuries that all want, to make home what it should be. Were we to tell of all, our space would come short; but if our readers will please read Bradshaw & Co.'s Family Grocery List, they would be satisfied that this House had at least endeavored to do their part to provide for the wants of every family. The House of Bradshaw & Co., is undoubtedly the largest family grocery in the city, and a visit to this new, extensive and handsomely stocked warehouse, will amply repay one. We particularly recommend to our country friends to call at Bradshaw & Co. for family stores; and if they have Butter and Cheese, Bradshaw & Co. want all they can get of the best article. Every thing in the line of family groceries will always be found at this establishment.

MARRIED.

On the 25th April, in this city, Mr. Thomas McGeorge and Miss Mary L. Fisher.
On the 28th day of the residence of T. A. Wakeman, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. David L. Swain and Miss Jenny Given, all of San Francisco.
On the 26th April, in Sacramento, Mr. Stephen W. Butler and Miss Ellen Miller, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.
On the 28th April, by the Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. M. Fitzgibbons and Mrs. Louisa C. Hayward.
On the 24th April, by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. Charles Johnson and Miss Margaret Cosgrove.

DIED.

On the 30th April, in this city, Agnes H., wife of Mr. James Bell, in the 28th year of her age.
On the 27th April, in this city, Wm. McCraith, aged 35.
On the 25th April, in this city, James A., son of Mon. James A. McNeill, aged 2 years.
On the 23d April, in Sacramento, Mr. Thomas Singleton, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New England Washingtonian says: For incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes of the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. By the use of the Balsam he dispelled these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Home Testimony.—Royal Smyth, of Boston, writes that, by the use of a single bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, he was cured of a deep-seated cold and violent cough, accompanied with night sweats and vomiting, with severe pain in the side, loss of appetite, &c. His physician could not relieve him, and a friend induced him to try the BALSAM. He began to improve immediately, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Surely, such a remedy is worthy a trial.

* * Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Sold by all Druggists. v3-18

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. v3-13

WARREN & SON.

Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cores of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2 P. M.

The Rev. MR. SAXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M. NATHL THIRSTON.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.
APRIL 25—Steamer America, Haley, San Diego, 60 hrs; pass; etc. Clipper ship Neptune's Car, Patten, New York, 102 ds; mds. Clipper ship Ernest, Wuffer, Tahiti, 36 days, with oranges. Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, Port Madison, 11 days; lumber.
APRIL 26—Bark Naumkeag, Arthur, Valparaiso, 65 days; mds. Peruv brig Andreas, Clusen, London, 153 days; mds.
APRIL 27—Sloop Republic, Isham, Columbia River, 60 hours, with mails, passengers, etc.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey, 2 days, with wood.
APRIL 28—Clipper ship Mercedes, Loff, Hong Kong, 52 ds; mds. Clipper bark Vbat Cheer, Baker, Honolulu, 20 days; mds.
APRIL 29—Steamer Martin White, Sabin, Philadelphia, 128 days, via Valparaiso 43 days—2 passengers.
Clipper ship S S Bishop, Shankland, Philadelphia, 127 days, with mds.
Frsg ship Auguste, Forke, Cardiff, 168 days; coal.
Bark D M Hall, Pratt, Tahiti, 38 days; with oranges and oil.
Schr Orlolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, Santa Cruz, 24 hours; potatoes.
Schr A M Simpson, Haason, Bodega, 16 hours; potatoes.
APRIL 30—Steamer Sea Bird, Wakeman, Honolulu, 13 days, with 24 passengers.
Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Bark Mennald, Smith, Hong Kong, 75 days, via Shanghai 48 days, with mds.
MAY 1—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 12 days, with U S mails, mds, and 500 passengers.
Schr Williamette, Boyling, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.
APRIL 25—Ships Tornado, Mumford, for Callao; Channing, Johnson, Shanghai; bark Comet, Crowell, New York.
APRIL 26—Ship Golden City, Canfield, for Shanghai.
APRIL 27—Ship Water Witch, Plummer, San Blas; schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Portland.
APRIL 28—Steamer America, Haley, for San Diego; ships Sparkling Wave, Hubbard, Shanghai; Sea Nymph, Harding, Callao; bark R Adams, Andrews, on a whaling voyage; schr Kate Hill, Parker, Monterey.
APRIL 30—Steamship Golden Gate, Leroy, for Panama.
MAY 1—Ships Saracen, Barry, for Callao; Western Continent, Burnham, Calcutta; Lucas, Dagget, Sydney; Benjamin (Fr), Guilbeim, Hong Kong; bark Frances Palmer, Paty, Honolulu; Cyane, Keulzi, New Archangel.

To Farmers, Hotel Keepers, Rancheros & Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having removed into their New and Spacious Store, and being regularly supplied from the States by every clipper, enables them to have the largest and best stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS in the State, and at low prices.

Persons living at a distance can always have their goods packed and shipped, free of expense. Remittances can be made through all the express or by mail. Our stock consists of
Powdered and Crushed Leaf Sugar;
Extra Green and Black Tea;
Mess and Clear Flour, in quarter and half barrels;
No. 1 and 2 Macaroni, in 5 and 10 lb tins; and half barrels;
Sperm, Wax and Adamantine Candles;
Sperm Oil, in 5 gallon tins;
Stuart's Boston and New Orleans Syrups, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs;
Spices of all kind; Assorted Herbs and Extracts; Java, Mocha, Manila and Rio Coffee; Chees in tubs; Obocole, prepared and cracked Cocoa, and Shells; Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Ground Rock Salt, Pickles, assorted Preserves, Jellies, Jams and Pie Fruits.

N. B. Highest price paid for California Butter and Cheese, corner California and Battery streets, San Francisco. v3-18

Combined Reaper and Mower.
We are now in the receipt of Mowng's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machines, as enlarged and improved by Woods (with a foot cut) expressly to meet the views, wants and necessities of our California farmers, so that neither mustard, nor any other rank weed, interferes with its operation.

BRYANT & CO.,

68 Battery street, San Francisco.

We deem it proper to mention that we have secured the right of the State for the sale of these machines; consequently, should any others be introduced, it will be in violation of the rights of the patentee, and the tender or user must be held subject to the same penalties as other parties who violate the patent laws of the United States. v3-18

Agricultural Tools and Seeds.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT, 47, 49 and 53 Blackstone street, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of Plows, Ox Yokes, Store Trucks, Fan Mills, Horse Powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Horse Powers, Churns and other farm machinery and tools; Sulco Forks, Grain Cradles, &c., &c. Also, growers and importers of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds and Trees.
These seeds are of the very best quality, such as have always given satisfaction to our customers, and are put up for shipment in air tight cases. v3-18

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,

No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERS AND GENERAL DIRECTORS, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.

This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and the business will be respectively solicited.

General Directory.

This department will include a *registry*, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additional value from time to time as new names arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and else where.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of *forty-three thousand persons*, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.

v3-18 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

THIS Double Engine Eight or Ten Horse Power.

THIS Horse Power, as now manufactured by the subscriber, is admitted by those who have purchased and used it, to surpass, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, any Power ever offered to the public.

Their great superiority over other powers, consists in the plan of construction. By reference to the cut herewith presented, it will be seen that this Horse Power is just double the strength of any single geared power, and is the only real Double Pinion Power in existence.

Notwithstanding it is sufficiently strong and warranted to stand the full strength of eight or ten horses, it is also warranted to give as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle.

I have, for the last eight years, manufactured and sold a large number of these powers, during which time they have been thoroughly tested, and gained a high reputation over all others: *Therefore challenge competition!*

At the great trial of Horse Powers at Geneva, in 1842, where it was thoroughly tested, it received the New York State Agricultural Society's First Premium, "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." At Cleveland, O., in Sept., 1852, it also received the State Society's First Premium. Also, at the great Agricultural State Fair held at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1853, it was awarded the First Premium.

It is unnecessary to add any further testimonials to corroborate the high recommendations here given, as the best recommendation of its merits is a thorough trial.

The above machines are for sale by

CASE, HEISER & CO.,
No. 60 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

who are also prepared to furnish castings and extras for repairs for said machines, and are appointed my Agents to receive orders or sell my machines in future in California and Oregon.

JOHN A. FITTS. v3-18

Buffalo, April 1st, 1855.

Benicia Iron Works.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the latest size, Boiler Wrecks, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved pattern, Bloom Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.

Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State. The company have extended their Pier, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers.

For further particulars apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK,
Agent P. M. S. Company,
corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco;
or to CHARLES FRENCH,
Resident Engineer, Benicia Works.

v3-18

California Butter and Cheese.

25,000 POUNDS new California Butter; 1,900 ditto Cheese, in store. Being supplied daily with Fresh Butter and Cheese, by five of the largest dairies in our vicinity, we shall hold out large inducements to families and others to use this kind of butter, and are selling it at a lower price than any in this State.

v3-18 BRADSHAW & CO.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,

draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York.

Bank of North America Boston.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.

Drexel & Co. Philadelphia.

Johnston Bros. & Co. Baltimore.

J. B. Morton, Esq. Richmond, Va.

A. J. Jones, Esq. Pittsburg, Pa.

A. J. Wheeler, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. D. Hunt, Esq. Louisville, Ky.

J. L. Macmurdock & Co. New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Co.

lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.

v3-9

David Chambers, Henry Hought, Francis W. Page, Sacramento City,

St. Louis, San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San

Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co. London.

F. Huth & Co. London.

American Exchange Bank New York.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. New York.

Atlantic Bank Philadelphia.

Joseph Leo & Co. Baltimore.

Louisiana State Bank. New Orleans.

Page & Bacon, Esq. St. Louis.

Hutchings & Co. Louisville.

T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.

S. Jones & Co. Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

Stocks for Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.

Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.

Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund.

City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund,

suitable for paying Street Assessments.

For sale in sums to suit by J. PERRY, Jr.,

Annexed Hall Building, Montgomery street.

P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums

to suit. Apply as above. v3-15

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.,

J. C. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

Nos. 155 and 158 Montgomery street,

(in Montgomery Block).

HAVING taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote

our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Ad-

ministrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.

Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Busi-

ness, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.

The Opening Sale of Real Estate will take place on

Monday, April 23d,

At which time we shall offer a very desirable lot of

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE,

consignments of the same will be received. Sale of Furniture,

on TUESDAY, April 24th. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,

where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete

outfits from one of the largest and best assort'd stocks

of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in

the United States. Also, every variety of

Boy's Clothing.

One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance

G. W. SIMMONS. v3-16

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,

No. 1, Bolton & Barrow's Buildings,

Merchant street. v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

10th street, between F and G,

Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery

OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

STEAMERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harvesting Implements.
WE invite the attention of the public to the following selection of superior Harvesting Implements:
Thresher's (Baltimore) Reapers;
McCormick's " "
Manny's " "
Hall's 8 horse Threshers;
Pitt's. " "
Emery's 2 horse " "
Ketchum's Mowers;
Grant's 5 finger Wire Bruce Grain Cradles;
Grape Vines " "
Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes and Forks;
Scythes and Sunlths;
Grant's Fan Mills, &c., &c.
Received and for sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
corner Callifornia and Buttry streets.

MCCORMICK'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.
 of the latest pattern (1854) and Improvements, with full
 complements of extra parts:
J. A. PITT'S (Buffalo) celebrated 8 Horse-Power Threshers
 and Separators of the latest patterna. These Powers and
 Separators are each furnished with Trucks complete for
 travelling.
WHEELER'S 2-Horse Railroad Powers and Separators;
TARLINS 6-Horse Circular Sweep Powers and Separators;
 Grent's and Bryant's best 5-finger Cradles;
 No. 1 Suablets and Scythies;
 Hay Forks: Hay Rakes;
 Hay Rakes on Wheels, or "Grasshoppers," etc.;
 Just received, per clipper "Morning Light," and
 For sale by **JOS. S. FAXSON,**
 corner of Front and Pine streets,
 v313 1m

FRENCH Burr Mill Stones, three and four feet diameter,
with all the Irons;
Smith's Patent Premium Smut Machines
Power and Hand Corn Mills;
Corn Shellers;
Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Rover Steel Plows, Nos. 6 and 7;
Power " " " 5, 5½ and 6;
Clipper " " " 5½, 6, 16 and 18;
Trojan and Eagle cast Plows, all sizes;
Extra Points for cast Plows;
Straw Cutters and Fan Mills;
Thermometer Churns;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;
Fresh Garden and Field Seeds;
Garden and Coal Barrows;
Hand saws, claw hammers, hatchets, hutchers' saws and
cleavers, planes, Ames' long and short handled shovels and
spades, Collins' long handled axes, picks, mattocks, barrow
tools, two and four wheel horse and team wagons, grub and plantation
bills, six and eight tined manure forks, whiffletrees, ox yokes
and chains, Ketchum's mowing machines, Seymour & Morgan's
reaping machines. For sale by

3-1

H. McNALLY,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front.
(Opposite the New Merchant's Exchange.)

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business.

24

TRADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco,
TRADWELL & CO., Marysville.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burritt's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills
For sale by
BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every
year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and
warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

Agricultural Implements.
A GENERAL assortment of Implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
 19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

A **Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.**
FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

A **Plows and Harrows.**
GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

B **Bolting Cloth, &c.**
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.


I **India Rubber Belting, &c.**
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various
widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

G **Mills and Mill Machinery.**
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
29 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

S **Steam Powers, &c.**
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

California Stage Company.
Office at the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento.
STAGES leave regularly for the following
places: Norada, Ophir, Auburn, Yankee
Jim's, Georgetown, Placerville, Mormon
Island, Colma, Drytown, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Stockton,
Sola, Marysville and Shasta, and all parts of the Northern
and Southern Mines, every morning, as follows:
Norada and intermediate places, at 3 o'clock A. M.
Georgetown " " " " 6 1/2 " "
All other places " " " " 6 1/2 " "
Accommodation line for Mormon Island, 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.
All passengers will be called for at their residences, and the
 utmost attention and care paid to them and their baggage.
Stages arrive in time every day at the San Francisco boats
 JAS. HAWORTH, President C. S. Co.
J. P. DIERHAN, Secretary. v3-stf

Travel & Finance's International Hotel Stage.


 PASSENGERS will be taken to the inter-
national Hotel free of charge, any part
of the D. M. fare. The proprietors, in all cases,
will be responsible for baggage, after it is put in the
stage, and left at the Hotel. Any
baggage left at the Hotel will be
responsible for our stage, always, and
will be seen on the lamps.


Shanghai Hens Wanted.
THE **W** **F** **R**
 to character of

For Sacramento.
VIA BENICIA
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Stockton.
VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clark, Master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson
street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Co., }
San Francisco, January 1, 1855. } v37

For Sacramento and Marysville.
 THE Citizen's Steam Navigation Company's
 steamer **QUEEN CITY**, Geo. R. Barclay, Mas-
 ter, will commence her regular trips for the above places, leav-
 ing San Francisco every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
 afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
 For freight or passage, apply on board.

Freights to Sacramento, \$10 per Ton.
 FREIGHTS by the QUREN CITY, will be
 Ten Dollars per Ton, until further notice.
 E. CHAPMAN, Agent.

Orleans Hotel,
Second, between J and K streets, Sacramento.

The **Table** will be found at all times supplied with the choice of the market.

At the **Reading Room** can always be found the daily papers of the State and the latest dates from the Atlantic and Europe.

The **Billiard Saloon** is furnished with five excellent tables, superintended by a competent keeper.

The "Orleans" is also the Depot and Office of the California Stage Co., from which place Stages leave daily for all parts of the State.


A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the Hotel, so that travelers can have their choice, either to take the omnibuses and stages, or a private carriage to any of the beautiful valleys around. Stages leave this Hotel every morning for the different

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting

Wilson's Exchange,

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodation and on reasonable

 The celebrated Trotting **STALLION GENERAL TAYLOR** at **D. S. Carr**, Race Course, at \$-0 the s

Flower Pots.

Butter Pot.

LITTLE & CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL.
THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world—is under the immediate supervision of Mr. **WILLIAM B. LITTLE**, the pioneer partner of the late firm of Thayer & Little. Mr. Little has devoted seventeen years to the profession of Chemist and Apothecary, and is a member of the Mass. Coll. Pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

1000 Brushes, Non Corrugated Toiletary, and Combs, and every article necessary for the Toilet. Patent Medicines, European Leeches, and all articles usually kept in a first class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and invariably of the best quality.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds;
Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn
Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage
Cutters and Stufflers, Horse Powers, Sift Mill,
Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse
Rakes—together with all the small tools and
implements appertaining to cultivation.
N. B.—Branch House at Marysville. All orders promptly

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Varieties.

NO ENEMIES.

BY D. CLARK, SEN.

"He has no enemies!" you say;
I pity his condition,
His manhood he has thrown away,
His candor and position.

"He has no enemies!" well then,
The reason is, he never
Has heart enough to act, but when
He sees, "which way's the weather."

His principles are very light,
If he is not contented,
To be traduced for doing right,
When once he has assented.

"He has no enemies!" Indeed,
Then what has he been doing?
Or, what on earth can be his creed,
What has he been pursuing?

A truckling—vacillating course—
Unmanly, undecided,—
His little puny soul is worse
Than sixpence twice divided!

Then give me one of upright heart,
Who dares the truth to utter,
And act a noble, manly part,
Though enemies do mutter—

A man of earnest, iron will,
Whose enemies are many,
And yet whose virtue, strength and skill
Is undeterred by any:

Whose fearless love for truth and right,
Keeps falsehood at its distance;
And though he may be crush'd by might,
Yet always acts consistent.

Aye! like the sturdy forest oak,
Through which the winds do rattle,
Stands firmer from the heavy stroke,
Prepared for Truth to battle.

Such is the man, whose noble soul,
When roused to proper action,
Disdains a sordid, base control,
Or enemies' detraction:

Who knows, when virtue's lost or fled,
That time is really trying;
For if the man is not then dead,
He truly must be dying!

A STEAM BATTERY.—A capital joke appeared the other day in the Times. A correspondent of that journal proposed to hatter Sebastopol by means of Perkins' steam-gun. This proposal has no doubt excited much laughter as the very best thing in Joe Miller. Of course it is perfectly absurd. Why? Oh, nonsense! Yes, but why absurd? Oh, fiddlestick!—pack of stuff! Nay, but, how so? How? Why, of course, the thing is impossible—that is, impracticable—in other words, can't be done.

What a laughable idea was that of steam-navigation when first started! When it became a fact, how ridiculous was the hope of its utility to any extent! That hope, however, having been justified, how unreasonable it was to expect that a steam-vessel would ever cross the Atlantic; and how utterly preposterous was the chimera of railroads! Haw, haw, haw! chorused the old gentlemen, and some of the young ones, at each of these anticipated failures in succession—hehew! The impossibilities all came to pass, though.

Nevertheless, let us laugh at the suggestion of trying Perkins' steam-gun against Sebastopol. To be sure, the son of Mr. Perkins declares that he is "prepared to undertake to supply the Government with a steam-gun capable of throwing a ball of a ton weight a distance of five miles." It is true that he adds the assurance that, "with such a gun, fixed in Brunel's large ship of 10,000 tons, Sebastopol might be destroyed without (our) losing a man." No doubt that to throw a ball of a ton weight five miles, by steam, may be a less difficult thing than to drag several tons, any number of miles, three or four times faster than a stage-coach. But, then, fancy a gun loaded with steam instead of powder! What a queer gun! And a hullet of a ton weight! Imagine such an odd projectile. It strikes one as so droll. Ho, ho! Try it? Oh, pooh!

Yet we do try some things which we are by no means sure will answer. We try expeditions without knowing what force they will have to encounter. We try to batter a fortress by means of ordinary ordnance, without being at all certain that our missiles are capable of demolishing its walls. We try all this at enormous expense—and why? Because it is usual; because it is a regular thing; because we do.

If we were to try the steam-gun and fail, the Russians would laugh at us. Of course they don't laugh at us when our vessels run aground, or our shot and shell fall short.

If we fail—we fail: and it is a failure to the extent of the cost of the experiment. Is the risk equal to that of one transport in a storm—of one regiment in a battle? If we succeed—only think how much we save. What fun that would be. So let us laugh at the mention of Perkins' steam-gun—but laugh to think that it is not tried—laugh with Mr. Bright, and the Greeks, and the Russians—laugh on the other side of the mouth than the right.—Punch.

The husbands in St. Louis are models. The St. Louis papers are complaining that married men sit in church with their arms most tenderly around their wives, and suggests that "it distracts the attention of the lookers on from the preacher." Fare to St. Louis \$18. State Line railroad in excellent order. Puts on your bonnets, girls.—Albany Knickerbocker.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lescage and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embarrassing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.
We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that
Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAIR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe cold during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
C. D. MAYNARD.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate falling courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Agents for San Francisco,
B. B. THAYER & CO.,
v3-16 Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athens Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

Dr. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he is in future unable to practice principally in his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Boas and Johns, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.
(Morning, From 10 till 12.
Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

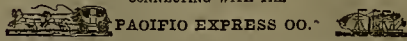
"Take no thought for the morrow."
THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice easily adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests. Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish, the mind suffers; but obtain bodily relief from the use of Dr. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on Divine Providence which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1. Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
CONNECTING WITH THE



To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood,
J. Weiner,
Benjamin Shurtleff,
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Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.
[v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the dissolution of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and shakers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co., in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would, solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. v3-10.

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, seeds and other foul substances in the most perfect manner. All of the offal which is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California improvement and designed to meet the wants of this country; eastern machines having been found to be inadequate to that purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgekins, Brighton Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Babbitt & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill, Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those building Mills can save expense and room by using this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN & SON, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved Smut Machines, and believe it to be the best of its kind; it needs no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room; requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,
Pine street, San Francisco.
San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855. v3-5

Artisan Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made. SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S. Ellis, of Haworth & Ellis; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty. All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

Fashionable Spring Clothing,
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GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of 3 and Second streets, (El Dorado Building),
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CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in price, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Souther Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Tailcoat, Clogs, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Casabres and Vestings, Holey and Simon's Clothes and Dressings, for our custom department.

Gentlemen's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUPS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth." The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the Irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1. LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street, Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco..... Little & Co. Sacramento..... C. Morrill. Marysville..... Rice & Coffin. Stockton..... E. S. Holden & Co. Benicia..... J. W. Jones. Nevada..... Dr. Alban. Downville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-6



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

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IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Corlidge, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. v3-5

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOL. III.

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[For the California Farmer.]

Experiments with Potatoes.

DOWNIEVILLE, April 22, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Being always interested in the perusal of your paper and taking a deep interest in whatsoever concerns the development of the resources of our country, more particularly the Agricultural part of it, in which I have embarked and intend to make my profession, I am ever seeking for such information as will aid me in that business which I have adopted from choice. I have taken your paper for my guide, not entirely depending upon it in all things, but as a rule whereby I may work. In it I find many hints which are serviceable to me to create new ideas, which as far as practicable I follow up by experiments, the results of which are carefully noted in a journal for that purpose, and compared with those rules found laid down for others like myself, the inexperienced. By carefully noting and comparing the results of the few experiments made by me, with those made by farmers in other States, I find that the same rules will not answer for this section. By noting a table of experiments upon the potatoe which appears in Vol. III, No. 3, it appears that large potatoes planted whole are recommended in preference to any other. This same principle I have had to combat against with almost every man who has work for me—men who were born and raised in the Eastern States, and always worked upon a farm—while there was nothing more to support me in my opinion than a difference of opinion and what I considered would be the natural results of such a system.

The past season, by way of experiment, I planted 4 1-2 lbs. potatoes; 2 1-4 lbs. were contained in two potatoes, which were cut so as to leave not more than two eyes in one piece, and planted three pieces in a hill; the yield from those was 75 pounds, all good large potatoes—a prettier lot need not be seen. The other half were small potatoes, planted in like manner, as near to the others as possible; the yield from them was about two-thirds the quantity of the other half. There were some potatoes among them as large as among the former, but the small sized potatoes preponderated. They had equal care and were planted in rows alongside each other. When planting my potatoes, deep furrows are run with the plough, three feet apart and covered with the hoe, preferring to have the seed lie deep below the surface of the ground than the action of the sun will not dry out all the moisture. The first year that I farmed in this place, by the advice of an Eastern farmer, my potatoes were planted shallow and I did not get a summer. In going through my potatoes I could not pick the hills as deep as I would have liked. The next year I planted as above stated and I

hoed, care was taken to keep the ground as level as possible, leaving only curve enough between the rows to irrigate. The last year my potatoes were planted alternately in rows of hills and drills, throughout the whole field, being determined to know for myself which was the best method, and have become satisfied that to plant in drills three feet apart, dropping the seed from nine inches to a foot apart, will produce the greatest yield.

It is my intention to test the principles of raising potatoes on a more extensive scale this season. The using of mountain raised seed and that of the valley, has become a matter of speculation with many. Some prefer the valley seed—upon what principle I do not know. I shall try both this season, and know for myself which is the best.

Agricultural School.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman makes the following inquiries of the editor:

"Can you inform me of the whereabouts of a good Agricultural Academy, where Agriculture is taught in all its branches, practical and theoretical, applicable to the Middle States? one where common school studies are also taught, but where the chief study and employment is Agriculture; having a farm attached, which the scholars are taught to properly cultivate and manage, with proper buildings, livestock, implements, apparatus, &c., amply sufficient to give the scholar a clear and thorough knowledge of the object in view? I mean a place from whence, after a reasonable time of diligent study and observation, the student can come, fully competent to manage a farm profitably and effectually? Also the name of the principal, charges of tuition, (which must be moderate,) and other particulars." "If the editors of the Country Gentleman will answer the above through the columns of their invaluable journal, they will receive the heartfelt gratitude of A Boy of 14 Years, who is bound to be an agriculturist worthy of the name."

In reply to the above the editor says:

"We feel humbled in being obliged to inform our enthusiastic young friend, that there is not, on this broad continent, one solitary institution where young men can learn the practice and science of Agriculture. The legislature of Michigan at its last session, appropriated a considerable sum, and \$6000 per annum for the purchase of a farm, not less than 500 or greater than 1000 acres, and for the erection of suitable buildings, the payment of Professors, &c., and we shall probably have one agricultural institution where young men can get the knowledge they now sigh for in vain, in the course of a year or two. Whether anything will be done in our own legislature this year for the advancement of the great cause of agricultural education, remains to be seen."

Draining by Wells.

Messrs. Editors: You wish to know if land can be drained by wells. I have made one experiment only, and that was entirely successful. I owned a piece of land on which there was a basis of about three-fourths of an acre, which received the surplus water of at least ten acres. It would sometimes be from two to three feet deep in the centre. The water stood in the basin at least eight months in the year, and the basin was full every hard rain the other four months. On the 3d of August, 1841, I dug a well nine feet deep in the centre of the basin, and came to living water, which rose very rapidly, so much so that I expected to see it run over the top in a short time. I think the water rose at least two feet in ten minutes and then stopped, and remained at that depth until a heavy rain of three days. I then went to look at the well, expecting to find it full and running over; but to my utter astonishment, there was not more than a half feet in the well. It had risen about four feet during the storm I should judge by the marks on the side of the well. There must have been a great quantity of water run into the well, as at least two acres discharged its surplus water into it, and the rain fell in torrents during three days. I then dug four open drains leading into the well, and the land has been sufficiently dry for wheat, corn, oats, or grass ever since. It has been in grass for the last twelve years, and has borne a heavy crop of first rate hay.

I will advise in all instances to dig until you reach living water, and then the water will rise to the surface of the earth. I have not seen it but that all that any man can do is to dig by a well as I have done, and let the water run into it, I will

I filled the well full of stone, thinking it would be cheaper to dig a new one than to stone it and keep it covered, if it should fail to carry off the water.—Asa Hubbard, in Coun. Gen.

Grow More Wool.

Our own experience and observation have satisfied us that there is no kind of farming that is so generally profitable as raising sheep and wool. It matters not whether you are upon the bleak hills of Vermont or in the fertile plains of Texas; upon the prairies of the West, or the now solitary mountains of the South. Everywhere and anywhere the sheep would live and thrive, and with proper care pay more for the capital invested than any other animal, or any other system of farming. It is one of the most useful and economical machineries which has been given us to convert the vegetation of the farm to money. Were it for the first time presented to us, we should consider the sheep one of the most wonderful animals nature has produced for the use of man. Its annual growth of wool, so admirably adapted for human clothing, and used in every portion of the globe—its skin and flesh, and in many localities its milk, all serve for the necessities or luxuries of man. There is no animal in which there is so little waste or so little loss. Of all other animals the cow comes nearest to the sheep in the profit it returns to the farmer, for if well cared for, it will pay for itself each year by the milk it yields, and defray also a portion of the cost of keeping. But the sheep, for at least seven years of its life, will give an annual fleece each year equal to the value of the carcass; and the yearly increase will be nearly or quite equal to the cost of keeping, giving as a general thing a profit of cent per cent.

Is there any branch of farming or any legitimate business that will yield for a series of years a profit of ten per cent? We assume that there is none. The very idea that profits of fifty per cent. could be realized in any branch of business, would set the whole capital of the country in motion. Farms would be sold, merchants would sell off their stock, bankers close their banks, and indeed every body who had money to invest would rush into this gold mine.

We aver, without fear of contradiction, in truth, that where any kind of farm animals can find subsistence, that sheep, if properly attended to, will give a net profit on the investment of 50 per cent, and that with the ordinary management of farms, it will give some 20 to 40 per cent.

That there is no danger of overdoing the business we have shown repeatedly in previous numbers. The annual increase of population in the Union, requires the wool from three millions of sheep, so that to cloth the increased population would require an annual increase of sheep equal to four millions.

But when we come to consider that there is now an annual deficiency of over seventy millions of pounds, there can be no doubt that the wool-growing is the most stable pursuit that can be engaged in. We cannot glut the market, nor will there be any long time that the market will be depressed beyond the profitable point of production. On the contrary, we are certain that no farm product goes less often below this point than wool. It has long been a source of constant wonder to us, that so many farmers in Ohio and the Western States neglected the sheep, for the very precarious business of grain growing. Every year will give them a crop of wool if they but take care of their sheep. But there is no certainty for wheat, prepare the good ground ever so well. If we have been rightly informed, the wheat raised in the West, has cost the farmer more than he has obtained for it in market. Too much dependence has been placed upon this most uncertain and expensive crop. We have tried wheat growing, upon probably, as good a wheat farm as can be found in Western New York; and we have also tried sheep upon the same farm, and are free to confess that although we have a good market at our own door, yet we can raise a given amount of money quicker, and much easier with a flock of sheep than with wheat. But we find it well to raise both sheep and wheat, as by that means we find we can get a better profit than to be confined to either alone, while indeed most land, that can be plowed, is the better to come at regular, and not long, periods under the plow. With us, and in this region, for years is as large as it proves profitable to leave land to grass. Very few resort to naked fallows. Some mow their clover early and let it grow till August, when it is mowed, cut, vated, and with wheat; others sow the first year a pasture with sheep, the second year a wheat. Every good farmer keeps a few sheep at home. Very many have been in the habit of getting a large quantity of pork or mutton, and

decidedly the most healthful that can be used fresh, and thus realize the money for their pork fresh.

The inducements to grow more wool are, a sure market, less fluctuation from the point of profitable production than any farm product, a larger interest on profit on the capital invested than any other business, and therefore the best business as a general thing the farmer can follow.—T. C. Peters, in Wool Grower.

Valuable Foreign Stock.

We have received the following Circular, which we publish for general benefit. It came addressed to the Cor. Sec. of Cal. State Ag. Society, and believing great good will result from it, and hoping it may induce a better attention to stock, it is laid before our readers. The information is of much importance, and valuable, by reason of its correct description of the various kinds of stock:

ENGLISH CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE, Selected and imported on commission, to any of the Atlantic seaports in America, by Thos. Betts & Co. of Liverpool and of Herts, England; embracing pure blood horses, &c.; mules from Spain, &c.; Short Horned cattle, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshire and Alderley cows, &c.; pure South Down sheep; Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire South Down and Merino sheep from Spain; Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire swine, &c.

The above firm having been requested by a large number of gentlemen in America to establish an agency throughout the United States and the Canadas, for the importation of English stock on commission, so as to enable importers to procure any kind of stock direct from the breeders in England at the then market price; and from their great experience in selecting and purchasing stock in England, and being known to most of the best breeders of cattle, sheep, &c., in that country, feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and quality.

Early information will be given accompanied by a certificate of pedigree, to our agent in New York, of the purchase of stock, and the mode and time of its shipment. Commission for selecting and purchasing the stock, including traveling expenses, selecting herdsman, superintending the fitting up of the ship, and purchasing provender, &c.; also including railway and attendance to Liverpool and shipment of the same to America:

For one horse, - - - - -	\$100
two or more, - - - - -	each, 80
charge of passage by steamer, - - - - -	each, 125
attendance and provender from Liverpool by steamer, - - - - -	each, 35
For one cow or bull, - - - - -	\$80
two or more, - - - - -	each, 60
charge of passage by steamer, - - - - -	each, 105
attendance and provender from Liverpool by steamer, - - - - -	each, 25
For one sheep or swine, - - - - -	\$20
three do do - - - - -	each, 14
ten do do - - - - -	each, 9
twenty do do - - - - -	each, 6
charge of passage by steamer, - - - - -	each, 22
attendance and provender from Liverpool by steamer, - - - - -	each, 8

Charges for insurance across the Atlantic will be 10 per cent. on the cost of each animal on its arrival. The charge of passage by sailing vessel for each horse or cattle will be \$10 less, and for each sheep or swine \$5 less than by steamer.

Thos. Betts & Co. have been permitted to refer to several of the largest importers in America, as regards charges, among whom are George Vail, Esq., Troy, and Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, N. Y., both of whom consider the prices very low.

If preferred, the stock will be selected and purchased for 5 per cent. commission on the cost, and traveling expenses, &c., in England charged; all other bills, such as fitting up the ship, provender, passage and attendance, will be cash at the time of shipment at Liverpool. If cattle, &c., are selected and purchased by any other person in England, and sent to Liverpool to the care of Betts & Co., to ship, their charges for such service will be one-half of their purchase price.

Thos. Betts & Co. have their principal office in Liverpool, England, and a branch office in New York, at No. 10, Broadway, where they will be pleased to receive orders, and to give information. They will also be pleased to receive orders, and to give information. They will also be pleased to receive orders, and to give information.

charge of the same from the ship, or give instructions to see them to their destination.

Prices of stock in England, such as should be imported to America, with good pedigrees:

Thorough bred horses.....	from \$1000 upwards.
Short Horned or Durham cattle.....	bulls, \$400 @ 1500
do do do.....	cows, 200 @ 800
do do do.....	yearling.....bulls, 200 @ 1000
do do do.....	do.....heifers, 175 @ 400
Herefords.....	bulls, 300 @ 800
do.....	cows, 200 @ 800
Devons.....	bulls, 300 @ 800
do.....	cows, 200 @ 800
Ayrshire.....	bulls, 150 @ 300
do.....	cows, 150 @ 250
Alberney.....	bulls, 150 @ 225
do.....	cows, 100 @ 150
Cotswold sheep.....	rams, 100 @ 300
do.....	ewes, 25 @ 100
Leicester sheep.....	rams, 100 @ 300
do.....	ewes, 25 @ 100
Pure South Down sheep.....	rams, 100 @ 300
do.....	ewes, 25 @ 100
Hampshire South Down.....	rams, 75 @ 125
do.....	ewes, 15 @ 25
Swine.....	boars, \$15 upwards.
do.....	sows, 10 do

Cotswold sheep will weigh, killed and dressed, 130 pounds; and will shear of washed wool 12 to 15 pounds; Leicester sheep killed and dressed 120 pounds, and shear 11 to 12 pounds; pure South Down sheep killed and dressed 112 pounds, and 6 to 9 pounds; Hampshire sheep killed and dressed 120 pounds, and shear 6 to 10 pounds.

For any information apply to I. M. Miller, 81 Maiden Lane, New York city, agent for Thos. Betts & Co.

Letter from a Subscriber.

"I asked for bread, and they gave me a stone."

THE following is the true copy of a letter received at our office on Tuesday last. We do not, will not utter a word of reproach or complaint, but simply ask the writer, and all others who either write or think so, to pause and reflect.

The small pittance we ask for our journal, to which we devote all our means, time, strength and the cause to which we have been wedded for more than a quarter of a century, we think demands of those who receive the results of our efforts, humble though they be, a corresponding feeling on their part. We have placed the price of our paper very low—the writer himself says so, as will appear in his letter. "The paper is worth double the amount of the subscription." This we think should induce every subscriber to remit us promptly; and it is with deep regret that we are ever obliged to cut off a single subscriber. We do not rank the writer among those who are unwilling to pay, or the most delinquent, far from it; we only use his letter as a theme to many who are far more behind, and ask them, is it just either to think or act thus to us. We have thus far forgotten immediate pecuniary results, in the confidence that among the cultivators of the soil, those who were the recipients of our labors would not forget what their duty was to us, and we can most earnestly say, we have tried to do our duty to them in furnishing them, from week to week, with a paper, we know has been worth the price affixed to it.

We append the letter of our friend and correspondent, leaving place and name blank:

MR. EDITOR: Will you please send my copy of FARMER to this office in future. I shall pay my subscription for this year as soon as I get the means. I hope you will not discontinue the paper, for it is worth to me double the amount of the subscription. I think I shall be able to obtain a few subscribers for the FARMER so soon as the mail to this place becomes permanently established. I have been receiving the farmer via _____, that being the nearest office to this place. Yours respectfully,

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We would call the attention of all who are about preparing their "homes," hotel keepers and all that want to purchase Furniture, to the advertisement of the combined houses of Howes, Newcomb & Moore. By such a union of capital, knowledge, influence and trade, it can readily be seen that they can offer inducements beyond that of any other house. We have more to say, but receiving the information of their copartnership and card, just as we are going to press, we must delay further notice till the next issue.

DUNCAN & Co.—The real estate sales of this house have been well attended, and the property was sold in good faith and at fair prices. Their sales of flowers and fancy goods are also well attended; and the sales of diamonds and valuable watches, &c., are also well attended—bidding spirited, and the prices paid for these things was an evidence that the money is not all gone yet! Diamonds \$500, crosses \$300; watches \$200 to \$300. Oh! it is hard times, is it not?

STEAMERS ON THE SACRAMENTO.—A luxury to the weary and care-worn business men can now be enjoyed by a trip up-river upon one of our noble steamers. The New World, Autelope, Wilson G. Hunt and Queen City are all floating palaces, and offer inducements to the traveler. Every comfort and attention is promptly rendered, and it is a relief to steal away awhile. Go one and all, that can go.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

Agriculture.

A HOBBY, VERSUS TRUTH.

THE steady and earnest pursuit of a great enterprise may so thoroughly imbue the mind with its importance, it may become so wedded to the heart and affections, may be so enthusiastically pursued, that the casual observer, be who never looks into the true merits of that calling, may in his ardent interest for some other pursuit, so speak of a noble science as to give a wrong impression of its value.

We plead the cause of Agriculture as a great science, one most deeply affecting all the best interests of California. We are jealous of all that shall jeopardize it, and we trust we shall be understood, while pleading the cause of Agriculture, that while we claim for it a high place, yea the very highest, in the affections and interests of every man, woman and child, we do not wish to detract from the merits of other meritorious pursuits. We are too well aware that "Agriculture," is but a dry subject to the great mass of the people of this State—the mining, mercantile, and commercial interests present themselves in more attractive form, and enlist a greater portion of the sympathies of the people; and yet, these three interests combined are not of more value, permanently considered, than the one great interest of Agriculture.

The cultivation of our beautiful valleys, the raising of breadstuffs for a whole people, the reclamation of millions of acres of waste lands, the employment of numberless thousands of laborers in this work—the stimulus given to the mechanical industry of a country, in the building of homes, workshops, farmhouses, and all the needed appliances of a new and rapidly increasing population—these again giving an increased demand for mercantile, manufactured and commercial products not yet attainable in a new country—each acting on the other, the producer of the one becoming the consumer of the other—all opening new sources of trade—the demand for home manufactures—the necessity of rapid internal intercourse, again giving demand for labor—these are but the results of the settlement of a new country—the cultivation of the soil—its "Agriculture," the one great motive power which carries all other enterprises successfully onward.

While one class of our citizens may be all-absorbed in mining interests that yield the shining ore, and another may present you warehouses filled with foreign goods, and a third may point you to the fleet clipper that floats upon our broad bay like a "palace on the deep"—when dark days like the present hover over all the business prospects of the land, there are those in our very midst *starving for bread!* Could the hungry soul grasp the weighty metal, he would quickly pass away the shining gold for bread. Could he force the over-filled warehouses, were they his own, he would give them for bread; were the ships his own, he would yield them for bread. And why these strange scenes in a land like ours? Why so much suffering of mind and body? why so much wreck and ruin? why so many out of employment? why so many homeless, hungry, starving? We answer, the utter disregard paid to the capabilities of the country, to its agricultural and mineral wealth.

Our cities are too large for the population, and the mercantile and commercial operations are altogether out of proportion to the wants of the country. Our teeming soil can produce all that is required for the present population, and export profitably. The gold in the hills and mountains has been placed there for the development of the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical interest of the people that should inhabit the land, and any act that shall derange the equal distribution of labor in all departments of demand and supply, must inevitably bring derangement, loss and ruin. The State or nation that exports its wealth, its precious metals, for that which it can and should produce, becomes as certainly involved as the individual, though not so quickly. But we need not enlarge, California must awake to her true interests. She must look with earnestness to her AGRICULTURE. This is her great hope, and lest we be misunderstood, we say that a right apportionment of labor to the great interests of Agriculture and Mining, and a proper eye to both, our State can be rescued from her present depressed condition. Every citizen must work. Labor! Labor! Labor! is the watchword. Develop! develop!—our resources are vast, our

means ample. We must cease importing almost wholly. There is no product needed, scarcely, that we could not raise or manufacture, were the wealth that is now in the country given to this work. Thousands and tens of thousands of men now idle in our cities can secure wealth in the mines; let them go. Work! work! work! If the Chinese trouble you, then let the State induce them to reclaim our "Tule lands," cultivate rice, tea, sugar, and cease importing these articles; thus giving employment and encouragement to this class of citizens, and securing harmony and saving gold.

Other nations can build our railroads, canals, manufactories, mechanic shops, &c.; all must be in operation, there is capital enough, and this capital can be had. If men cannot earn \$5 per day, let them take \$3; that is better than idleness and poverty, and all these enterprises much he sustained by the Agriculture our country. Manufacturers, mechanics and railroad builders must all be fed, and when they are in full employment, then Agriculture will be prosperous.

But why enlarge? We could do so, and prove its great importance to California; but some would say this is our "hobby,"—and so it is, in the highest sense of the word. This word again reminds us of a pleasant trip we made down the Sacramento with our friend Gen. Allen, the able editor of the Marysville Herald, and the present efficient mayor of that city. We feel assured he is a firm friend of agriculture, and hope the farmers of Yuba will hear him and co-operate with him in the noble work of establishing a County Agricultural Society, and thus reveal the true value and character of agriculture among themselves, and excite every county to do the same.

To close this article we append the compliment of our cotemporary of the Herald, which we clip from his journal of May 3, when he describes his trip down river. After giving a glowing description of Sacramento and vicinity, he says—

"We came down from Sacramento to this city on board of the Queen City, a craft so thoroughly known and so deservedly popular, that we shall be pardoned for letting her slip without further laudation. On board was Col. Warren, editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, whose whole soul is wrapped up in the grand idea of making California lead the world in agriculture. He scolded us prodigiously because our Yuba county farmers have not yet laid the foundation of 'A Yuba County Agricultural Society.' As was very natural, we laid the blame where it of right belongs—upon the Yuba farmers, themselves—but promised that, hereafter, we should be constant in season and out of season, in furthering a work which he and all good Californians have so much at heart. The farmers of Yuba, are therefore, hereby notified to go to work, without delay, and form themselves into an association for the promotion of agriculture, in general, and the development of their own rich soil, in particular. The Colonel had with him a large parcel of strawberries, which he had plucked in the morning in the garden of our friend, Governor Smith, of Sacramento, each one of which was a mammoth, little short of the dimensions of a good sized peach. These strawberries furnished a fruitful text for the Colonel, upon which to sermonize in favor of his great hobby—the combined glories of Agriculture and California."

We thank the General for speaking generously of us, and giving an earnest word to the Yuba Farmers, and we trust that it will be effectual, that they will now unite and prepare for the State Fair. We shall be glad to visit and confer with them, and will do so at their earliest call. Wishing them all success, and only saying to our friend the General, and all others, that in all earnestness we will plead agriculture, not as our "hobby," though it may be so; but as a *great and glorious truth*, which, when duly appreciated and applied, shall indeed make California "the Garden of the World."

Strawberries.

THE proprietor of Smith's Pomological Gardens, at Sacramento, has given us another proof of his skill at fruit growing, by sending us a generous basket of his strawberries on Saturday last. 'Tis true they were not 6 1-2 inches, like the "mammoth specimens" exhibited above, but many of them measured 4 and 4 1-2 inches, and a few 5 inches in circumference, and a finer or more delicious variety cannot be found. They were also the same variety we alluded to, "Smith's California Seedling."

We are very sorry our neighbor of the "Wide West" should be so great an unbeliever in the fertility of our soil, for it could not have been anything else that caused him to pen following. Poor fellow! there's no "music in his soul," yet his mouth waters for a feast. We must ask friend Smith to send him a basket, to make him believe. Hear what he says:

"Strawberry Sauce.—The editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in his enthusiasm over a deli-

cious repast of strawberries, uses the following hasty language: 'We enjoyed it much, in a generous supply smothered in the usual condiments of sugar and cream.' As our neighbor does not appear to have seen it, we are forced to republish an anecdote of Tom Corwin, who, while visiting a gentleman in one of the Western States, was asked by a daughter of his host at breakfast, who wished to use language suited to the station of her father's guest, if he 'wished condiments in his coffee?' The witty senator replied at once, 'Pepper and salt, ma'am, but no mustard!'

Now see how touchy our neighbor must have been as he thought of our fragrant repast; and he must needs burst out in his jealousy and scatter his "pepper and salt" thoughts right and left. Pity he had not used the *mustard* too; it would have given him the *cunning* idea, that those who hunt for *flaws* instead of better things, may sometimes learn that the *types* may change the "accompaniments" of a dish of strawberries, which has been generously prepared for those who labor to find the *better* side, into a dish so highly seasoned, that when they taste, it will be so hot that "pepper and salt" won't save them.

The Victoria Regia or Great Water Lilly.

We have received the colored plates of this most gorgeous flower. It is indeed a queenly one, and the plates are got up in most superb style. The plates are by that celebrated artist William Sharp, Esq., of Boston, who executed Hovey's work on fruits, and those also of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The whole work descriptive of this wonderful flower, its discovery, history, culture, manner and season of blooming, and all appertaining to it, has been carefully prepared by that distinguished horticulturist, I. Fisk Allen, Esq., of Salem, Mass., whose grapes, gardens and grounds, are specimens of taste and skill that bespeak a love and devotion to the science, rarely excelled.

This work is on exhibition and for sale at our rooms, where lovers of the beautiful may be gratified.

Facts to be Remembered.

VERMONT supplies her schools with Agricultural Books from the State Treasury.

New Hampshire also furnishes the public schools with Agricultural Books from the State Treasury.

The Legislators of Massachusetts devote a portion of their evenings in discussing the merits of Agriculture. Ten public meetings have been held at the State House during the present session, and every meeting was fully attended by senators and representatives, the chief magistrate also being present at nearly all the meetings. This is as it should be. We wonder what would be the result if the Legislators of California should do the same.

Maine has endorsed her State Agricultural Society and made appropriations upon a liberal scale, offering to grant as much from the State Treasury as the members will raise.

SPECIAL.—The communication from our correspondent, "Protection to Agriculture," we are well pleased to lay before our readers, and we feel assured it will lead to inquiry, to discussion, and will result in much good. We shall at all times be pleased to hear from him and all who thus prove their fealty to this glorious State.

"The Wife to her Husband in California,"—by Mrs. E. A. W., will awake tender, pleasing, and it may be also, sad reflections. It should be read and remembered.

"Materials for Paper," by A. S. T., of M.,—this is a subject of importance, to Home Manufacturers. Our able correspondent is ever on the watch to advance the true interests of our State.

The experiment in growing potatoes at Downieville, from our obliging and practical correspondent, should be remembered.

Stock owners, and stock raisers and importers, should carefully observe the circular on "Foreign Stock."

The report upon the diseases affecting Fruit Trees and the Vine, in the last and present numbers of our paper, should be preserved carefully for reference.

"English Lawus,"—As much inquiry is made of us respecting a lawn or garden grass plot, we commend the article upon this subject. Having so often seen and enjoyed a walk upon an English lawn, we know how beautiful they are, and if the rules are observed, we can have the same here.

STATE SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS FOR 1855.—The Executive Committee are busily at work preparing their reports for Premiums, and their schedules for farmers, gardeners, nurseries, &c., and it is hoped they will be ready for the next issue. As the FARMER is the constituted organ of the Society to publish their doings, all who desire to

have full lists of Premiums, and to be prepared to compete for them, should at once become subscribers, and thus become familiar with the plans and operations necessary to success.

The Arsenal at Benicia.

PERHAPS some of our readers may say, what have powder magazines, or arsenals, to do with Agriculture? We can only say, that the great Washington taught—"In time of peace prepare for war"—ergo, we should have arsenals and magazines. What would our friends at Sonoma, Napa, and Suisun, do if we should, be so unfortunate as to have a general war with Europe? Then the farmers would be glad of the defence to our seaboard. But to the Arsenal:

Very few can have any possible conception of the most admirable plans now being adopted and carried out to establish one of the best military defences in our country. It is but justice to a highly meritorious officer to show what can be done by one who, feeling the nature of an honorable post, one of great responsibility, resolves to acquit himself of that trust in the noblest manner. The military stations to which we allude, the "Arsenal," has been for years under the charge of Capt. C. P. Stone, an officer universally honored and esteemed in every station of life.

The military post at Benicia owes its present high standing to this officer. With but little or no aid or sympathy, from Government, Capt. Stone, with a wise foresight selected his troops from men qualified for every duty necessary to be performed in the plans he designed. He enlisted able men of every mechanical trade, skillful workmen, smiths, carpenters, masons, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, carriage makers, machinists, tinmen—in fact, men of every trade and association, and thus had those around him that could prepare, build up and beautify in every mechanical department connected with a military station of this character.

We were most kindly shown through every department of the Arsenal, and were much surprised when we learned that under the system pursued by the Commander, the stone for the buildings which have been erected was quarried, finished, and laid by enlisted soldiers; the wood work of the building prepared, framed and erected by soldiers; doors, windows, sashes, all prepared by soldiers—thus employing soldiers to erect the buildings and save the cost to the Government. In addition to all this, in the armories and in all the workshops of every description, enlisted soldiers do the work, making gun carriages, stocking guns, and repairing all the most finished work of heavy ordnance; infantry, riflemen, and cavalry accoutrements are prepared, cleaned, kept in order, and made ready for shipment to all portions of the Pacific coast, from this admirably arranged armory. An armament for 25,000 men is now ready and in the most perfect order; there is also an extra stand of 17,000 arms in the new buildings.

And how has all this been done? When public funds failed, when Government drafts were protested, the private property of this able commander was cheerfully used, that the work might go on; and for years, only about \$60,000 have been expended, including soldier's pay and all, and the new buildings, improvements, arms, and munitions, are worth millions. Handsome residences, beautified by vegetable and flower gardens, have been prepared for the officers and soldiers, but at the expense of private means, all adding to the beauty of public property. New buildings are in progress, "the hills are being laid low and the valleys filled," all preparatory for still greater improvements, to be done by the labor of enlisted soldiers; magazines are to be built, also reservoirs, wharves, and barracks. The designs and plans are all prepared by this able and efficient commandant, Capt. Stone.

It would require more space than we can spare to-day, to speak of all the valuable improvements made and the good accomplished. We invite all who feel an interest in our defences, and in according justice to a faithful and meritorious officer, to visit and enjoy as we have the courtesies extended during one of the most interesting examinations we have ever made of public works. "The half we have not told you," reserving particular data for future use.

WINES AND BRANDIES OF CALIFORNIA.—Considerable interest has been felt among owners of vineyards and brandy-makers of wine, lest the passage of the liquor law should destroy their prospects. A decision that Bill exempted "California Wine" from the operation of the law. It is our duty to state that the law should be strictly enforced, and we must make this plain, as we have had only a few years' experience.

Education.

It is one of the most cheering evidences of the future permanency of California, that amid the wild commotion produced by panics in monetary affairs, depressions in business, and political agitation, the cause of education is steadily progressing in our State. The State government, our city governments, and all our towns and villages are awake to the importance of "education." Not only public schools, but academies and private seminaries are springing up in all parts of the State, and they are promptly fostered and encouraged. We rejoice at this; it speaks well for the future.

In our last issue we alluded to the Seminary at Benicia, under the direction of Miss Atkins. We cannot speak too highly of such an institution. Not only the intellect is cared for here, but the moral and physical well being of the pupils are regarded. Intellectual training is always more perfect and durable when a proper care is bestowed upon the physical powers, and when, by a kind and affectionate course of treatment, the moral tone is nurtured and strengthened, thus training the heart, mind and body in a triple alliance, and establishing a trinity power.

We had pleasing and most satisfactory evidence that pupils make rapid advances at this institution. Very much to the credit and honor of Benicia the citizens take pleasure and interest in these subjects. We saw many persons present at a very interesting exhibition of the pupils in an evening entertainment. This exhibition consisted in representing various characters by tableau, and we have never seen a happier representation. One tableau represented Faith, Hope and Charity—three young ladies in white robes, gracefully arranged, personating the characters most admirably. Another tableau represented the cross—a young lady, with eye uplift, was gazing upon the cross, every feature speaking a full understanding of the intent and meaning of the representation. Other tableaux, and all well personated, gave a good illustration of the excellent uses that could be made of a festival scene. Many parents and friends were present and all delighted.

After the hours of well arranged study, pupils and teachers (of which there are four of the latter) walk in the fields, and while enjoying the beautiful scenery they gather flowers, making their pleasure profitable by a study of botany, and the collecting, arranging and classifying of flowers for pressing, &c.

Occasionally the generosity and gallantry of the accomplished military gentlemen arrange a pleasant "Pic Nic" for the pupils and friends, and thus give an increased pleasure as connected with their studies. Thus should it ever be, and we can with a strong faith and confidence most cheerfully recommend this well conducted seminary to the public attention. The preceptress and her able assistants, as teachers of languages, music, painting and embroidery, are all well qualified for the high stations they occupy, and we rejoice to know that this seminary is rapidly prospering.

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.—The public is not aware of the extent of these wonderful works. A short time since we were kindly shown through every department, and were surprised to learn their extent, and the variety of work done at this establishment. There is no longer need of sending abroad for castings of any kind. It matters not what is required, either in size, form or quantity, it can be had at the Pacific Works. Every department is complete: the patterns are prepared, the castings made and then finished. Recently a large wheel, 10 feet in diameter, was cast—the teeth, 128 in number, of 8 inches on the face, were cut, a thing never before tried, and this was done most perfectly. Waste iron is made into scrap; waste lead into bars. The sheet iron is cut with a monster shears, and a hammer of fire tons performs its delicate work. One feature, new, but most excellent, we noticed, a system of apprenticeship has been commenced at this establishment, which will result in preparing finished workmen for California. Days could we spend pleasantly in such a place, and we could tell our farmers that bare plows and all agricultural implements can be cast equal, if not superior to any from the East. We enjoyed the kind attention and hospitality of the gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. French, and desire that the public should be made acquainted, especially the farmers, with the facilities they have of obtaining what is wanted in this department. Messrs. French & Abcock at the Pacific Works, Benicia, Cal., are agents of the work.

[For the California Farmer.] Material for Paper.

THE Atlantic presses mention that paper has been manufactured at St. Louis, from the common swamp cane of the Southwest.

The manufacture of paper from bamboo, is like everything else under the sun, nothing new. It has been used from time immemorial in China, as the basis of all the qualities of that material; some of which, from certain varieties of the bamboo, taken when young and mixed with cotton, equals the finest qualities of Paris or Bath post. The use of envelopes is also quite ancient in China, and some of them are most beautifully figured—they open at the ends and not at the sides.

The consumption of paper from bamboo in China is immense; paper is consumed there in larger quantities than in any other country under the sun, and is made of all qualities, colors and prices, but cane is mixed with all. The Chinese shops in San Francisco invariably use it. In the "Chinese Repository," printed at Canton, may be found full details of the methods of manufacture.

It is very likely that our cane would be vastly improved as a basis for paper, by mixing it with the fibre of the tule and hemp, or with cotton. A small variety of the bamboo has been growing in Monterey for several years, and does well. Doubtless it would do better in the Sacramento and Tulare Valleys.

There is a large tree, very common in all tropical countries, called the Cottonwood Tree, (*Bombax Seiba*), which bears a fruit pod as large as a pear, and is filled with an exceedingly white, fine, silky cotton, which cannot be used in spinning, from its fibre being so twistical and obstinately curly. It is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses in India and South America, and makes an exceedingly agreeable material for these purposes.

There is no doubt this short-fibred cotton would make an excellent substance for mixing with bamboo, hemp, rye straw, cotton, plantain, cocoa nut, pine apple or lineu fibres, for the manufacture of the finer qualities of paper, and particularly for printing paper. As it is exceedingly abundant in all tropical countries, and easily gathered, there is no doubt it could be afforded at very low prices.

There are now in the United States 750 paper mills, manufacturing annually 270,000 pounds of paper valued at twenty-seven millions of dollars. These use 405,000,000 of pounds of fibrous materials, which at four cents a pound gives over sixteen millions of dollars as the amount of the Old Rag business. The capital employed is nearly five millions of dollars.

So it will be seen, that this is a highly valuable branch of commerce, and the supply of its materials ought to be attended to by our long-headed men.

There is no plant which grows more luxuriantly than the common Linseed plant. It is singular our farmers don't attend to its cultivation, as it is found to be a most profitable crop, whose annual value is over four millions of dollars.

A. S. T. or M.

Protection to Agriculture.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

SIR: As an individual member of the Mechanical class of working men and an unobtrusive observer of the many projects that from time to time have been launched on the deep sea of public opinion, I see nothing so far as my humble judgment can penetrate, more sensibly calculated to stimulate the industry, secure the prosperity and exalt the dignity of the State of California, than the conclusions arrived at by the Agricultural Convention at their meeting in Sacramento city. Sir: They first demand through their resolutions to have a share of legislative action, which, in so doing, it is nothing more or less than what they have a direct and unquestionable right to; they require as cultivators of the soil, the real developers of nature, to see their interests cherished by the community in general, and their rights and privileges guarded by fair and partial legislation. And again, they object to the doctrine of free trade for Agriculture, and protection for other (as I concede manufacturing) interests. Well as regards the two first resolutions; I do not believe that any reasonable man, in dealing with the broad principle of liberty and justice, can attempt to discriminate between the rights of different classes of men, or that no other class or industry should be protected. I am a farmer, and I am a farmer's advocate.

to stand or fall. It will appear to every one who reads this that I am an advocate for protective laws for California; I admit it, and that in the most unequivocal sense. Sir, I am now a resident of this State, and determined with my family to make it a permanent home; consequently, it is my right and it becomes my duty to identify myself with what appears calculated to guide her Agricultural and Manufacturing interests to a safe and profitable port of prosperity; both these interests being dependent on each other in this country for their future maintenance and stability, call forth a mutual reciprocity of feeling one from the other, and in support of these ideas I desire to call your attention and that of the readers of your journal, if it so happens to be deserving of a place in its columns, to the many and various changes produced by the system of Free Trade in England and Ireland. Hence, in the first country being a manufacturing one, and having a superfluous export trade almost through the entire globe, the doctrine of free trade was hailed by the working class with an extraordinary enthusiasm, admitting as it necessarily would and did a superabundant supply of bread stuffs. 'Tis true the landed aristocracy of England banded themselves against it in the boldest and most persevering manner, regardless of the necessities of the working men and their families. I say necessity, because England being a Manufacturing country not an Agricultural one, such legislation was commensurate with her quiet and happy futurity. However, I dare say, it is well known that the restrictions on Agricultural produce were removed through the great and prominent statesmanship of the late Sir Robert Peel. But Sir, let us examine how that legislation and law has operated in the latter country. Ireland, since she had been unjustly deprived of her domestic legislation, rapidly ran into a state of both provincialism and pauperism; robbed as she has been of every just control over her internal advancement, the country for whose naval and military prestige the life blood of her best and bravest sons had flown, and who ought to have shielded her with the sincerity and affection of a sister, enacted laws against her manufacturing industry, and so annihilated her vigorous inclinations in this pursuit as finally and systematically to force her to become a fertile granary to the Manufacturers of England. Thus Ireland is in reality an Agricultural country since 1801, during which period to the passing of the Corn Law, she had always looked for a remunerative price for her Agricultural produce, by which the machinery of labor was kept in motion. The manufacturing class, slender and circumscribed as were the resources, though comparatively large in numbers, together with the laboring portion of the population, in fact the whole working men of the nation, all had their hopes, their half dead and alive existence, suspended on there being a moderate or high price procured for the Agricultural produce of the country. Well, a blight came on the crops, a fearful famine was the consequence, uncharitable legislators by their previous legislation made it worse, the protectionists in the English Parliament had no objection to allow bread stuffs duty free into the United Kingdoms during the distress, but unfortunately for Ireland the cry of cheap bread was raised, and the voices of her most popular political leaders were in favor of removing all restrictions; this caught the public mind with an almost electric impetuosity, and assisted the British Minister to repeal the Corn Law. The result is too well known to any one who has been in Ireland after that time; bread stuffs were shipped into the country in abundance, threw the home grower out of the market altogether, who of course had to sell the home produce at a sacrifice. This evidently prevented him from having any surplus money wherewith to employ the laborer on the improving of his land or residence; or the mechanic in the various branches of trade, that a successful landowner or Agriculturist is certain to require. There is no disputing that the importation of Agricultural produce without a restrictive duty, into Ireland, being as she was and is, an Agricultural country, added to the grievances and misery of that island. Sir, my object in introducing these European topics is, I look upon California at present to be as an Agricultural country, somewhat analogous to Ireland. Every branch of manufacture so inherits is very limited; then what is to extend them? Nothing, except working her Agricultural resources, and working them with skill, energy and perseverance, and giving them that protection that their interest to the State in general requires under these circumstances. I fully believe, as a working man, that the Agriculturists have a powerful claim on the working class, particularly on those who determine to make this country their future home; and also the Agriculturists should dispose of any labor at their command to the permanent residents of the State in preference to a class of irresponsible adventurers and they in turn, for their own benefit and that of the entire State, should raise and maintain a standard, and meet by every legitimate means in their power to have the Agricultural interests fully and fairly represented in the halls of legislation.

Yours truly,

THOMAS HALL, Farmer, Benicia.

San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1861.

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Horticultural Department.

Report on some of the Diseases and Insects Affecting Fruit Trees and Vines.

BY THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS,
Professor of Entomology of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

[CONCLUDED.]

PEAR TREE INSECTS.

THOSE most injurious to this tree are the *Slug-worms*, which destroy the leaves, the *Scolytus* or *Tomicus*, referred to in a preceding paragraph, and *borers*, which make their attacks on the stocks of dwarf trees that are grafted upon the quince. Pear trees likewise suffer occasionally from *barklice*. Within a few years, a new and probably introduced insect has made its appearance in great numbers on pear trees in the western parts of Connecticut and of Massachusetts, particularly in the valley of the Housatonic, and in the adjacent counties of Dutchess and Columbia in New York. This is the *PSYLLA*, or jumping louse, which is probably identical with the same species that infects the pear tree in Europe. Some account of it has been given in the second edition of my "Treatise," but the history is confessedly incomplete, and further particulars have been hoped for from Mr. T. Glover, of Fishkill Landing, whose opportunities for observing the habits of the insect are greater than mine have been. In some of its forms it is found on pear trees from May to October; and probably two or more broods are produced every year. These little insects live by suction, and obtain their food by puncturing the bark of the young shoots, mostly in the vicinity of the buds. They defile the shoots with the fluid which they discharge in large quantities, and which soon forms a blackish crust on the bark. The best remedy that occurs to me is a wash of strong soap suds and sulphur, applied with a brush to the branches in the spring, before the buds expand. A solution of whale-oil soap, thrown upon the trees, will kill the insects, but will have to be repeated at intervals through the summer.

PLUM TREE INSECTS.

The *Plum Weevil*, *Curculio*, or *Conotrachelus Nematoph*, continues to battle all attempts to exterminate it. Cherries, apples, pears and peaches, and even the succulent warts of the plum tree provide for it abundant resources, in default of plums, its more appropriate food. We may save a crop of plums by covering the trees with fine netting, or perhaps by coating the fruit with whitewash; but the other fruits above named will suffer all the more for our pains, and will furnish a numerous brood of depredators for the following year. Nothing short of killing the insects, in some of their forms, will ever prove an effectual remedy.

The *Slug-worm*, *Tenthredo*, or *Selandria* (*Blennocampa*) *Cerasi*, which destroys the leaves of the cherry and of the pear, is also injurious to those of the plum. It is easily killed by dusting ashes or lime upon it, or by throwing upon the leaves a solution of whale-oil soap.

CHERRY TREE INSECTS.

Those which attack the leaves are chiefly *canker-worms* and *slug-worms*, already referred to, and *rose-bugs*, which in some seasons are very injurious to them. The latter, as well as *May-bugs* or *Melolonthæ*, may be gathered by hand on small trees, or may be beaten off with poles and caught in sheets spread beneath the trees. The best time for doing this is in the evening or very early in the morning, when the insects are sluggish, and readily fall if disturbed. A large proportion of the fruit is spoiled every year by the grubs of the *plum-weevil*. The incautious eater doubtless does something towards checking the increase of the insects; but a remedy less repugnant to good taste remains to be discovered.

PEACH TREE INSECTS.

The *Tomicus liminaris*, which lives under the bark of diseased peach trees, and has been supposed by Miss Morris to be the cause of the yellows, has not appeared in my own trees, nor do I hear of its being found in others in this vicinity. Miss Morris's communication upon it may be seen in Downing's Horticulturist, Vol. IV., page 502.

The *Peach tree Borer*, (*Egeria exitiosa*), an entirely different insect from the apple tree borer, and operating in a different manner, namely, between the bark and the wood, is more injurious to this tree than any other insect. Great care is necessary to prevent the tree from being fatally girdled at the root by these pernicious borers. Frequent applications of urine and ashes, and of hot soap-suds, around the trunk, seem to have a good effect, being not only offensive to the fly when about to deposit her eggs, but also destructive to the young borers. After any lurking borers and the earth adjacent to the trunk have been carefully removed, a covering of strong paper around the base of the tree, tied above with a string, and secured at the bottom with a bed of mortar, has proved an effectual preventive against the attacks of the insects. I believe that peach trees on plum stocks are never injured by these borers.

INSECTS OF THE GRAPE VINE.

The vine is subject to the attacks of a very great variety of insects, differing also from each other in their operations, and in the amount of injury done by them. Most of them have been noticed in my "Treatise" on injurious insects; but there are others claiming the attention of the cultivator and the naturalist.

Grape Vine Borer.—The roots of cultivated grape vines in the Southern States have been observed, by Dr. F. J. Kron, of Albermarle, North Carolina, to be so much injured by borers as to prevent the ripening of the fruit, and finally to cause the decay and death of the vines. The insects do not spare even the native varieties, all of

which, except only the *scuppernong* or *muscadine*, are found to be attacked by them. Taking advantage of the foregoing exemption, Dr. Kron has been successfully engrafting and cultivating the best foreign and native grapes on stocks of the wild muscadine, probably the true *Vitis vulpina* of Linnaeus, and of Sir J. E. Smith, in Abbott's "Insects of Georgia," and identical with the *Vitis rotundifolia* of Michaux and of Elliott. He has also favored me with samples of injured vine-roots, and specimens of the insects in all their stages, together with an account of his observations and experiments among them. This account, and scientific description of the insects, written by me at the request of Dr. Kron, have been published by me in the Raleigh Register for the 5th of April, 1854. The insects belong to the genus *Egeria*, and are allied to the borers of the peach tree, and to those that destroy the roots of pumpkin and squash vines. In their winged form they strikingly resemble certain wasps called *Polistes*; hence I have given to this species the name of *Egeria polistiformis*. According to Dr. Kron, they are found about the vines and on the wing from the middle of June to the middle of September, during which time they couple and lay their eggs. These winged insects are of a dark brown color, more or less tinged with a tawny orange on both sides, and banded with bright yellow upon the edge of the second ring of the hind-body. The thorax and shoulder-covers, and the fourth ring, are more faintly edged with yellow or with tawny orange. The feelers, antennæ beneath, and legs are also orange-colored. The fore-wings are dusky; the hind-wings transparent, but veined and edged with black. The female has a little orange-colored tuft on each side of the tail, and the males have two tufts on each side, the middle pair longer than the other. The males are more numerous, more active, and smaller than the females; they measure from five to six-tenths of an inch in length, and their wings expand from one inch to one inch and three-tenths. The body of the female varies from six to nine-tenths of an inch in length, and her wings expand from one inch to one inch and a-half. These insects lay their eggs near the roots of the vines, and the whitish grubs, hatched therefrom, of various sizes, will be found boring into the bark and wood of the roots during the summer. When fully grown, these grubs measure from one inch to one inch and three quarters in length. They undergo their transformations in oblong oval pods, formed of a gummy kind of silk, covered with fragments of wood, bark and dirt, which will be found within or adjacent to the injured roots. The insects take the chrysalis form at various times during the summer. The rings of the chrysalis are surrounded with minute teeth, which assist the insect in coming forth from its pod or cocoon when about to be changed to a moth.

Eight-spotted Sphinx, or Alypia octomaculata.—There are two insects, occasionally found on the grape vine, which in their caterpillar state closely resemble each other in form, size, color and habits. One of these is the beautiful *Eudryas*, described in my "Treatise;" the other is the *Sphinx* or *Alypia*, above named. The *Alypia*, though common and occasionally so numerous as to be quite hurtful to the vine in some parts of the United States, is very rare in New England. I never saw it in Massachusetts until the summer of 1853, when a few specimens were discovered on my grape vines; and during the past summer they have appeared in greater numbers on the vines. At first they were mistaken for the caterpillars of the *Eudryas*, from which, however, they are to be distinguished by having a conspicuous white spot on each side of the hinder part of the body. These caterpillars are white, passing into blue, transversely banded with narrow black lines, with a border orange colored band, dotted with black, on the middle of each ring. The head and feet are also orange, dotted with black. The black dots on the body produce a few short whitish hairs. They were found eating the leaves of the vine in the latter part of June and beginning of July. Full grown specimens measured one inch and a quarter, or more, in length. Before the 16th of July, they left the vines, and concealed themselves in a loose web upon the surface of the ground, and soon took the chrysalis form. One of them was transferred to a moth on the 10th of August; others remained in the chrysalis state through the winter, and came forth winged in May and June. The winged insects are black, with two large yellow spots on each of the fore-wings, and two white ones on the hind-wings. Their shanks are clothed with orange-colored hairs. Their wings expand from one inch to one inch and a-half.

Grape-vine Flea-beetle or Haltica.—The depredations of this insect upon the grape vine seem first to have been observed in the year 1831, by the late Judge Darling, in Connecticut, and by Mr. David Thomas, in New York. An account of them by the latter gentleman was published in 1834, in the 26th volume of Silliman's "American Journal of Science." The beetles were found to destroy the fruit buds in the spring, and their young, in the form of chestnut-colored grubs, destroyed the leaves in summer. These grubs have never been fully described. In a recent excursion to New Hampshire, I was struck by the condition of the leaves of the black alders (*Alnus serrulata*), which, through the long extent of country, were destroyed in the same way as the leaves of fruit trees are by canker-worms. Upon examination, the authors of all this mischief were found to be certain dark-colored grubs, great numbers of which were still remaining on the leaves on the second of August, while others had already completed their transformation, and had come forth in the beetle form. The beetles were

identical with the above-named depredators of the grape vine, and were feeding upon the few green leaves still remaining upon the alders. The grubs, when fully grown, measured about half an inch in length. They were of a livid brown color above, and paler beneath, with a black head, black feet, and a double row of minute acuminate black warts, each producing a very short hair, on every ring. The body was nearly cylindrical; the feet were six in number, situated beneath the fore part of the body; and there was a little fleshy proleg beneath the last segment. It may be added that the beetles were rather more than three-twentieths of an inch in length, of a brilliant greenish blue color above, and that they leaped with the agility of fleas. The discovery of these insects in such immense numbers on the alder, and the extensive ravages committed by them on this shrub, seem to indicate that the natural food of this species is obtained from the alder, rather than from the vine; and that its resorting occasionally to the latter, may be owing to the want of the former, or to the extraordinary multiplication of the insects, in certain seasons, in the vicinity of the grape vine.

LAWNS.

AN English lawn! Who that loves the country,—soft grass and fine trees,—verdant turf and beautiful foliage;—who, indeed, that has ever thought or reflected upon the subject of sylvan art, has not his ideal of an "English lawn?" imperfectly formed, it may be, below its true merits, or exaggerated, and beyond what it really is; but, nevertheless, an ideal of that lawn, which, from its softness, smoothness, emerald verdure, freshness and beauty, has become so prominent a characteristic of the Landscape Gardening of Great Britain as the modern or natural style is itself a feature of the taste and refinement of the art in that country.

Few who have not seen or trod the "velvet turf" of England can fully realize its surpassing beauty; so short, so elastic, so smooth is it in every part. Spread out like a velvet carpet beneath the feet, soothing, indeed, but a brief walk on such a lawn as Chatsworth, or one of similar extent and perfect keeping, could ever convey a full impression of an "English lawn." We never recall our visit to that princely residence, without a feeling of regret that, at least, something like its fine lawn is not within the immediate reach of our own countrymen, that they might see how much might be enjoyed by the harmonious combination of two such simple elements as grass and trees. Divested of its Palladian architecture—its fountains, its rockwork, its arboretum, its Italian garden, and even its colossal conservatory—the extent of this lawn and its diversity of surface, its massive trees and their grouping and arrangement would still make Chatsworth one of the most delightful of residences. Yes, simply grass and trees, when laid down and planted under the guidance of the landscape artist, are abundantly ample, without any artificial aid, to give the greatest enjoyment to every lover of rural art.

But, notwithstanding our perfect or imperfect ideas in regard to the velvet lawns of England, of whose unsurpassed beauty we have heard so much, and whose possession is so much envied, it is a common remark, and a current belief, that they cannot be obtained in our climate: that our burning sun, our parching winds, our dry summers, and our frosty winters, forbid their possession; and but for the cloudy sky, the drizzling rains, and the mild winters of Great Britain, their lawns would be no more verdant than our own. We shall not deny that the peculiar climate of that kingdom, tempered as it is by its surrounding sea, with an atmosphere ever moist and humid, is particularly favorable to the perfection of the English lawns; but that we cannot very nearly imitate them, with the same care and attention which have chiefly contributed to make them what they are there, we also deny. When through a period of two centuries gardening shall have been pursued with the same zeal and skill here as in England, we have but little fear that our lawns will be scarcely any, if at all, inferior to what they are in that climate. The least that we can do, is to make the attempt to produce them; and, if our well directed efforts fail, we may then give up the endeavor, with the satisfaction that the seasons, over which we have no control, are the only obstacles to success.

The great errors into which nearly all have fallen who have attempted the formation of a lawn have been shallow cultivation, inferior grasses, and scanty seeding. To the first of these especially may be traced nearly all the failures to obtain a perfect lawn. The lesser errors are numerous: we omit to roll the surface often; we do not mow frequent enough, and we do not do the latter properly. All these mistakes combined, in connection with our climate, prevent us from securing that foundation, without which it is impossible to expect a smooth and verdant turf.

What then are the requisites for a fine lawn, and how shall we proceed? is a question which will naturally follow what we have said. We shall endeavor to answer it as fully as our space will allow.

First then, *deep cultivation* is the one main thing to be attended to, and without this the object might as well be given up first as last. No half-way mode of arriving at this will do: it must be thorough. It is the only resource against our summer droughts, which so seldom fail that provision should always be made to meet them. Every individual knows that there is no lack of freshness and verdure in the early and later months of the year, and our turf then vies with the greenest of England's lawns; but no sooner does the heat of summer set in, and our rains

hold off, than a sudden change takes place; the emerald green of May becomes the dingy yellow of June and rusty brown of July and August. For the space of two or more months there is scarcely growth enough to need the use of the scythe, and that necessary operation to every good lawn is omitted till the refreshing rains of autumn bring with them renewed verdure and beauty.

Deep cultivation is then all important. If the space intended for a lawn is anything less than an acre, it should be trenched—trenched deep, at least two feet, and if the subsoil will admit, three feet will be better. When of greater extent, the ground should be well subsoiled, running the plow at least twenty inches deep, that the substratum may be completely pulverized to that depth. The cost should not enter into consideration, if it is once determined on to have a lawn. The time to think of this is before operations commence. Treoching is the most satisfactory, but subsoiling is so good a substitute that in large extent of grounds it may be followed with good success. In trenching, a moderate quantity of manure may be worked into the bottom trench, which will form a reserve of nutriment for years, the after top dressings keeping the surface in the best condition. With such preparations there can be no such thing as failure. The roots of grasses strike deep into the soil, and in severe droughts, when the surface gives off its moisture rapidly, there will be a reservoir beneath, which even the "driest time" will fail to exhaust. The turf may show a very slight difference in its verdure from that of early spring, but it will still be fresh and green, vigorous and growing, and ready for the scythe throughout the summer.

The best season for planting a lawn is in August, particularly when they are of any extent; but small places may be prepared and planted at once, April next to August being the best season. We may remark, however, that when it is intended to lay down a lawn of an acre or more, the preparation for it should begin at once. The ground should be plowed and subsoiled immediately, and if it requires any grading, it should be completed at the same time; it may then be planted with any crop which will come off early, potatoes perhaps being the best; these should be taken off the last of July or beginning of August and the levelling proceeded with preparatory to sowing the seed.

The ground being well trenched or subsoiled, the surface should then be thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, for unless this is done with the greatest care, it would be impossible to mow it evenly. The stones should not only be raked off, but any there are left, even after almost the finest rake, must be gathered by hand. The ground should then be repeatedly trodden and rolled, until a firm and uniform surface is obtained. There is no half-way about this process, if you ever expect a close velvet turf. Before levelling, if the ground is not in good heart, a quantity of fine old compost may be worked in, or guano, just sufficient to give the seed a start; for too rich a surface will only give the grass a rank and coarse growth: it is steady moisture that is wanted rather than stimulating manures, and the former the trenched ground will supply. Be sure that every dock, dandelion, or other weedy root is completely eradicated from the soil.

The kind of grass seed and the quantity is the next important process. In England a variety of grasses are generally recommended and used; but, in our climate, so far as our experience goes, we do not need so many. With us, the finest Bent grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) are sufficient, though in some instances perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) may be used in small quantities; but the main supply must be the two former, and of the cleanest and purest quality. THREE BUSHELS to the acre, and not an atom short, is the least that will seed an acre, the proportion being two and seven-eighths bushels of Bent grass and half a peck of white clover. To this may be added, on extensive lawns, half a bushel per acre of perennial rye grass.

Pay no heed to the advice of old cultivators, who may tell you to plant oats or barley, for the purpose of shading the young grass till it gets strong enough to take care of itself! but sow the pure seed and nothing else. Choose a still moist day to put the seed into the ground; distribute it over the surface as evenly as possible, and finish with a good rolling. The frequent showers of April and May, if sown now, or the dews and rains of August and September, if sown then, will soon bring up the tender blades, which will directly form a carpet of the freshest green, and, probably, early in June, it will be ready for the mower to show his skill in cutting.

But how shall this be done? Not by any means with the common scythe. This will never answer; the most skillful workman would fail to do justice to a lawn with such an article. It cannot be done with anything short of an "English lawn scythe," until our Yankee mechanics make as good or a better one, of the same pattern: these have a broad blade, and it should be set so as to lie flat upon the surface. It will then shave the grass as smoothly and neatly, if held by a skillful man, as a carpet. In England, machiues have been invented for mowing lawns, and some of them have been imported by gentlemen in our vicinity. We have seen them worked by our gardeners, and when the lawns are rightly managed, they save a great deal of labor. At Dalkeith, in Scotland, Mr. McIntosh thinks he saves the labor of twelve men by using one of these machiues. But for places of moderate extent the scythe will answer.

Thus we have shown how a good lawn should be made and planted. The real beauty of it, however, depends mostly on its after-management;

Goon DOCTRINES.—Have you a mine? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no mine, is of no good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself and does his own work, is always sure to have a following. He is as sure to have as fire, and he will have a great success. A celestial being was a spark of fire, and he has a great following. They are sparks which, if you have a little of it, will make a great fire.

your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

BOSTON DEPARTMENT.—We most especially call the attention of the friends of Agriculture and of all its kindred interests to our columns, as a medium of making known their business in California. Here is a large field for introducing such manufactures, implements, seeds, books, wares, merchandise, as are really wanted, and while we do this, we as faithful journalists, would warn all against forcing upon this market, merchandise, goods, wares, &c., that are not required, or merely shipping as a speculation; we tell them *loss and ruin* will be the result. A wholesome and profitable trade can be done; a legitimate trade will be successful, but the day of wild speculation is over; *everything* don't sell. We therefore invite advertisers and subscribers. We can extend their business, and we are pleased to receive their favors, and to extend to them our influence to their business over the whole State, and over Oregon and Washington Territory.

Especially and most cordially do we commend our corresponding agent, our Son, J. Q. A. Warren, Esq., who will act in every department in all the States, receive advertisements, subscriptions, &c. We have letters, notices, &c., from Boston and New York, which we are obliged to defer till our next issue. The famed "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," will through our columns reach, and save a thousand lives. "Oak Hall" too, the returning Californian will find it and be clothed. "Parker, White & Gannett," will open a new and better furrow in the Agricultural trade by appearing in our columns. We shall be more able to respond to our Boston correspondent next issue, a press of matter now having been disposed of.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co. Strangers, and all wishing to learn the residences of persons or business, can readily do so by a reference to this. The registry volumes comprise nearly 50,000 names, and any one that pleases to examine them will be surprised to see how much has been accomplished already. We commend the enterprise, and shall say more hereafter.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.—By referring to the prices current, East, we find the following remarkable contrast between California and New York. The present is the propitious moment for shipping Grain and Flour, and all that goes out of the country, the better for the shipper and the country too:

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.	NEW YORK PRICES.
Wheat, 4 bushel, 90¢ 20	Wheat, 4 bushel, \$1 50 2 75
Barley, 75¢ 10	Barley, 1 25 1 50
Flour, extra, 50¢ 00	Flour, com, 40¢ 10 00
do extra, 90¢ 00	do Gen. lancy 10 00 12 00
do best, 10 00 00	do extra, 12 00 12 50
Meal, 4 00 00	Meal, corn, 4 00 4 40
Potatoes, 40¢ 75	Meal, rye, 6 00 6 40
Turnips, 1 00 1 25	Potatoes, 40¢ 40 45
Cabbages, 50¢ 00	Turnips, 1 00 1 25
Beets, 1 00 1 25	Cabbages, 50¢ 00 10 12 00
Carrots, 1 00 1 25	Beets, 1 00 1 25
	Carrots, 1 50 1 75

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New England Washingtonian says: For incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes of the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. By the use of the Balsam he dispelled these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Home Testimony.—Royal Smyth, of Boston, writes that, by the use of a single bottle of **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**, he was cured of a deep-seated cold and violent cough, accompanied with night sweats and vomiting, with severe pain to the side, loss of appetite, &c. His physician could not relieve him, and a friend induced him to try the **BALSAM**. He began to improve immediately, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Surely, such a remedy is worthy a trial.

* Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Sold by all Druggists. v3-18

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders for any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchaser. [v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, a. m., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, p. m.

The REV. MR. SAXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 22, at 3 o'clock, p. m. NATH'L THIRSTON.

MARRIED.

On the 1st May, in this city, by Justice Rix, Moritz Bernheim and Miss Amalia Burghard, both of this city.
On the 2d May, in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, John Johnston and Miss Mary H. Carter, both of Marin county.
On the 1st May, in Yuba City, John Alexander and Miss Elizabeth Nebb, all of Yuba.
On the 1st May, at Mendocino, Edwined Perks, of New York, and Mrs. M. Brackenridge, of Newport, Ky.
On the 1st May, at Elbowtown, James Talbot and Miss Francis E. Sanderson.
On the 26th April, in Placerville, Augustus C. Raymond and Miss Jane Smith.
On the 28th April, at Jackson, Jabez Wild and Miss Sarah Bradley.
On the 29th April, in Stockton, Chas. Ashley and Miss Margaret Curry.

DIED.

On the 6th May, in this city, of Panama Fever, Arthur Egleso, late of New York.
On the 3d May, in Oakland, Thomas A. Warbas, a native of Hamburg, N. J., aged 34 years.
On the 3d May, near San Rafael, James L. Poindexter, a native of Richmond, Va.
On the 3d May, at Smith's Flat, Mr. Gallchansa, formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 2—Clipper bark Fanny Major, Hays, Honolulu 19 days, with mds—8 passengers.
MAY 2—Ship Osmond, Hinesley, New York, 133 days; coal. Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 11 hours; lumber.
MAY 4—Ship Elizabeth Ellen, Brighton, Hong Kong, 75 days, with mds—240 Chinese passengers.
MAY 5—Steamship America, Hiley, San Diego, 3 days; mds. Brig Quoddy Belle, Yates, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber. Clipper schr Nina, Palisade, Valparaiso, 44 days; mds. Schr schr Sofia, Portello, Hong Kong, 77 days; mds. Schr J K F Mansfield, Clarke, Albion River, 20 hrs; lumber. Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; produce. Schr A-toria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 12 hours; lime. Schr Kate Heron, Copeland, Half-moon Bay, 10 hrs; wheat. Schr Jos Hewitt, Loyer, Toanale, 7 hours; produce. MAY 6—Bark Greenfield, Follansbee, New York, 110 days; mds. Schr Isabella, Ebbitt, Taylor, New York, via Tahiti 66 days, with 26 torpines. Schr Kate Kill, Parker, Monterey, 2 days, with wood. Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 2 days; produce. Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, Pajaro, 30 hours; flour. MAY 7—Nic Steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, San Juan, 12 days; mds and passengers. Smr Golish, Fautleroy, Umpqua River, 3 days; mds, etc. MAY 8—U S steamer Massachusetts, Lieut R W Mende, from Callao, via Guayaquil. Bark Palmetto, Mailley, Hongkong, 57 days; mds. Br schr Phoenix, Bannister, Manila, 80 days; mds.

CLEARANCES.

MAY 2—Barks Equator, Norton, Valparaiso; Desdemoon, Fairly, Portland; schr T H Allen, Waite, Crescent City.
MAY 3d—Ships Reindeer, Buokor, for Callao; Java (Br), Flodora, Mazatlan; bark Clara, Cook, Callao; schr Queen of the Isles (Haw), Chapman, Honolulu; S D Bailey, Garcia, San Pedro.
MAY 4—Ships Alfred, Havens, for Sydney; Manbus, Poulaod, Sydney.
MAY 5—Schr Emma Packer, Latham, Tobiti; Falmouth, Meyers, Colorado river.
MAY 8—Steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Booksellers and Stationers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.
WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery. By the recent arrival of clippers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.
Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russia, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c., &c.
Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.
Stationery.—Complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.
Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.
Blanks.—Law, Shipping and Custom House Blanks.
Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes; Cash, Dead, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Desks, Gent's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilets and Work Cases and Articles, Port Monies, Penknives, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Pictorials, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders. v3-19

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE "LIVING AGE."
THE stereotype plates of this work now fill 1,000 boxes, and weigh 30 tons. The amount of capital locked up in them, even as mere metal, is greater than we can afford; so that we are obliged to melt and sell them. Before doing so, we propose to print in many complete sets as may be ordered, and to sell every number or volume necessary to complete volumes or sets in the hands of our subscribers. We press this upon their attention, for the value of a complete set is very great, and well worth the expense necessary to make it complete.

Here are 40 volumes, equal in quantity of matter to 120 ordinary octavos; in other words, equal to a whole set of the Edinburgh Review for sixty years. And it is made up of the best productions of the best writers of the last ten years; not all dry or abstract, but instinct with the notion and "spirit of the Age we live in," its interest will not diminish as the volumes grow old, and fifty years hence it will be read with as much zest as at present.

On the grounds of public good, his own profit, and his future reputation, the editor is desirous that a set of this work should be placed in every public library and school district in the United States; being confident that its influence will be of good upon every reader, especially upon those who may be stirring up their spirits to self-instruction.

It is a material requisite in making up a library, that the works should not only contain good matter, but should be various and attractive. The editor of the Living Age is confident in saying that this work is eminently readable, and will continually be taken from the shelves of any library, public or private, in which it may be placed. We have seen in the Franklin Library at Falmouth, a set of the "Museum," which, we edited before the Living Age was started, the volumes of which were thumbed to pieces, like old spelling books. Made up of the best, it cannot be otherwise.

Your advice and assistance, dear reader, is invited, toward the accomplishment of the object above set forth; and while by so doing you will do good to all who read the work it will perhaps be pleasant to you to know that you will also benefit the person who has long and laboriously "winnowed the wheat from the chaff," that you might enjoy the more easily. v3-19

LITTLE, SON & CO.
For Napa City, Sonoma and Mare Island.
THE new and beautiful steamer NAPA CITY, Capt. Goodrich, is now running tri-weekly to Napa City, touching at Mare Island and Sausal Ferry, and cooeing with stages for Sonoma, Russian River and the Sulphur Springs.

Freights and passage at low rates. R. CHENERY, Agent. v3-19

Suffolk Pigs Wanted.
THIS breed of Suffolk, if pure, is wanted. Address us at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street. WARREN & SON. v3-13

Shanghai News Wanted.
THOSE who have these For sale will please address us, with particulars as to character of stock, and their price; or call on us at our office. WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of **HOWES & CO.**

Resident Partner, Boston,.....R. HOWES, of the old firm of Howes & Co., 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

Resident Partner, San Francisco.....DAVID MOORE, San Francisco, Sacramento, 139 Jackson st. 103 K st.

Resident Partner, Sacramento.....B. C. NEWCOMB, 77 K street, Sacramento City. San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our

expenses reduced more than one-half, which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the

lowest Cash Rates.

Three years experience will enable him to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will be our pride to give

Perfect Satisfaction, both in quality, prices, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO. 77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street, opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$40,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We

have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent, as will who will favor us with a call will be convinced.—By the addition of

Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, heretofore in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO. v3-19 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

E. B. MASTICK,

Attorney and Counsellor, Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, (over Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.) v3-19 San Francisco.

Benicia Iron Works.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the largest size, Boiler Wares, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved patterns, Bloom Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.

Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State. The company have extended their Plant, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers.

For further particulars apply to

FORBES & BARCOCK, Agent P. M. S. Company, corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco; or to CHARLES FRENCH, Resident Engineer, Benicia Works. v3-19

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO., and will continue the business of

SHIP CHANDLERY,

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.

Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.

v3-16 J. H. SHATTUCK.

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall, A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball; Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue, And this was the song that the lady sung— "Away with Pomatum and Balmoline, No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen, The hair's soft texture they only spoil; Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil— It's made my tresses look soft and bright, And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night. No more of grease or strong smells for me, But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

Sold by B. B. THAYER & CO. v3-16 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York. Bank of North America, Boston. Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. Johnston Bro. & Co., Baltimore. J. B. Norton, Esq., Richmond, Va. A. D. Jones, cashier, Pittsburg, Pa. A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. D. Hunt, Esq., Louisville, Ky. J. R. Mcmurdock & Co., New Orleans. Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. v3-9

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plow, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. v3-9

Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco, TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN,.....AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street, (in Montgomery Block.)

Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.

Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit

OAK HALL, Boston, Mass., where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the latest and best assortments of

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of

Boy's Clothing. One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance. G. W. SIMMONS, v3-18.

OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 117 Street, Sacramento City, (near the Lever).

CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON, Successors to WARREN & SON.

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS. No. 1, Bolton & Burron's Buildings, Merchant street. v3-16

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store. Ladies', Misses', Oats', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,

EXCELSIOR NURSERY, 10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

C. MORRILL,

Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL. v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER, IMPORTED AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils, Also—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets, Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions, and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers, No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERS and GENERAL DICTIONARIES, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.

This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directories.

This department will include a directory, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professionals Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment. v3-18 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

Stocks for Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York. Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.

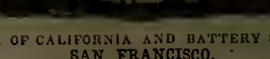
Also—State Comptroller's Warrants on General Fund. City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund, suitable for paying Street Assessments.

For sale in sums to suit by J. PERRY, Jr., Armory Hall Building, Montgomery street.

P. S.—EXCHANGE ON


MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
 IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
 all kinds of **Steam and Mining Tools**, also, **Agricultural Implements**
 and **Garden Seeds** of all descriptions, from the cele-
 brated House of **Messrs. Baines, Nourse, Mason & Co.**
 of **Boston.**
 and **Garden Seeds** of all varieties;
Hoes, Harrows, Cultivators, Soil Sifters, of all kinds
Shovels, Rakes, Corn Mills, Straw Cutters, Wheel-
barrels, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Saw-
Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Shrut, Mill
Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse
Rakes—together with all the small tools and
 implements appertaining to cultivation.
W. B. Branch House at Marysville. All orders pro-

San Francisco ahead of the World
Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times



Tunnel for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Gl
New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery street

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who view PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has an art arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing more perfect, and with greater power than any ever used in this country.

And, because he has the *largest light in the world*, from which can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side—what now enables him to overcome the great difficulty every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make plain half the time of any other establishment in the city; and they must be more perfect, for it is well known, that the time the more natural the expression.

reerently arranged lights.
 id. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pi-
 half the time of any other establishment in the city;
 they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the
 is the more natural the expression.
 2. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a
 pure oil which produces the clear, bold and lasting pi-
 cture so much admired, and which cannot be produced
 in other plates, as they are now used by other artists.
 3. Because he has of late, after much experimenting by
 chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds
 derived from nothing ever before used in the art, he
 enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting,
 at clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in
 the best of pictures.
 4. That those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call
 on him elsewhere, and judge for themselves.
 Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any
 elsewhere.

Don't forget the place.
 New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgo-
 mery, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's.

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.

Varieties.

SPRING.

Oh I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When leaves and plants are growing;
When the joyous birds in the green wood sing,
And gales o'er the hills are blowing.
And I love, I love the musical note
Of waters that swift through the valleys float,
Their way to the far sea taking;
My spirit it thrills with a holy thought,
And my heart with a gentle love is fraught,
Amid the young year's waking.

Oh I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When morn is newly heaving,
And the larks aloft on their mission wing,
Their praise through the ether streaming;
And I love, I love the freshening breeze,
The lowing herds, and the green, green trees,
And the fields of glistening flowers.
The sun rejoices o'er valley and stream,
The mountains he tips with a golden beam,
And lights the budding bowers.

Oh I love, I love the beautiful Spring,
When day is calmly closing,
And the flowers abroad their fragrance fling,
On the twilight air reposing.
And I love, I love from the hawthorn tree,
The gush of the nightingale's melody,
While the moonbeams quiet are sleeping—
When peace like a vale o'er the landscape lies,
And the earth smells sweet as the halmy skies
Their dew-drop tears are weeping.

FOR WHAT.—"Pa, did God make oysters?"
"Yes, my son." "What for?" "For us to eat."
"Well—but then, why do they have shells?"
This was a riddle to the little fellow—that oys-
ters are made to be eaten, and yet were made with
shells to prevent their being eaten. The same
question of the intention of God in the creation
of things, meets the student of Nature at almost
every spot. Even plant has been given some
way of resisting injury. The blades of grass have
saw-like margin. The leaves of corn are sharply
edged with flint. The heads of grass are bearded.
The kernels of all nuts are cased in by a shell to
prevent their being destroyed. And yet there
have been animals made for the destruction of all
these. Cows with rough tongues for drawing
grass into their mouths; horses with front teeth
like shears for cutting it off; and sheep that chop
it off with their under teeth against their upper
gum, as a hatchet chops on a block. The teeth
of squirrels are softest on the inside, that they
may wear sharp, and grow continually that they
may not become too short. In this they are kept
keen enough to go through the shell of a dried
butter-nut, though it turns the edge of a knife.
These self-sharpening teeth were surely made for
chiselling the shells of nuts. Every animal also
has been given some means of defence. Horses
have their teeth, and their hoofs and their speed.
Oxen have their heels and their horns. Even
sheep have their wool, and some speed, and can
butt. Oysters and turtles their shells, and hedge-
hogs their quills.

But for the destruction of these, there are the
carnivorous races, with claws to catch them, with
tusks to transfix them, and with intestines that
can be used for no other purpose than to digest
their flesh.

Fish have been given an instinct of fear, and
the use of fins with which to escape from the fish
hawk, and yet this bird was given a beak and
talons, and must live by their destruction. It
seems as though everything has been arranged to
prevent death on the one hand, and yet to effect
it on the other.—Country gentleman.

FEELING APPEAL.—Shopkeeper. "That's a bad
fifty cent piece, I can't take it; its only lead sil-
vered over."

Customer.—"Well, now, admitting such to be
the fact. I should say that the ingenuity dis-
played in the deception might induce you to ac-
cept it. Admire, sir, the devotion of the earth to
the divine idea of Liberty. Liberty the idol of
us all!—He, having wrought her effigy in humble
lead, in order to make it worthy of that glorious
impression, resorts to the harmless expedient of
silvering it over! And shall we harshly repudi-
ate his work! Oh, no, sir! you'll take it: I know
you will!"

A GENUINE DOWN-EASTER essaying to appro-
priate a square of exceedingly tough beef at
dinner, in a Wisconsin hotel, his convulsive efforts
with a knife and fork attracted the attention and
smiles of those in the same predicament as him-
self. At last Jonathan's patience vanished under
ill-success, when laying down his utensils, he
burst out with, "Strangers, you needn't laugh—if
you haint got any regard for the landlord's feel-
ings, you orter have some respect for the poor old
animal." This sally "brought down the house."

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.—I will and bequeath
my beloved wife, Bridget, all my property, with-
out reserve; and to my eldest son Patrick, one
half of the remainder; and to Dennis, my youngest
son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to
Terrence McCarty."

THE RULING PASSION.—An eminent London
speculator, on witnessing the brilliant success of
the electric night-works at the Louvre, was heard
to exclaim, with deep feeling, "By Jove! all I
have got to say is, if I held any share in the
moon, I'd sell out!"

A lady wished a seat. A portly handsome
gentleman brought one and seated the lady.
"O, you're a jewel," said she.
"O, no," replied he, "I'm a jeweler; I have
just set the jewel!"

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to
Queen Victoria, and one of the most
learned and skillful men of the age, in
his "Treatise" on Consumption, says:
"That Pulmonary Consumption admits
of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt;
it has been clearly demonstrated by the
researches of Lenné and other patholo-
gists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated
such matters probably as thoroughly as
any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never af-
forded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a
disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis" (pulmonary
consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are borne out by men who have demonstrated
what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in
the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who
have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or em-
blazoning falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many men after every known remedy had failed to reach the
disease.

We can present to every case of evidence in proof of our assertion that
Consumption cannot be discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recom-
mended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD
CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and
many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients,
all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought
Confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry ef-
fected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANNAIR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us,
under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen
months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he
ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish
heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of ar-
rest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct
tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this
vicinity, writes: "I have been afflicted with the results of a
satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past
two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from
the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have
in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had
been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied
by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely in-
capacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small
portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced
immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my
lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so
painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and care-
fully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is
received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been
proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has
rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the
following cure: "I have been afflicted for more than
thirty years with the Asthma, of times so severely as to in-
capacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted
many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased
several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all
the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I
have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more
free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I
anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most dis-
heartening malady." C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Con-
sumption! In the New England States the proportion is one
to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city
of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of
this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable,
attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope
and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this
disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups,
and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they
imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but
the genuine

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed L. BUTTS of the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

B. B. THAYER & CO.,

v3-16

Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late
Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medi-
cal Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural
Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical
Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athenum Building,
Southeast corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in
the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in
this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of
a most serious injury received in two weeks, in December, of
this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself
principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with
Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive
practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly
qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the af-
fections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention,
may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring
on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcera-
tions, Concretions Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones
and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the
Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all
diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities,
whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which
may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Con-
tractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the
result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years,
and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the
treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable
boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

(Morning, From 10 till 12.
Office HOURS: Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
Evening, " 7 " 9.

"Take no thought for the morrow."

THIS TEXT MEANS, BE NOT UNREASON-
ably anxious or disturbed by future cares. It is an advice
silly adopted, if we take such steps as prudence suggests.
Suppose we are troubled with Coughs or Consumption, the
temper is soured, and the good dispositions of the soul languish,
the mind suffers; but obtain boldly relief from the use of Dr.
DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES, and the mind
and soul repose in that tranquil reliance on DIVINE PROVIDENCE
which the text commends. Price 50 cents a box, or 3 for \$1.
Sold by
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street.

To Printers.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe's DOUBLE CYLINDER
PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
v3-8-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community,
the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel
from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters,
Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express
Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in
charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be
under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no
security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to
the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Merchants and Dealers, in
Shasta, do hereby recommend all who have business to be
transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy,
as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity,
the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood,
Benjamin Shurtliff,
Goldstone & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Huttl & Leach,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wic & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Shloss & Co.,
A. Roman,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly
reduced rates.
Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin
or dust. [v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the
dissolution of that firm, have organized themselves into a
joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the
purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding
business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and
the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one,
having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be con-
ducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner
of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours,
for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the
Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Mon-
terey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as
to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Par-
cels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every
steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well
known in the community as old and experienced express men,
and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their
business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much,
when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of
Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and
personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of
the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to
transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt
and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any
of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

v3-10

Ingham's Improved Smut Machines.

THESE Machines combine all the apparatus necessary to
cleanse Grain, rendering it unnecessary to have any other
machinery for that purpose in the mill. They are portable and
occupy about four feet square on the floor, by eight and a
half feet in height; and will clean the worst samples of Smutty
Grain, also remove short straw, white caps, seeds and other
bad substances in the most perfect manner. All of the mill
worth saving is collected in a reservoir, while the smut and
light dust are passed out of the mill, allowing the machine to
be put on the same floor with the flour chests or wherever
most convenient, without being enclosed. It is a California im-
provement and designed to meet the wants of this country;
eastern machines having been found to be inadequate for this
purpose. It has received the highest recommendation from
all using them, among whom are Pettit & Hodgekins, Brighton
Mills, Sacramento; Brooks & Hull, Happy Valley Mills, San
Francisco; Wm. Sharp, American Mills, San Francisco; Bab-
bit & Hale, Sierra Nevada Mills, San Francisco; H. S. Hill,
Washington Mills, San Francisco.

Those building Mills can save expense and room by using
this machine, as they will avoid all the machinery ordinarily
used for that purpose.

Orders filled on short notice. SHOP on L street, between
Front and Second, Sacramento. H. B. INGHAM.

N. B.—All information given, and orders left at WARREN &
SAN, San Francisco, will be attended to.

The following certificate is among the number received
others can be referred to in quantities:

This is to certify that I have one of H. B. Ingham's Improved
Smut Machines, and believe it to be superior to any other. I
need no other fixture for cleansing grain, except the machine
itself; it makes no dirt in the mill; occupies but little room;
requires less power, and does the work more perfectly than
any other I have ever seen or used before.

WM. SHARP, Agent American Mills,

Pine street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1855.

v3-5

Artisan Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully
prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a
manner to guarantee satisfaction at no charge will be made.
SWART & VAN DYKE having assisted themselves with an
old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the
world to compete with him in all the branches connected with
the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in
oil contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for
one year. We have also implements for boring through stone
to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above
line, we would refer to Thomas Fallon, San Jose; Rufus S.
Eells, of Havorth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House;
Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two
reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive
scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the
above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly at-
tended to.

SMITH & VAN DYKE, Contractors,
118 Sansome street.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the
"California Farmer," who have seen and known the character
of the work done.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Jan and Second streets, (El Dorado Building.)

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in price,
comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the
fashionable Southerly Over Coat, decidedly the *ton* in New
York; Paletot, Tailors, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks;
with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,
Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;
with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashion-
able Cashmere and Vestings, Hosiery and Simon's Clothes and
Doekies, for our custom department.

Garments made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest
New York styles.
Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)

157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their
thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very
liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take
pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no
one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a
Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at
COLLINS & Co's Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to
manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved pat-
terns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now
on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

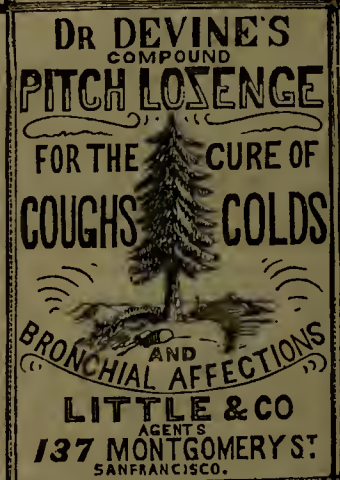


CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 55 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil
Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and
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MENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Cooper, Caulkers and
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and others.

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TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GEN-
UINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future
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THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
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we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to
the fullest confidence, or truth.

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The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effect-
ed by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.
This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vo-
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Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
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Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to
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Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is
attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which
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Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city
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WYMAN & CO'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING!

WM. MANSFIELD & CO.,

151 Montgomery street,

Offer their Large and Elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for an entire new stock for the
Spring and Summer Season.

Also, Every description Fine Furnishing Goods; Fine Calf, Patent
Leather and Water-Proof Boots.

W. M. & CO., would also invite dealers in the country
and the city generally to call and examine their stock.

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The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

State Agricultural Society.

The attention of the Agriculturists of the State is now called to this Society. "The note of preparation soundeth," the Government are at work making ready for the Annual Exhibition, and it is to be hoped that an interest will be manifested in all parts of the State to make this Exhibition one of unusual attention. Agriculture, Horticulture, or Floriculture can present specimens that cannot be excelled. The Home Manufactures in every department can present evidence of the skill that will reflect credit upon the artisan, and honor upon the State. The Artist, too, can present nature in her most beautiful forms upon the canvass, so that it shall "speak to us;" and the skillful in many branches of immediate "home industry" can add great interest by the varied products of rural life and beauty.

The State Society asks at the hands of all our citizens their aid and influence to make this Fair what it can be made by such an union of feeling and interest. Liberal premiums will be announced immediately, and it is hoped and expected that all who are identified with the permanent interests of the country will give a response to this action of the Society. It is all-important that those who desire to take part in the Exhibition, and who feel willing to aid, should become members of the State Society, and take active part in its plans of operation. Citizens are invited to enroll themselves as early as possible, that the most efficient measures may be adopted for carrying out the plans of the Society.

Generous premiums will be awarded for the best Farms, Gardens, and Nurseries, and also liberal gratuities for all new products that have been introduced and successfully grown in the State. The Society invite the co-operation of all, far and near, and solicit communications from all who desire to promote the enterprise, with such suggestions as shall seem to them necessary. All such communications addressed to the President Secretaries will be cordially received and promptly acted upon.

Donations, in money, books, or specimens, will be most gratefully received, entered upon the Society's record, and placed upon the shelves of the library. No money can be made for special premiums, the interest only to be appropriated for particular objects, each medal bearing the name of the donor.

Additional Exports.

SINCE our last mention of exports several parties have come forward and large quantities of Grain have been shipped, and more is preparing. The following vessels are up and loading, viz:

The "S. S. Bishop," loading with wheat, barley and flour for the New York market.

The "What Cheer," for Australia, taking in flour, grain, potatoes, etc.

The "Mercedes," for Australia, has already engaged 5,000 bags of wheat, and 350 tons of flour.

In the shipment of grain and produce, the certainty of success and profit by the transaction depends upon three all-important and requisite points of knowledge:

1st. The condition of the goods shipped and their certainty of arrival in order at the port of destination. Grain and root crops being perishable in their own nature, shippers should not take too great chances, for they can be avoided; and it is all-important that this first point should be established before the work is begun.

2d. A careful estimation of all the costs of such articles, in shrinkage, leakage, ratage, and all the other "ages" that are usually found in "acc'ts sales"—so long and so numerous as to take the "edge" off the profits most generally—and calculations must be had. In ordinary shipments of beef, pork, hams, butter and lard, or merchandise generally, in barrels and boxes, little loss occurs; but in this kind of produce, in the ways we name, and in "sweatage," of which so much is heard, unless these points are considered, loss must occur. These must be estimated, so as to arrive at the probable full cost of the article, laid down at the port of destination.

3d. A wise and more careful estimate of what the market rate will be, at the time of their arrival, which is a future day, and therefore uncertain.

These three points are all-important, and we present them now, for we know inducements are being held out to our farmers to ship grains and

other products, and they are not always posted in such matters and may be induced only to look upon prospective gain, and not take the chances of a loss. We therefore feel called upon to urge attention to this matter.

We had almost said we have no sympathy for those who lose by their shipments from the other side to our ports; we confess we have but little—(we do not wish any one to lose.) But we do not wish a single shipment to go from this side without a handsome profit—and especially from the hard-working and industrious farmer.

Grains and our other products can be shipped with safety and with profit, but to do this, it requires attention to the points we have named; and if those who are immediately interested in the results have not that information, they should be willing to employ well-informed brokers acquainted with the matter, to act for them.

1st. Grains and produce can now be kiln dried and prepared with a certainty of arrival in perfect order.

2d. The costs of shipments can be arrived at with certainty, by employing proper parties; and

3d. The market for the future can be so estimated as to give the figures so that war, or peace, prices can be arrived at.

Grain growers hold now a power in their hands—a power to teach those of other States that California can raise her own breadstuffs. At the present moment there are counties that can ship 50,000 bushels of grain and have their own supply left; and will not grain growers rally, come together and protect their own interest?

We would call attention to the subject of kiln dried grain, potatoes, &c., in another column, as worthy of notice.

Potato Crop of California.

WHAT shall we do with our surplus produce? What shall we do with our potato crop? These are questions which are continually meeting us in our walks, rides, and letters—they meet us everywhere. Our answer has invariably been—"A way will be opened."

When the mania for ship building raged in the East during the shipment of grain to feed the famishing millions of Europe in '47, careful men, croakers, were constantly asking, what shall he do with all our ships when the shipment of grain ceases? The answer was—"A way will be opened." And what shall be done with all the foreign merchandise we are now importing in

The shipment of grain ceased—ships increased at all our great seaports and lay idle at our wharves, but how long? The gold fever came, and every ship was quickly required, no matter what its age or condition; ships were wanted and with them all our surplus merchandise, and more—all that had laid long upon the shelves and in the warehouses of merchants as worthless, was quickly transformed into gold; these ships have been made into warehouses, wharves, or firewood, at San Francisco, and the merchandise has found a market in California. So much for the ships and merchandise of '47-'48, and now for the wheat, flour, and potatoes of California of '55; of the latter we would particularly speak.

With an utter disregard to the subject of demand and supply, this great staple has been raised in all our fertile valleys; men have planted them because they produced so bountifully—in '53 because they believed it was a speculation, and in '54 because they believed there would be a scarcity; the first calculation, only, was wisely or well founded. And it has been the same with wheat, and the same may be the result the present year; but be that as it may—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, that, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune;"

But should you madly wait returning tide, Regardless of its steady ebb and flow, Then downward on returning stream you glide And just as certain meet an overthrow;

and believing this, we urge attention to the facts before us. The potato crop of '53 found California possessed of very many millions of pounds beyond her wants—they rotted in the field, they perished in our warehouses and on our wharves—they ruined hundreds—and instead of endeavoring to find a market, near or distant, the cultivators quietly let the tide turn, and loss was the result. Immense amounts of money could have been realized in various ways, from this nutritious vegetable, if a proper attention had been paid to it. Potatoes can be so dried as to ship to foreign ports, even to New York, with safety, and to the Islands with great profit. Potatoes can be made into starch, for domestic use, and for the manu-

facturers of cotton goods in England or France, and with profit too. But the greatest profit would arise from having the process of kiln drying applied so as to have them shipped to foreign markets; this done, and California could supply the world. We announce that this can be done. Potatoes can be prepared to ship to New York with safety and certainty.

We therefore answer each and all inquiries relative to the matter—"What shall be done with our surplus produce?"—with this answer—"A WAY WILL BE OPENED; and if men will be wise and study the operations of nature and providence more, they will always find that an over supply, of produce in one portion of our country or the world, is as certain to find a short crop in another and if they are wise they will see it and improve it—and this is "the way that is opened."

The rich alluvials of our valleys over produce, but the hills are sandy and barren; return a portion of that rich soil that has been taken from those hills by the storms and floods and the changes of ages, and the hills will yield equal with the valleys; so the redundant crop of one portion is prepared by a wise Providence to meet the wants of a less favored one. These figures we believe are enough to show our views.

We believe that there is energy and foresight, if properly used, in our prolific State, not only to produce the greatest crops in the world, but to find a ready market for them; for as surely as we produce, we shall find a way opened for a market, if we will see it.

Refreshing Rains.

THEIR EFFECT UPON THE GRAIN AND FRUIT CROPS. CHANGE OF THE SEASONS.

THE last two weeks we have had some heavy rains: although in years past rains have fallen in May, yet they were not so heavy nor so oft repeated. To whatever cause people may attribute these changes in the seasons, none can doubt their beneficial influence.

To grains just making joint, and some heading, these rains will give a vigorous start and healthier growth, and assist greatly in causing the grain to set strong—not only grain, but fruit and vegetables are all very greatly benefited. We have never seen grain or grasses look so well. Root crops promise to be abundant. Fruit trees give at present all the needed assurance of a generous supply.

We can assure lovers of good fruits that the crops of strawberries will be found in our markets more or less the entire season. Peaches will be exhibited this year, in quantity and quality far surpassing the conception of the most sanguine or imaginative. Pears and apples will be had in largely increased quantities, while all the more tender kinds, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c., will make their appearance as the regular fruits of our markets. Grapes will appear in larger quantities and of better quality, the result of improved culture; and the newer varieties lately introduced into California—Hamburg, Muscats and Palestine grapes—will appear in glowing contrast and command great prices. Those choice and delicate fruits, nectarines and apricots, will also appear among the richest fruits of the season; and the fig will come in greater abundance and newer varieties. Many other fruits will be exhibited, including rare kinds of melons from European varieties, and still more new from China and Japan.

The coming State Fair will present evidences of the capabilities of our soil to perfect the growth of every species of fruits that are needed or desired for the appetite of man, and to provide not only for his food, but his raiment.

Cultivators will do well to note the recent rains and to keep a record of the date and quantity fallen; and also note all the rains that shall yet come to refresh the soil—for come they surely will. The increased cultivation of the earth—the levelling of mountains—the building of cities, towns and villages—the generation of smoke and steam—these exhalations, together with all the gases that rise from a gathering population, busy in settling a country, must and will inevitably change our seasons, and we may look with certainty to a similar refreshing as the late rains in all coming years and at almost all periods of the year. Cultivators will please remember this.

It is a well known fact that in our very driest periods, if a person will go to his garden and hoe and cultivate two or three rows of any kind of vegetables, moving the earth well in the after-part of the day; although there be no appearance of moisture in the ground, yet the following morning he will find those rows covered with a heavy dew, while those untouched shall be per-

fectedly dry. Upon this principle then, the more extended the cultivation the greater amount of moisture is excited, until it shall rise

In dewy clouds
From wide extended fields,
And fall again in copious showers
Where earth its bounty yields.

These are subjects that demand the careful attention of those who are engaged in the cultivation of the earth; and when a just portion of the time and attention of men, directly interested, shall be given to them, a vast amount of money, now expended and lost, will be saved.

Kiln Dried Grain and Vegetables.

AN INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS.

It is all important in the shipments of grain and other products from California to the Islands or any other part of the world, that there should be a prospect of success in the shipment. The greatest danger to such an expedition is the risk of injury from sweat or decay, by which all hope of profit is lost.

To remedy the evil and to avoid all risk, the process of kiln drying is the only safeguard, and a perfect security can be had from every possible chance of loss from this source. A Kiln Dryer has been invented and patented, and is now ready to be presented to the community, or to parties who desire to be secure from such risks. This invention is one of the highest moment to California. By the use of this dryer, barley, wheat, flour or any other kind of grain, can be perfectly dried in a brief moment of time. Potatoes and other vegetables can be so dried as to secure their safe transmission on long voyages. Of this the best assurances can be given.

This invention is worthy the highest consideration, and it is proposed to form a company to prepare articles for shipment. This is one of the most important inventions of the age, and capitalists and those interested in shipments are invited to consider this new patent. Fortunate will it be for our State when the capital now lying idle shall be invested in means to develop the wealth of the State, and there is no way quicker, greater, or more certain than the prosperous shipments of our surplus produce. Will capitalists look to this subject? See advertisement.

Boston Department, April 5, 1855.

FROM Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, we have received their new publications. "Westward Ho,"—being the voyage and adventures of Sir Amias Leigh; by Charles Kingsley,—author of "Hypocrisis," "A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia," by Wm. Howitt. This book is supposed to be written amid the scenes, &c., of the country it describes, and is in the usual agreeable style of the author. It is full of illustrations and is a most interesting book for the young.

From Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co., we have received the "History of California," from its discovery to the present time. This work comprises a full description of the climate, soil, &c. state of society, agriculture, resources, &c., also, a journal of the voyage from New York to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, and back via Panama with a new map of the country. This is the best and most perfect work upon California yet published, and will be interesting to every lover of the most wonderful State in the Union. Buy and read it.

Wm. Bogle, has sent us a sample of his justly celebrated "Hyperion Fluid," the best article extant for promoting the growth of the hair. It is neatly put up in different sized bottles, and when once used, will never be discontinued. It is now to be found in any part of America and even Europe, and can be had of his agents in California.

SONOMA COUNTY SOCIETY.—We rejoice to see the action of the Sonoma County Society. We publish their doings in full (for which we trust a liberal list to our subscribers roll will be added,) and hope the example of this society will be followed by every other county in the State, until in their combined action they shall make their contributions to the State Exhibitions. Every county already organized should prepare for a County Exhibition, and hold the same just previous to the State Fair. By this measure competitors can take prizes upon the same articles in their several counties, and also at the State Fair. A generous rivalry to excel will promote their interests in each county, and will cause a more extended emulation throughout the State.

The State Fair will be held in the latter part of September, at Sacramento. San Jose is preparing to hold a Fair this Autumn. What other county follows?

SWEET AS HONEY.—Please see advertisement of Hives of Bees. Here is a chance to prove we live in a land flowing with milk and honey.

Horticultural Department.

Vineyards, and the Manufacture of Wine.

GATHERING THE GRAPES.

CHEERFULLY the Vinter undertakes this, the pleasantest of all his labors. Remuneration for many a toilsome hour now smiles at him from out his favorite vines. So sweet is this feeling that few Vinters can wait for the proper time. Grapes should be gathered as late as is possible, and it matters not if they should even get overripe.

Many Vinters are of the opinion that the Grape, once ripe—which is the case as soon as the stems of the Grape bunches turn brown—it is useless to permit the grapes to encumber the vines any longer, as its quality will not be thereafter much improved. But experience demonstrates that while the quantity is slightly diminished, the quality is much improved. In this country, where there are never more than two, and generally but one species of grape, while in Europe from six to twenty species are often found in the same Vineyard, one reason for premature gathering is obviated. The grapes generally ripen all about the same time. Should, however,—as will happen—one species of grape ripen before the other, it is best to gather the ripe fruit, and then gather the rest subsequently when ripe.

There is one great drawback among our Vinters to patient waiting, which must be mentioned. It lies in the insecurity of their fruit against poachers. Fruit is for some reason regarded as common property, and the same person who would not take beans, cucumbers, corn, or carrots, will think any one a "stingy huffer" who does not look with gratification at any person taking his grapes without leave. The Vinters know the prevalence of this freebooting sentiment as to the fruit which has cost them so much labor and money. They will watch it for a fortnight, night and day, but it is too much to expect them to lose their night's rest much longer, merely to improve the quality of their wine a degree or two. The conclusion is too tempting to be long resisted, to put their grapes, "where neither moth entereth, nor rust corrupteth, nor thieves break through and steal."

This is a serious impediment to an improvement in the quality of our Wines, but I fear it will exist for some time, at least until fruit, especially grapes, becomes more generalized, and then a "fellow feeling" will overcome the loose morality about fruit poaching. Laws which follow up this growing tendency, would certainly be useful. The following general rules are recommended in gathering grapes:

1. Gather only in fair weather, and after the dew is off the grapes.

2. Should rain or heavy fogs occur, quit gathering. It is always bad to go into Vineyards while the ground is too wet, and especially so in the fall, aside from the injury to the quality of the wine. It can be proved, that between gathering in fair or foul weather, with and without the dew, large quantities of grapes are lost, and the vines, while searching for the inside grapes.

3. Unripe grapes should, as already stated, be left in the Vineyard on the vines, and if there be but few, or if the season will not permit their subsequent ripening, it is a good practice to mix them with some good apples in cider making.

4. Should a few unripe berries be found on a grape-bunch they must be picked out and thrown away,—or should there be a few really ripe berries upon an unripe bunch, then the ripe ones are picked out and gathered and the unripe bunch itself, is left on the vine.

5. Every thing, except the good, sound ripe berries should be carefully picked out, and particularly those dried up kernels—so frequent in this country—the result of the blue rot.

6. Leaves, which casually drop among the gathered grapes should be thrown out.

It is easy to see from the preceding rules, that gathering grapes requires care and attention. I think buckets and tight barrels are better for the purpose of holding the gathered grapes, than baskets. The skins of American Grapes are, to be sure tougher than in Europe, though this is fortunately getting less so every year, but very ripe grapes engender much loss, even here, if handled in baskets.

I would here warn against that voracious eating of grapes, while gathering them, which is characteristic of raw hands. Our grapes have very large kernels and very tough skins, and there is inside also a rather indigestible pulp. All these things are different in Europe. There the kernels are small, the skin very light, and the inside is almost without pulp. Persons in this country read of the Grape Cure in Europe, and from this conclude, that grapes are always healthy. So they no doubt are, if eaten in small quantities, and when perfectly ripe; but I know of five deaths, within my own experience, which from unmistakable signs arose from eating too freely of grapes. One of these five, was a most hearty and very intelligent young German, who laughed at all warning and would insist that grapes were surely healthy at all times of the day, and in any amount.—Charles Reemelin, in *Ohio Farmer*.

TO PREVENT THE JUICE IN FRUIT PIES BOILING OVER.—Place an inverted cup in the pie, and when the pie is removed from the oven the cup will be found nearly full of syrup. The reason why is this: When put into the dish the cup is full of cold air, which expands by the heat in baking, driving out all the syrup and a portion of the air it contains; in which state it will remain till removed from the oven, when the air in the cup will condense and occupy but a very small space, leaving the remainder to be filled with syrup.

The "Fruits" of Horticulture.

WE give below a specimen of the *Fruits* that are produced by encouraging the science of "Pomology." We present our friends and readers with the sentiments inculcated by a gathering of the friends of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, at the Pomological Festival given by Hon. M. P. Wilder, at Boston, last winter, at the Revere House. Among guests from every State, men of the highest standing, we find the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and other distinguished men, and when called to respond, their words are as the fruits of such festivals nourished and grown upon the great tree of Agriculture. We append a few, to show them in contrast with political speeches, and hope the day is not far distant when such festivals shall be had upon the Pacific coast.

When the company had partaken of the elegant repast, Mr. Wilder made a brief address, and gave utterance to the pleasure which this visit of the members of the American Pomological Society afforded him. He said it was not his purpose to call upon his friends for formal speeches, nor to summon "spirits from the vasty deep,"—nor to invoke the presence of the "rapping spirits,"—nor should be, in these days of temperance and of the Naine law, before the Governor and Mayor, offer "ardent spirits,"—but it was his purpose to place before the guests a specimen of American fruit—the berry and the juice.

For some rich specimens of the juice of the grape, he expressed his indebtedness to generous friends in Ohio, who desired to have it tasted and tested by the members of the Pomological Society. And for the purpose of tasting and testing this Ohio vintage, Mr. Wilder proposed that the company resolve itself into a "Tasting Committee of the Whole," upon the Ohio vintage, and he would propose—"The Vinters of Ohio"—By never allowing the juice of the grape to be distilled or adulterated, may they prove to the true promoters of temperance that it can produce joy without sorrow, and health without detriment to the public weal." (Great applause.)

This sentiment was followed by testing samples of "Longworth's Catawba,"—"Werks's Isabella,"—and other juice of the grape.

The host also gave as a sentiment—"Massachusetts"—The good seed planted by the Pilgrim Fathers more than two centuries ago. It has borne fruit for her children in each succeeding generation."

His Excellency Governor Washburn responded: "Mr. President—I feel myself honored in being permitted to be present here this evening at this hospitable board. I am aware that I owe it to the circumstance that I have been honored with that post to which you have alluded, and I feel myself honored that I may welcome those who have honored you and the State by being here this evening. I feel that this gathering is a thing that might be suited to the sparkling of that beverage here before us. We have nothing of the kind here in Massachusetts. I was impressed this evening with the consideration of what a pleasant affair it would be if we only understood each other in the different parts of the United States—if we could meet at hospitable boards as friends, instead of being always engaged in angry discussions; and if we could feel that we have a common country—the rich fruits of which we are here to enjoy. Let me say that there is no spot on God's earth where the people, the whole people, the common people—the high and the low—enjoy so much of the fruits of the earth as we do in America. (Applause.) In Europe the rich only enjoy the luxury of a peach, a pear or an apple. The truth is, the people there are obliged to devote the entire soil to that which will support life."

The Governor pursued this point a little further, and concluded by giving as a sentiment—"Our host—Wherever he steps, flowers bloom around him; and whenever we meet him, his hands are full of richest fruits."

Mr. Wilder then gave—"His Honor the Mayor of Boston"—By native talents and untiring industry, he has attained to the highest honors of the city."

Mayor Smith responded in a very neat and pleasing speech. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many gentlemen of different States, and paid fitting and deserved compliment to Mr. Wilder, the host. He also spoke of the fine hotel (the Revere,) saying that there is no hotel in Europe like it. He alluded to his travels in Europe and Africa in corroboration of the remarks of His Excellency the Governor. He closed by giving—"The best fruits of New England—Those which every man and woman may cultivate, the fruits of industry."

The President then gave—"Our Guests"—We give them a cordial welcome to the city, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship."

Hon. Mr. Benson, M. C., of Maine, was then introduced, and made a very excellent speech. He alluded to the host, speaking of his success as President of the United States Agricultural and other Societies, and of his ability to preside over this "fusion" society. He expressed the hope that if his other offices were not perpetual, that this would be.

Hon. Benj. Seaver, in response to a sentiment, made a good speech. He expressed his thanks as an American citizen, for the advancement of the objects of the society, which possessed so much interest to the whole country. He had not had much experience as a traveler, but he was satisfied that there is no country so blessed with fruits and flowers as our own. He believed that these

gatherings were productive of great good, and closed by proposing—"Prosperity to the American Pomological Society."

Mr. Prince of Long Island and Mr. Barry made some brief and appropriate remarks.

Hon. Samuel Walker of Roxbury being called upon, said if he had influence in sending out missionaries to foreign countries, he would encourage them to take good seeds with them, so that while they teach the heathen they may also instruct them how to till the soil and to cultivate the fruits of the earth. It is no mean occupation to be an agriculturist. He spoke of his visits to various parts of the Union, and to Western New York particularly, and closed by giving as a sentiment—"Our Friends—I rejoice to meet them here."

The oldest Horticultural Editor in the State, Mr. Hovey, having left, the youngest, Mr. King, was called upon, and responded in a brief but sensible speech. He spoke of the favorable influence of the occupation of agriculture upon men, in giving them ideas of equality. He closed by giving a sentiment complimentary to the host of the evening.

Hon. Seth Sprague of Duxbury, made an excellent speech, and was followed by Mr. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who gave in closing:—"The American Pomological Society—The Farmers look to you as the highest authority in this pleasant and useful branch of agriculture."

Hon. Mr. Keyes of Dedham, Secretary of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, made an elegant speech, closing with the sentiment:—"The Pomologist—While our mouths are filled with his golden sweets, and while our lips are moistened with the nectar juice, our voices cannot help sounding and celebrating his praise."

Hon. Mr. Proctor, of Essex, being called upon, gave—"The memory of John Endicott."

To which the President added:—"And Peter Stuyvesant, who planted pear trees in Massachusetts and in New York, two hundred years ago, which are still living."

The President also gave as a closing sentiment:—"To all our friends from every section of the country, horticulturists, pomologists, and tillers of the soil, prosperity, health, and happiness."

Many other excellent things were said, expressive of the enjoyment of the company, and their appreciation of the character of their host.

The Levee passed off in the happiest manner, and was in the highest degree creditable to the taste and liberality of Mr. Wilder.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—It is worth more than it costs simply for educational purposes. Parents have hardly a right to deprive their families of its advantages in these times. Children will learn more, as they go to and from school, or drive the cows to pasture, or pick berries by the way, if their observation is quickened, by what they hear their parents read or talk over from the agricultural papers; and as such reading is both safe and useful. Reader, if your neighbor has no agricultural paper, persuade him to take one. Even if he is poor, he can better afford to take one than to do without it; for if he takes one, his children will be likely to be better off—to make a good home for themselves, and it may be for him in old age. Not all have farms; but all will need to know something of the garden and the orchard at least; and we advise no parent, who feels that he may sometime be dependent upon his children, to bring them up without the means of instruction in rural economy. It should be regarded as essential in the education of any child, male or female.

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL.—The patent plan of Thomas Pearsall, of Hooper's Valley, N. Y., for preserving flour, meal, and grain from heating and souring, by having an open pipe running through the centre of a barrel of flour and meal, or a number of such tubes in bins of grain, we have tested and found to be an excellent invention. A barrel of Indian corn meal put up in May last, with one of his refrigerating tubes, is now as sweet as it was on the day it was packed. This improvement must lead to a great saving to our country, as it is calculated that no less than \$5,000,000 is lost annually by the souring of flour and the heating of grain in piles,—much, if not all, of which may be saved by the application of this invention, which is neither complex nor expensive, but simple and cheap. A barrel of corn meal, packed in one of Pearsall's patent tubular barrels, arrived in this city on the 7th of this month from Louisville. It was put up in July and shipped to New Orleans, was kept several weeks in the hold of a steamboat, and afterwards housed in a warehouse until about the 1st of December, and yet is now perfectly sweet.—*Scientific American*.

GOON TIME.—A party of young men tried their speed of foot in racing round the Common, and "good time" was made in more senses than one. Among other feats, was that of drawing a buggy. One young man, a clerk in Milk street, took a two horse buggy at Streeter's stable in Bromfield street, drew it up Park street and round the Common through Boylston and Washington streets, back to the stable, accomplishing the trip in exactly twenty minutes. This was a distance of at least a mile and a half, and it must be admitted that he gave proof of extraordinary powers of endurance. Immediately after leaving the buggy, the same young man started on a race around the Common, outside the fence, and accomplished the distance in eight minutes and three quarters. Even after these exertions, the athlete did not appear to be greatly fatigued.—*Boston Journal*.

Ladies' Department.

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

I AM LONELY.

I am lonely, oh, how lonely,
And my weary soul doth pine,
For one loving heart, one only,
Joy and grief to share with mine!

I would pour each thought, each feeling,
Fearless out, on some fond breast,
Sure to find an echo stealing
Upward from its gentle rest!

When the festal throng are meeting,
Round one form my arm I'd twine,
Conscious that the heart-pulse beating,
Gave back thro' for thro' to mine!

Then I'd smile where crowds are smiling,
Proudly feeling even there,
Where sweet beauty's most beguiling,
I was one heart's dearest care!

Vain, all vain is this world's yearning
For the love I knew of yore,
Sadly, tearfully I'm learning,
Earth will give it me no more!

I have known how dear a blessing,
Is a love that knows no fear,
But its sweetness, past expressing,
Never more my heart will cheer!

So, I'm lonely, very lonely,
And my weary soul doth pine,
For that blessed home where only
Love and joy can now be mine!

DORA LEE.

Women Should Shun Men of Bad Character.

WE hope that the following advice will not be lost on all mothers and daughters. They should shun base and sensual men, as they would a leper. But unfortunately the society of a brilliant bad man, is about as much courted, as a brilliant good one. Females cannot shield themselves under the plea of ignorance. Good men may have bad reputations, and bad men good reputations, but aside from this, they have a character which is or may be known by all decent women who would prefer the society of a gentleman, to that of a villain and rascal.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Here is the extract:

Did woman feel the responsibility of the station she holds in society—did she feel how much she is the arbitress of man's destinies on earth, nay, even beyond it, how different would she act! Instead of dispensing her smiles equally on the worthy and unworthy, she would show by her discountenance of vice, how hateful it was to her; no matter how talented a man was, how graceful in his manners, or pleasing in person, unless virtuous was the guiding star of his conduct, she should banish him from her presence, as being unworthy of breathing the same air with her;—she would shun him from his society as she would shun a noxious reptile. Is such the case? No. No matter what a man's vices, if he is handsome, brilliant in conversation, and versed in the arts of flattery, all the smiles and attentions are lavished on him that ought to be bestowed only on the virtuous; while the man who is endowed with every good quality that can render him estimable, if wanting in the showy acquirement of society, is treated with the utmost indifference; thus giving rise to the too generally received opinion that, the worse a man is, the more agreeable he is to woman. Can it then be wondered at, that, to meet her in society, win her affections by a thousand unmeaning attentions, and slight them when won, is the pastime of an hour to those honeyed flatterers, those destroyers of woman's happiness, who, like a gilded serpent, captivates but to annihilate. Were they regarded as the pests of society, instead of being treated as its ornaments, the race would disappear.—*Emerson*.

FROSTED PLANTS.—When plants, through accident or neglect, get frozen, they should be well syringed or sprinkled overhead, through a fine rose watering pot, with cold water. Great care must be observed in shading them from the sun till the frost is thoroughly drawn out, which should be done as gradually as possible. Standing them on the floor of the house is the best plan that can be adopted. Care must be taken that they do not again freeze after syringing. It seems not to be generally understood that frost merely suspends, but does not entirely destroy vegetation, and, unless plants are very tender, with careful treatment they may, generally, be saved.

LUTHER'S OPINION OF MUSIC.—"Music," says Luther, "is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy, for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrows, and the fascination of evil thoughts. Music is a kind and gentle sort of discipline; it refines the passions and improves the understanding. Even the dissonance of unskillful fiddlers serves to set off the charms of true melody, as white is made more conspicuous by the opposition of black. Those who love music are gentle and honest in their tempers. I always love music," adds Luther, "and would not for a great matter be without the little skill which I possess in the art."

THE famous saying of Shakspeare, that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends," is illustrated in the employment of some 1,000 pretty girls at Milford, in making gaiter boots.

TEN years ago there was but one omnibus running in Cincinnati; at the present time there are ninety-three.

PUSH ON!

BY HENRY J. SARGENT.

Awake! and listen. Everywhere—
From upland, grove and lawn,
Out breathe the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.

Arise! and don thy working garb;
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.

Stop not to list the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art,)
They should not e'en offend thine ears,
Still less disturb thy heart.

What though you have no shining board,
(Inheritance or stealth ;)
To purchase at the broker's board,
The recompence of wealth—

Push on ! You're rusting while you stand ;
Inaction will not do ;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.

Don't blush because you have a patch
In honest labor won ;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
Is better than a throne.

Push on! The world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And now and then a fall.

But up again! set out your part—
Bear smilingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheery heart
To mend a stormy road.

Push on!
Jump over all the *if's* and *buts*;
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the ruts.

Or poke away the sand,
Remember, when your sky of blue
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon for you

As for the monarch proud,
It is but written on the moon
That toil alone endures ;
The king would dance a rigapoon.

With that blithe soul of yours,
Push on! You're rusting while you
Inaction will not do,
Take life's small bundle in your hand

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches connected with California History.

PROLOGUE.

IN that most ancient collection of gazettes containing the earliest chronicles of the human race, as indited by Moses and the prophets, and continued by the apostles and followers of Jesus Christ, until they touched on the distinctly ascertained boundaries of historical evidence, we are informed of countries similar to the one in which it has pleased God to cast our lot: of the primitive life of the ancient patriarchs and rancheros; of their explorations of unknown territories; of their battles with the heathen and conquest of Philitine nations; of their discoveries of lands flowing with wine and milk and honey; of soils yielding an hundred fold; and of their trade and commerce with peoples and tribes who had riches of gold and silver, and pearls and precious stones.

And hero followeth the narration of some of the most noted of their daily events, as related by editors of those times, when the earth lay a fresh field, open to the prying eyes and ready pens of men of primitive, but sublime conception. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared unto him; and Abram fell on his face; and God talked to him, saying: thy name shall be called Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee: I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee: I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee; and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. As for thy wife, Sarah shall her name be: she shall be a mother of nations; kings of people shall be born of her."

And then again of another day—on the plains of the ancient Chaldea, physical counterpart of our Cal—nia, concerning an entertainment of simple and open-hearted hospitality to three strangers, he unaware of their being celestial visitors: for in those days “God walked and talked with men.” “And Abraham lifted up his eyes: as he sat at the tent door in the heat of the day; and to three men stood by him: and when he saw them he ran to meet them at the tent door, and said, pa—not away I pray thee from thy servant: let a little water be fetched and wash your feet, and rest yourselves under the tree: and I will fetch you a morsel of bread, and fort ye yourselves: and I will fetch you a fat calf, and I will fort ye.”

and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree and they did eat." Simple banquet of patriarchal host to wayfaring, dusty, desert-tolling sojourners from the heavenly countries, in the shape of humanity—and for drink, they had water from the running brook. Can any modern reporter condense his notes of passing events within such comprehensive sentences as are to be found in the odd copies of the early manuscript newspaper, printed in the 12th to the 18th numbers of Genesis?

And then the descendants of this old patriarch went down into Egypt and multiplied greatly. And Moses, the chronicler of their traditions, the compiler and editor of their various daily doings, became finally their deliverer, legislator, poet, sage and prophet: and died before he entered the promised land: which is known to men since that time to this, as the Californian Palestine: abounding in fruits, and oil, and figs, and grapes, and all manner of things good and fit for man: and from whose ancient haunts of civilized arts, the tribes of men scattered over the face of the whole earth to multiply, increase and fill up the measure of their destiny.

And the coast of the Mediterranean became colonized by their ancient mariners and emigrant squatters, until the nations who sprang from their feeble loins, encompassed the boundaries of empires on both shores, and from the Atlantic ocean to the mountain passes of the Indies; and there remained, to their knowledge, no more fair lands to conquer and settle.

Then came the triumphs of civilized law, of the arts—of sciences—of the collections of the old records of history—of the foundations of colleges and libraries—of the making of books of which there was to be no end till time should die out. Then, in those times, were born Homer, Virgil, and Horace, the poets—the father of history, Herodotus—Tacitus, Livy—Strabo and Ptolemy the cosmographers—Aristotle the Stagyrite, teacher of the world's conqueror; and then were Dante of Syren note, Petrarch of the Amors, Ariosto, Michael Angelo, poet, sculptor, architect, painter—Raphael, the divine limner; Titian, glowing with mellow tinted nature—and hosts upon hosts of men, inspired by the divine spark from the living fire of God's altar:

"The madmen who have made men mad
By their contagion; conquerors and kings,
Founders of sects and systems, to whom add
Sophists, bards, statesmen, all unquiet things
Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs."

Until we come to the time of the old⁹ Alchemists and the minds of all filled with the undefined idea of another continent beyond the shores of Europe, and over the wild wastes of western waters.

Now Christopher Columbus, the navigator of Genoa, arose from obscurity, and after numberless obstacles of poverty, neglect, calumny and iron-faced ignorance, was given the command of three crazy barks to find out the eastern end of Kathay, and the lands hid with gold, and silver, and pearls, and fine silks, and spices and precious wares; and to be ambassador to the great Khan in his fifty-sixth year; and to bring home to Spain treasure sufficient to equip an army to rescue the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels: at this present date of time embroiling three of the most powerful nations of the earth, in mortal combats of bloody strife. And this continent then became known to lettered civilization from the date of its discovery, on the 12th of October, 1492, now foregone by 363 years,

Here followeth the lucid and diversified language of the elegant historian Irving, and his ancients on this momentous epoch of the world's progress. The joy occasioned by the great discovery of Columbus was not confined to Spain: the tidings were soon spread far and wide by the communications of ambassadors, the correspondence of the learned, the negotiations of merchants and the reports of travelers. The civilized world was filled with wonder and delight. How gratifying would it have been had the *Press* at that time, (April, 1493), as at present, poured forth its daily tide of speculation on every passing occurrence. With what eagerness should we seek to know the first ideas and emotions of the public on an event so unlooked for and so sublime. In Italy "it was recorded as one of the most triumphant events of the year." At the court of the seventh Henry in England "it was pronounced a thing more divine than human." By it "Sebastian Cabot, the future discoverer" of North America, "was inspired with a generous spirit of emulation." In a letter from Peter Martyr de Anghiera, to his friend Pomponius Laetus, he writes: "that you leaped for joy, and that your delight was mingled with tears, when you read my epistle, certifying to you the hitherto hidden world of the antipodes; you have felt and acted as became a man eminent for learning, for I can conceive no aliment more delicious, than such tidings to a cultivated and ingenious mind. I feel a wonderful exaltation of spirits when I converse with intelligent men who have returned from these regions. It is like an accession of wealth to a miser. Our minds, soiled and debased by the common concerns of life and the vices of society, become elevated and enraptured by contemplating such glorious events."

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coveries which enabled the mariner to sail on unknown seas by observation of celestial phenomena. The human mind heaved up, as with the forces of volcanic energies, to compass its destiny, to survey the immense field of its future efforts in the opening vistas of brightening hope.

The biographer of Columbus hath but depicted in words of earlier date, the wondrous accessions to human fact and imagination, caused by the discovery of the golden fields of our Pacific territories.

The first decades of the sixteenth century was the age of the Spanish navigators, and of the iron-hearted conquistadores. In 1513 Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean. In 1520 Fernando Magellan entered this great sea from the south, and tracking its placid and diversified bosom, for the first time, circumnavigated the great globe. In 1528 Hernando Cortez, unsated with the conquest of Mexico, fitted out the first expedition to find the pearls and gold of California. Unsuccessful at first, with persevering courage he repeated expedition after expedition, till the final one of his lieutenant, Francisco de Ulloa, of July, 1539, which resulted in the discovery of the northern part of Lower California on the Pacific.

At this time Pizarro had nearly completed his conquest of Peru—Alvares Nunez de Cabeza—Vaca had arrived from a nine years journey from Florida to Culiacan in Sinaloa, and brought rumors of Indian cities deep in the unknown central wilderness of prairies and mountains—the Friar Alarcos de Niza had returned to Mexico, after some nine months travel into the countries within the boundaries of the rivers Grand del Norte, the Gila, and the Colorado of the West; a tract of territory to this day but little known to civilized man. "He," says the dubious historian Greenhow, "without proper foundation of doubts, *pretended* to have discovered northwest of Mexico, beyond the 35th degree of north latitude, extensive territories, richly cultivated and abounding in gold, silver and precious stones; the population of which was much greater and farther advanced in civilization than those of Mexico and Peru. In these countries were many towns and seven cities, of which the Friar only saw one called Civola or Cibola, containing 20,000 large stone houses, some of four stories, and adorned with jewels; yet he was assured by the people that this was the smallest of the cities, and far inferior in extent and magnificence to one called Totontec, situated more towards the northwest."

Now, to confirm the old Friar's story told 315 years ago, only on the 15th day of February, 1855, appeareth in the columns of the San Francisco Daily Herald an account of a Mormon journey into these very regions in the October of 1854; and the discovery by one of the Padres of the Church of the Latter Day Saints of the Utah Jerusalem, and named W. D. Huntington; of a country full of ruined cities, about 500 miles southeast from Great Salt Lake, and some forty buildings (some of them), of dressed stones, *four stories high*, well cemented and put together with various other singular proofs of the truth of Father Marco's narrative. The veracity of the Mormon description is corroborated by that old mountaineer and adventurous explorer Captain Joseph Walker, of the county of Santa Clara, at Gilroy's, in this State, in the account of his journey to these very regions in 1850, which appeared in the same Herald, under date of September the 25th, 1853; and also by Dr. Lyman, in 1841; by Major Emory, in 1846, and by sundry other officers, hunters and traders to this day, whose accounts are full of curious lore of these ancient signs. So it appears that this is the very country traversed by Father Marcos de Niza, who had set out from Culiacan on the 7th of March, 1539, for the countries lying to the northwest of the then frontier Spanish settlements on the Pacific, in the present State of Chinaloa.

Then shortly after the time of de Niza, went out in search of these seven cities of gold and precious stones, with 350 Spaniards and 800 Indians. A Spanish Captain, Francisco Vasquez Coronado, who returned late in 1540 and denounced the aforesaid Friar as a deluded or intending impostor: "of whom I and whose travels," as the learned Albert Galatin saith, in 1847, "that one Castañeda, a Spanish book worm and volunteer in Coronado's expedition," wrote a full and authentic account in 1562." Also Fernando de Alarcon discovered the great river Colorado, where it discharges into the Gulf of California, in August, 1540.

In the Spring of 1542, the bold navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo discovered and afterwards coasted the shores of California, from San Diego to the Cape of Mendocino, and died at the island of San Miguel, off Santa Barbara, on the 3d of January, 1543. An account of the voyage with further discoveries made toward the north was conveyed to Mexico by his successor Bartolomeo Ferrero, of whom and his command the foregoing more is now known.

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the imagination and excite it still more powerfully. Many circumstances concurred at this remarkable period, to favor individuality of character and to enable some highly gifted minds to develop noble germs drawn from the depths of feeling."—*Alexander Von Humboldt, in the Cosmos of 1844.*

Now is not the foregoing true of California and the world since the memorable year of grace A. D. 1848? Has there not been a rare shaking and trembling of the earth's dry bones?

And then the Asiatic trade by Spanish galleons to the western coasts of Mexico, became established and shortened by the Sailor padre Andresde Urdaneta, who was the first to steer north from the Chinese shores unto the 40th parallel; and so coasting with the mountainous shores of California in full view for 2,000 miles, sped on in to the harbor of Acapulco with the first cargoes of that mighty commerce, which is to lift Western North America, in the generations of our vigorous posterity into the magnitude of powerful maritime states and empires. And the old galleons brought the first Chinese emigrants to Spain's American Colonies, and thence and within our boundaries will never cease to be out of the land; though a hundred thousand crazy factions should devour themselves with ignorant spite, at the flowings of God's mysterious providence.

And then in 1692, Juan de Fuca, or Foca, surnamed Apostolos Valerianos, a Greek pilot of Cephalonia, in the service of Spanish kings, sailed on many northwest voyages from Mexico, until he discovered the straits of water which separate Oregon from the island of Juan Bodoga de la Quadra, now misnamed Vanconver. De Fuca returned to Mexico—spoiled of his gains by the English filibuster Cavendish, at Cape Saint Lucas—to get recompense for his services; but viceroys had bad memories and cold hearts. And so he went to Spain and danced attendance at the court of the king, but kings are like viceroys and peoples; the first to receive great benefits from sacrifices of bold men, and the first to forget them. "And so his youth and prime was spent in toil and care"—and his soul became sick with faint of sweet hope; so he offered to Queen Bess his services, to go into the Straits of Annian and deprive her enemy and brother-in-law, of the high honor of searching out the great riches of California; but the Queen of England was the subject of other destinies. So Juan de Fuca went back into his native valley of Elco, near by to Argostoli of Ionian Cephalonia; and the old Greek navigator, being old and stricken with years and grievous disappointments, died at Valeriano, and was buried among his kindred near to the year 1602: his descendants to this day live hard by his burial place, poor but proud mariners, kith of the great discoverer of Oregon, who was the robbed of English freebooters and cheated of Spanish kings and courtiers. For we say these hitherto unknown facts of history from a veritable letter of a good friend living in the islands of Greece, at actual death, on the 12th October, 1851—that is, as to his geny existing on the spot; and so the fact for 262 years disputed, is now proof positive against all Spanish or other historical detractors; that such a man as Juan de Fuca lived and died, and did the things which dubious traditions had assigned to his fame.

Now sailed Sebastian Cermenon in 1595 in the galleon San Augustin, with rich cargo from Manila towards Acapulco, and wrecked his bark near the bay of San Francisco, where under the waters of some sandy core doubtless they lie emburied at this day.

Then came Sebastian Vizcaino with his three barks in 1602, and re-surveyed the coasts of Cabrillos California; and one of his captains discovered a river called by the cosmographers the River of Martinde Aguilar, which puzzled the old chroniclers and gold seekers for more than 200 years; possibly that now called Klamath, or the Columbia. And Vizcaino also died in 1608 of disappointment and grief, from slights of kings and viceroys, and was buried in Mexico with his broken heart and sunken hopes: but the world through Pádrés Fournier and Ascencien became better instructed as to what California was, though it was only that part of the world who lived in courts, cloisters and libraries—in those days new papers and references were scarce.

And then from 1602 to 1697 California was sought after by gold and pearl seekers on the shores of the Sea of Corté, in numerous expeditions of Spanish and Chinese converted there to steal the Indian treasures of the divers and miners; which were brought back to Spain who accapitulated their riches—known in history as the California Company—and Lower California was a large colony—in German, Dutch, English, French, Italian, and other nations. In Bavaria, the island of Corsica, and the island of Africa, a few islands were discovered.

John Milton, cosmopolitan christian and divino poet, hath writ:

"Then thou, our fancy of herself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving;
And, so sepulchred, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.
In a less volume, but no strongly bound,
Shakespeare shall breathe and speak; with laurel crown'd,
Which never fades; fed with ambrosial meat,
In a well bind vesture, rich, and neat.
So with this robe they clothe him, bid him wear it;
For time shall never stain, nor envy tear it.

The friendly admirer of his endowments J. M. S.
Thus hath gathered and conserved in Shakespearian memorials of 1853, J. P. Collier, the English bibliophile.

And then the Jesuits from Padre Kino became rulers of California—christianized its heathen—surveyed its gulf shores—ascended the Colorado river; crossed from the mouth of the Gila over the deserts and mountains to the shores of the Pacific ocean about the year 1765, and under some German Jesuit ascertained that Lower was but a continuation of Upper California—that California was not an island but a great and fertile territory stretching illimitably north on the ocean and away into the eastern Tierra Incognita of deserts and wild wastes of plains and mountain sierras.

Then, on the 2d of April 1767 were expelled from these regions the men, whose devout and learned associates wrote the History of California and a (then) vast and profound compilation of subjects connected therewith. So the Jesuit Padres ceased to live in the land and were landed down, in their old age, in the Italian countries; and what became of them, the annals of convents will disclose.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Hall's 8-horse Turners	\$900
Pitt's do do on wheels	1,000
Emery's 2-horse do	400
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers	400
Hussey's do do	500
Manny's do do	450
Ketchum's Mowers	\$175 @ 300
Graff's five-finger wire frame Cradles	90 @ 100
Seythes and Smiths	25 @ 50
Hay Rakes, wood	6 @ 10
Hor e Rakes	20 @ 25
Hay Forks, two prongs	8 @ 10
do do three prongs	12 @ 20

We are informed says the Sonoma Bulletin of May 10th, that the frosts of last week have materially injured the fruit in Napa. The peaches throughout the valley were ruined, and grapes in many of the orchards were more or less injured. We have heard no complaints in Sonoma, however.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Proofs of the superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisis, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also. Yours, etc.,

HENRY DUNHAM.

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Opinion of the Press.—From the Sentinel and Reform, Worcester, Mass:

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—The beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds and Consumptive cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

Many of the first physicians prescribe it in their practice.

* * Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Sold by all Druggists.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers. [v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.

The REV. MR. SEXTON will lecture next Sabbath, April 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M. NATHL THURSTON.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

J. HOWELL & CO.,

46 1/2 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received a new and choice selection of **Watches and Jewelry.** Among which will be found Watches of every description, from the best makers—English and French. Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Ear-Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Quartz, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to **DIAMOND SETTING.** Watches carefully repaired and **WARRANTED.** v3-20

MARKET REPORTS.

WHERE are they? what are they selling? True we have breed enough and to spare. So our friends East will find when their clippers return back to them with our produce and their own goods. They will soon learn about our markets and grow wiser.

The following are the rates for to-day of Grain and Flour, and a few other products:

CALIFORNIA GROWTH.		
Flour, 1/2 bbl, best brands	\$10 00 @ 12 00	
Wheat, 1/2 bbl	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4	
Barley, "	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4	
Oats, "	2 @ 2	
Butter, best dairy, 1/2 lb.	48 @ 60	
Cheese, "	30 @ 35	
Lard, best, in tins	20 @ 25	
Honey, best, in boxes, 1/2 lb.	2 00 @	

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT.		
Hay, pressed, 1/2 ton	\$15 00 @ 16 00	
Hides	2 50 @ 2 75	

Markets generally are dull, except for those articles that are now in some demand for export. Money is abundant, upon undoubted securities; but scarce and hard to be had in the usual course of collection. Economy and untiring industry, and constant effort will eventually bring things all right.

MARRIED.

On the 12th May, in this city, by Justice Pearson, Jacob Jeger and Mrs. Sarah Taylor, both of this city.
On the 10th May, in this city, by Rev. Mr. De Laro, John S. Blackinton and Miss Catherine Casady.
On the 13th May, in this city, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Thomas A. White and Miss Emma A. Hunt, both of this city.
On the 9th May, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Geo. W. Somerindyke and Miss Mary Yates.
On the 8th May, in Marysville, Jas. W. Noyle and Angeline H. Hughes, both of Patterson, N. J.
On the 2d May, at Nokolunne Hill, Joel Martin and Miss M. Burton.

DIED.

On the 7th May, in Monterey, Donna Maria A. Lugo de Vallejo, aged 78 years, wife of the late Ignacio Vallejo. She was born in Sao Luis Obispo—married her godfather when 13 years old—and had 156 children, grand children, and great grand children. She retained her memory and faculties until within a few weeks of her death.
On the 12th May, in this city, Mary Cordie, infant daughter of Alex. G. and Emily Abell, died 4 months and 12 days.
On the 7th May, at the Mission Dolores, Charles, only son of Chas. Brown, Esq., aged 6 months and 19 days.

OBITUARY.

The tolling bell on the evening of the last Sabbath, drew our steps to the church of Rev. Mr. Benton, at Sacramento. Soon a long procession of children from the Schools were gathered within the church, and the organ notes sent forth the solemn requiem for the dead; then from the voices of many children rose the "Farewell Hymn," and this touching appeal prepared those who were in the crowded auditory to listen to the solemn address of the pastor who made an earnest exhortation to impress upon the minds of those present the melancholy event which had just occurred, in the loss of one of the teachers by drowning, while crossing the river from opposite Sacramento. It being near dusk, the boat was crushed by a steamer, and this lady with her friend and protector perished. This event is most touchingly and truthfully, yet beautifully and tenderly given in the obituary which we append, a just tribute to a most amiable and highly esteemed lady. The obituary notice is from the pen of a gifted lady, a teacher, also of Sacramento, a friend of the deceased.

Again has the Death Angel's wings swept across the ethereal disc of our sunny skies. Again the public heart beats with one universal throb of awe and sympathy. In this dispensation of Providence has passed away from earth, in the early age of womanhood, one who, had she lived, would have been an ornament to many friends and made her a mark of universal esteem. Ardent and affectionate in her disposition—earnest in the pursuit of intellectual culture, and vigilant in the discharge of her duty, she won the confidence of those associated with her as companions and teachers and the affection of her pupils. Amiable, she won all; intelligent, she charmed all; dead, she saddened all. Her character was adorned with those christian graces, which invested with a sanctity and showed that she was ripening for that blessed life to which it has pleased God so early to summon her.

One star has fallen from the blue sky—it is heaven aloft still. One white rose has drifted down the stream of time to the shades of night—it is summer just the same.

Death does not fear the sunshine, for he comes in May. The rustle of ten thousand leaves does not startle him, or the breath of ten thousand flowers charm him away. Indeed, he loves flowers—the fairest of earth are his choosing; he reaps

"The bearded grain at a breath,"

And the flowers that grow between."

Philosophy may analyze a tear, but it can neither curve a hope in it, nor bid it "exhale." It may make the spectrum, but it cannot make a smile.

Beside the corpse of a much loved friend an empty chrysalis is lying, but we trust the spirit is in a realm where it is summer all the year long. There is a Recording Angel, and a book lies open before him; and the page for May 6th, 1853, bears in letters of light the name of ANNE A. ALEXANDER. Oh God!

"We pray thee while we weep
To keep us from her doom;
Gently let go our hands and give us room
In the earth's breast to sleep."

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

May 9—Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggie, Columbia River, 5 days, with lumber.
U 8 Quaternaster's schr Monterey, Belcher, Colorado river, 28 days, with ordnance.
Schr Horace, Deane, Tomales Bay, 19 hours; potatoes.
May 10—Clipper ship Elizabeth F Willetts, Sisson, New York, with mdo.
Bark Iwanona, Dryden, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Brig Francisco, Sulth, Astoria, 6 days, with produce.
Schr Emeline (whaler), Osborn, from a cruise, and 34 days from Cape St Lucas, with 6000 gall sperm and sea elephant oil.
Br schr Honolulu Packet, Robertson, Vancouver Island, 14 days, with oil.
May 11—Steamer Humboldt, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 38 hours, with \$42,000 in gold dust, and lumber.
Clipper schr Vaguer, Harris, Honolulu, 17 days, in hallat.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morion, San Pedro, 10 days, with hides.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey, 20 hours; mdo.
May 12—Brig J S Cabot, Wood, Monterey, 36 hours; stone.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Point Aquila (wreck of steamship Willard Scott), with 40 tons pig iron.
May 13—Clipper ship John Land, Percival, Boston, via Tahiti 32 days (where she put in in distress); mdo.
Schr W A Turlon, Morgan, Gollipagos Islands, 45 days, with 500 terrapins.
May 14—Steamship Republic, Isham, Columbia River, 3 days; with mdo and passengers.

CLEARANCES.

May 9—Stmr America, Halcy, San Diego; bark Mermald, Smith, Hongkong.
May 10—Ship Westward Ho!, Hussey, for Hongkong; brig June, Kingston, Puget Sound.
May 11—Brig Andrew, Clusen, for Callao.
May 12—Stmr Sea Bird, Eundlor, for Crescent City; clipper ships Chimney, Lucas, New York; Neptune's Car, Patton; Hongkong; schr Simoon Draper, Ashby, Tahiti.
May 14—Ship Sunny South, Gregory, for Hongkong; bark Morris Caesar, Carrere, Sydney.

Hive of Bees for Sale.

A VALUABLE HIVE OF BEES, with Patent Cases The Hive is strong, full of bees and a very superior one. Apply at the "CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office. v3-20

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN.....AUCTIONEER.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
(in Montgomery Block.)
Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public. Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit
OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,
where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assortments of
• of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of
Boy's Clothing.
One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.
G. W. SIMMONS.
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. v3-19.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
17 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON. 5

R. H. TIBBITS.

California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-15

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-15

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL v3-14
J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines.
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

E. B. MASTICK,

Attorney and Counsellor,
Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, (near street, South of Church's Banking House.)
San Francisco. v3-19

FARGO & BROWN

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS,
No. 1, Bolton & Barron's Buildings,
Merchant street. v3-16

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the purest and best quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Boston, March 1, 1855.
THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs.
ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of

J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,

and will continue the business of
SHIP OHLANDERY.

At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.
Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.
v3-16 J. H. SHATTUCK.

Stocks for Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.
Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in New York.
Also—State Controller's Warrants on General Fund.
City Comptroller's Warrants on Street Assessment Fund, suitable for paying Street Assessments.
For sale in sums to suit
J. PERRY, Jr.,
Armory Hill Building, Montgomery street.
P. S.—EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, payable at sight, in sums to suit. Apply as above. v3-15

Pottery! Pottery!!

NOW ready and for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserve, Bread and Cak Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Storepails, &c., of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.
v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Calf (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.
Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly.
23 WARREN & SON

Patent Kiln Dryer for Grain, Vegetables &c.
A PATENT of great merit and importance is now offered, which will secure the desired results above named. The inventor proposes to raise a company to carry on the work. It is certain in the results named.
Capitalists desirous of becoming interested will please address KILK DRYER, Box 2047 Post Office, San Francisco

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston,.....R. HOWES,
of the old firm of Howes & Co.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco.....DAVID MOORE,
San Francisco, Sacramento,
139 Jackson st. 103 K et.
Resident Partner, Sacramento.....B. C. NEWCOMB,
77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our

expenses reduced more than one-half, which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the

Lowest Cash Rates.

Three years experience will enable him to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and
DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will be our pride to give
Perfect Satisfaction,
both in quality, prices, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO.

77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street,
Sacramento, } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.



FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$40,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent, as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced.—By the addition of Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO.,

v3-19 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building,) Sacramento.

CLOSING OUT Winter Stock at great reduction in prices, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Soutout Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Fletot, Talmas, Clarks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Trunks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vestings, Biele and Shuon's Clothes and Dockings, for our custom department.
Garments made to order at the shortest notice. In the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE "LIVING AGE."
The stereotype plates of this work now fill 1,000 boxes, and weigh 30 tons. The amount of capital locked up in them, even as mere metal, is greater than we can afford; so that we are obliged to melt and sell them. Before doing so, we propose to print as many complete sets as may be ordered, and to sell any numbers or volumes necessary to complete volumes or sets in the hands of our subscribers. We press this upon their attention, for the value of a complete set is very great, and well worth the expense necessary to make it complete.

Here are 40 volumes, equal in quantity of matter to 120 ordinary octavos; in other words, equal to a whole set of the Edinburgh Review for sixty years. And it is made up of the best productions of the best writers of the last ten years; not dull, dry or abstract, but instinct with the Motion and Spirit of the Age we live in. Its interest will not diminish as the volumes grow old, and fifty years hence it will be read with as much zest as at present.

On the grounds of public good, his own profit, and his future reputation, the editor is desirous that a set of this work should be placed in every public library and school district in the United States; being confident that its influence will be only good upon every reader, especially upon those who may be stirring up their spirits to rebellion.

It is a material requisite in making up a library, that the works should not only contain good matter, but should be various and attractive. The editor of the Living Age is confident in saying that this work is eminently readable, and will continually be taken from the shelves of any library, public or private, in which it may be placed. We have seen in the Franklin Library at Philadelphia, a set of the "Museum," which we sold before the Living Age was started, the volumes of which were thought to give like old spelling books. Made up of the best, it cannot be otherwise.

Your advice and assistance, dear reader, is invited, toward the accomplishment of the object above set forth; and while by so doing you will do good to all who read the work it will per-baps be pleasant to you to know that you will also benefit the person who has long and laboriously "winnowed the wheat from the chaff," that you might enjoy the more easily.

v3-19 LITTELL, SON & CO.

Benicia Iron Works.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the largest size, Boiler Works, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved patterns, Bloom Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.

Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufactory in the State. The company have extended their Pier, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers.

For further particulars apply to
FORKES & BARFOOT,
Agent P. M. S. Company,
corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco;
or to **CHARLES FRENCH,**
Resident Engineer, Benicia Works
v3-68

Varieties

I DIDN'T SAY BRISTLES.—The Louisville Journal relates the following anecdote: We remember that some years ago, Rodger M. Sherman, and Perry Smith, were opposed to each other as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent tirade against Sherman's political character. Sherman rose and very composedly remarked: "I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before the Court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop hairs or even to split hairs with him." "Split that then," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short rough looking air from his own head, and handing it over toward Sherman. "May it please the honorable court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say bristles."

INTERESTING TO HEN FANCIERS.—One of the most serious obstacles in the way of keeping hens about a house has been their hitherto unconquerable predilection for stratching up gardens. We learn from the Oswego Palladium that an ingenious Yankee has at length discovered a remedy for this difficulty, and is taking measures to introduce it into general use. It consists of a small instrument somewhat resembling a very long spur, attached to the hind part of a hen's leg. The instrument is so arranged that when the hen is about to scratch the earth, the spur catches in the ground before the foot has fairly descended, and obliges her to bring the foot down quietly and harmlessly a little in front of the place where she has aimed at. The hen thereupon tries the other foot, with a like result. She keeps on trying, and before she is aware of it the machine has walked her right out of the garden! An agency has been opened in Chicago for the sale of these "hen walkers."

"Does your son play euchre?" said a gentleman to old Mrs. Partington, on seeing Ikey enter the room with a pack of cards in his hands. "La sakes," answered the old lady, looking over the tops of her spectacles; "Ikey don't play the pianny, but I shouldn't wonder if he could whistle it for you. Ikey, put up those wicked cards, and whistle euchre for the gentleman." "I can't," said the young hopeful. "It is strange how that hoy has regenerated lately," said the old lady; and taking up her knitting work, she commenced to knit in a dejected manner. "Don't you feel well, mother?" asked Ikey. "No, my son, I do not feel well. I am digested with the immortality of the young folks now-a-days," upon which Ikey brought the camphor bottle to the good old lady. "Ah," said she, "Ikey you're one of Job's counterfeiters."

A SWIMMING PIG.—Though the times are fraught with strange, progressive, startling and extraordinary wonders and events, nobody, we feel sure, will be prepared to learn of any great achievement performed by a pig. One day lately, Mr. Garnett Sawrey, purchased a beautiful, sleek, short-eared China pig. That same evening it made its escape, and was found next morning at the noble entrance to Storrs Hall, having actually swam across Windermere from Cunsey. The popular idea that pigs in swimming cut their throats is thus exploded.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

THE WAY TO CONVINCE.—When we would show any one that he is mistaken, our best course is to observe on what side he considers the subject—for his view of it is generally right on this side—and admit to him that he is right so far. He will be satisfied with this acknowledgment, that he is not wrong in his judgment, but only inadvertent in not looking at the whole case.—*Pascal.*

You may as well feed a man without a mouth as to give good advice to a man who has no disposition to require it, and whose heat and inclination is only to wickedness.

Our principles are the springs of our actions—our actions the springs of our happiness and misery. Too much care, therefore, cannot be employed in forming our principles.

A GOLD PUN.—A certain wit declared of late, that every acting magistrate was water in a freezing state—that is, just-ice.

If you put two persons in the same bedroom one of whom has the toothache and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first.

Women in their course of action describe a smaller circle than men; but the perfection of a circle consists not in its dimensions but in its correctness.

The greater the difficulty the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.

If you wish that your own merit should be recognized, recognize the merit of others.

Men of the noblest disposition always think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

Absence, in love, destroys most passions and increases great ones, as the wind extinguishes tapers and kindles fires.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberality.

It betokens as great a soul to be capable of curing a fault, as to be incapable of committing it.

The greatest rogue generally contrives to get the most credit.

True nobility is exempt from fear.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lennec and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (Pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissection room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or evading falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, has cured hundreds of cases of Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that **Cannot be Discredited.**

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of **DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles of my knowledge have been used by my patients, with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAB, of Tallahassee, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1884, that he has used **DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I will heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that I have, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

Hon. SAMUEL S. PEAKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended.

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."

C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1880.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate falling courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco, **B. B. THAYER & CO.,** Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Atheneum Building.

South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community is familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases.

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Diseases of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated: Club-foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to (obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

Office Hours: (Morning, From 10 till 12. A. term, " 2 " 5. Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall, A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball; Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue, And this was the song that the lady sang—"Away with Pomatum and Bandoline! No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen, The hair's soft texture they only spoil; Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—It's made my tresses look soft and bright, And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night. No more of greasy or strong spirit for me, But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

B. B. THAYER & CO.,

Sold by Montgomery street, San Francisco. v3-16

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood, Benjamin Shurtliff, Gold-tone & Bro., P. M. Elder & Co., Hullah & Isaac, M. Jackson & Co., T. Levy & Co., A. & S. Salmon, E. Lewis & Co., Van Wie & King, Simon Selig, M. Shloss & Co., A. Koman, Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates. Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust. (v3-15) E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mine, Stockton and the Southern Mine, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, under-hand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. to the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above. R. G. NOYES, President. (v3-10)

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,
No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of House Brokerage, and have secured for conducting this business to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage. This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory. This department will include a registry, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Manufacturers, Artists, Professors and Lawyers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This work, with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and elsewhere.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of *forty-three thousand persons*, with the place of their nativity, occupation, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment. v3-18 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

Bookseller's and Stationer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. We beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which equippies in part our stock of books and stationery.

By the recent arrival of clipper, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russian, Sicilian and Arabic, &c. &c. Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c. &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cans, Deed, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Boxes, Gents' Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Articles, Port Monies, Perfumery, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, "Victorians," Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block. N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders. v3-19

To Printers. FOR SALE—One Second-hand **JOHN'S DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS.** Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street. v3-18

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States in Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. v3-5

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOSENGE

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS

LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF DEVINE'S PITCH LOSENGE will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, CROUPS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, Injunctive CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when just at hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth." The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1. LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries, 137 Montgomery street.

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco..... Little & Co. Sacramento..... C. Merrill. Marysville..... Rice & Coffin. Stockton..... E. S. Hall & Co. Benaville..... J. W. Jones. Downville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-9

HAT STORE

EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE),
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have experienced. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no vent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

COLLINS & CO.

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH, BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on Van Vleet, Road & Drexel, 27 Wall st. New York. Bank of North America..... Boston. Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank..... Albany. Drexel & Co..... Philadelphia. Johnston Bro. & Co..... Baltimore. J. B. Morton, Esq..... Pittsburgh, Pa. A. J. Jones, Esq..... Richmond, Va. A. J. Wheeler, Esq..... Cincinnati, Ohio. A. D. Hunt, Esq..... Louisville, Ky. J. R. Mcnemrod & Co..... New Orleans. Also, on Demand, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn. Col. Lumsden, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. v3-9

[illegible]

The California Farmer.

WARDEN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

Removal.

By the correspondence which appears in this issue, and which was an acceptance of the proposals of the friends of Agriculture and of the State Society, the Exhibition Rooms which we have for a long time maintained at San Francisco, for the display of the various specimens of "Natural History" and the productions of the State, have been transferred to the "State Agricultural Society at Sacramento," where they will remain under the auspices of that Society, and where, in connection with the Exhibitions which are in preparation for the Annual Fair of the present year, plans can be matured for stated quarterly shows hereafter to be made.

By the liberality of individuals, rooms have been provided for the State Society free of cost, to which will now be added an Agricultural Reading Room, in connection with regular displays of the products of the State. Sacramento being the fixed capital of the State, the holding of the Legislature and the Courts makes it a very appropriate place for the State Society's Rooms, and more convenient for many cultivators who are called from time to time to the capital, in connection with the various public offices of the State.

It is highly important, also, that individual enterprise of this kind should be merged into a public one, and it is for this reason that we have thus disposed and given up to the State Society what to us was a source of pride and pleasure, in order that a greater public interest may be awakened and a greater public good result from it. By this arrangement we shall be relieved from one department of personal labor, that we may enter with more activity into another and a wider field, and we shall therefore in connection with the duties of our paper and the State Society be enabled to give more time to a survey of the conditions, capabilities, and resources of this State, to which we intend to direct our immediate attention, by visiting as speedily as may be, every portion of it, and reporting the same through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to the Executive Committee of the State Society. This we believe will give a new and increased attention to Agriculture, and awaken a better interest in it.

We ask the kind aid and co-operation of the friends of Agriculture in the various parts of the State, in furnishing us such data relative to crops, &c., as may be within their reach—such facts will become matter of record, and subserve a general interest. We trust, too, a co-operation among the Agriculturists of each county, as we visit them, relative to forming County Societies, auxiliary to the State Society, whereby they can act in concert.

In returning to Sacramento city, our early home, to which we are bound by early and tender associations, still we must say we regret to leave the commercial emporium of this great State; but as our own pleasure, convenience, and interest have ever been secondary to the cause of Agriculture and its kindred interests, we go cheerfully. We regret to leave San Francisco on account of many pleasing associations, from whence we have received many personal favors and kind attentions and courtesies: to all who have thus extended to us such kindness in word or deed, our heart's best gratitude is earnestly tendered. San Francisco is a noble city, and contains many noble men; like a giant struggling with giants, she will conquer, and from her present depressions and misfortunes she will ere long emerge into prosperity and greatness, for it is her sure destiny, in spite of the frowns of fortune.

We hope all who visit Sacramento city will take an interest in the Society's rooms, on Fourth street, between J and K, where by the 1st June everything will be in apple-pie (that's horticultural) order.

SACRAMENTO CITY, May 9, 1855.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER: Dear Sir—A few friends of Agriculture, desirous of seeing the State Society take a more prominent position and execute the design of its organization with greater efficiency, and believing that the present is a most favorable time to realize such a desire, have made the following propositions:

1st, That you shall furnish the Society with your Agricultural Museum, and the use of your exchanges for a reading room for the same, and remove your paper to this city, to be published here in future.

2d, That the said friends of Agriculture shall furnish to the Society free of rent, rooms for said museum and reading room, and to you rooms for the editorial and publication offices of your paper.

3rd, That the Society shall have its office or head quarters in connection with the above rooms, and shall at all times keep in order such rooms, hold them open to the public, and make weekly or semi-monthly exhibitions of such products of the soil or specimens of nature as may be from time to time presented for such exhibition.

Hoping that the above propositions may be found acceptable to yourself, and that you will forthwith give notice of the same, I herewith forward the gratifying intelligence that the Society will accept and perform as per propositions, and that it only remains for you to complete an arrangement which it is hoped will greatly conduce to the furtherance of every department of this fundamental interest of our State.

Very truly yours,

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.
Cal. State Ag. Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10, 1855.

REV. O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec. Cal. St. Ag. Soc.:
Dear Sir—Your kind and interesting favor containing the proposition of the friends of Agriculture was received this morning, and we haste to reply. As we were in some measure acquainted with the wishes of the friends of Agriculture previously, and having made up our minds to give up our personal wishes and feelings for public good, we resolved whenever the propositions were made us in form to accept the same, which we now do with promptness and pleasure, and we shall be at Sacramento on the 12th, to complete the necessary arrangements, which we trust will result in advancing the great work we all have so much at heart. Be assured sir, there is no personal sacrifice we are not always ready and willing to make to advance this work.

Yours most truly, for agriculture,

WARDEN & SON.

Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.

It may be interesting to some of our producers, our dairymen and others, and it may also be a matter of interest to our merchants in the country who are not posted in such matters, to know a little of the quantity of the articles of butter, cheese, lard, soap, and candles, that are imported into San Francisco.

We should bear in mind that the first three of these five articles are now the produce of California, and can be had in quantities ample for the wants of the State, if a proper regard be had to home industry; and the other two can be manufactured here as cheap as in the Eastern States.

From the books at the Merchants' Exchange, so ably conducted by Messrs. Sweeney & Baugh, we find the following recorded as the importation of the present month, only twenty-four days:

BUTTER—28 hhd's, 634 tierces, 309 barrels, 424 half barrels, 251 firkins, 93 cases.
CHEESE—1,084 casks and cases.
LARD—1,023 cases.

These three articles can be had here in a purer state than they can be imported, and their value saved to the country.

CANNES—10,173 boxes, 800 half boxes, 1,006 quarter boxes.
SOAP—2,850 boxes, 500 half boxes.

To these articles can be added salt, starch, &c.

Such importations demand attention. A country rich as is California—a country where dairy cows can find pasture the year round free—import butter and cheese? A country renowned for its trade in hides and tallow! import candles and soap? A country that can feed swine cheaper than any country on earth, import its lard or its pork? It is preposterous! No wonder the country is embarrassed—it cannot be expected to be otherwise. Millions paid for the freight of goods that can easily be produced upon its soil, is enough to embarrass it. And how long will our merchants thus continue to encourage a trade that must inevitably bring ruin on themselves, as well as on the country?

We have not given the full amount of importations here, for it is well known that a large amount is imported without specification, as barrels, boxes, casks, &c., and an additional quantity of all these articles, at least 25 per cent., could be added. Think of it, Californians, ye who are striving to build up the State and make it your permanent home! About FOUR THOUSAND hhd's, barrels, casks, firkins and cases of butter, cheese and lard poured into this market in a month from foreign ports! here is the antagonism to your prosperity. THREE THOUSAND boxes soap!—this is laying it on thick. But they send LIGHT also—TEN THOUSAND boxes candles; aye, here we have them!

Californians! awake, and be ready; let not your light be hid! pay back in their own coin!

Load your ships with GRAIN and FLOUR—fat them up with the very goods they ship; send back soap and candles, and shovels together the surplus merchandise; this will give them LIGHT! and it will not be long before California will be better understood, her capabilities better appreciated, her resources better known. Shake off the incubus of dependence upon other States, develop the riches of our own, and we shall

hear no more of distress and suffering, or scarcity and hard times.

To Post Masters, Express Agents, the Press, &c., &c., &c.

THE present issue contains the List of Premiums of the California State Agricultural Society, and your kind co-operation is invited to make this annual Fair as widely known as possible, in order to enlist all in its favor. Extras will be sent to you for gratuitous distribution, and it is earnestly hoped that a deep and abiding interest will be made to show what California can do at the coming Fair.

An additional list of premiums will be made, together with a plan of the Fair, time and place of holding the same, and the festivities that will be connected with it.

Will postmasters and deputies be so kind as to post up these circulars and call attention to them. Will the Express Co.'s and their several Messengers, also co-operate, and with their usual kindness, courtesy and energy, give the State Society and this enterprise their helping hand. Will the Press give a trumpet tone to the work, until it shall sound from valley to mountain, and be known over the whole extent of the country?

The State Society asks the aid and assistance of all in giving a wide notice to its plans, believing great good will result to the State by a successful exhibition the present year.

Practical Agriculture—Its History—The Mechanic Arts, &c.

We beg to acquaint our readers that we have made an arrangement with Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Mission Dolores, (the author of the "Prize Essay" of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, referred to in the FARMER of the 17th inst.) to furnish us with a series of articles on Practical and Scientific Agriculture, which we are confident will be found interesting to agriculturists. The manuscript copy of the first number is in hand and will appear in next issue. The publication of the State Society's Premiums prevents its appearance this week.

Mr. Thompson's articles will appear in familiar letters under the signature of "Agricola." From Agricola our readers may anticipate a series of interesting letters.

The second manuscript copy upon Mechanical Associations, Home Industry, &c., from "J. H." is in hand and will soon appear. It is a valuable communication on an interesting theme.

Manuscript copy in continuance of "California History," and other original articles, will appear at the earliest moment.

It is our desire and aim to go on increasing to the utmost in our power, the value of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, to every reader; and although we do not expect to please everybody, we have the assurance that there are those who appreciate our efforts, knowing the difficulties and trials that now beset the interests of Agriculture. It is very pleasant to us to announce prospective good to our readers, and it is gratifying also to receive good as we do, occasionally, in a list of new subscribers; and if our friends will aid us in these matters, among their friends, we will stir up our practical men to work for their good, by filling the columns of the FARMER with matter more and more interesting.

ROVING JACK.—Our friend will excuse us for thus holding him up to the public; but as we see he is up for public office and stumping it in his district, we can only say that one thing is certain: Amid all his political engagements he has not forgotten the true interests of his country, for he has most generously watched its agriculture and plead for it, and sent us a goodly list of names for the FARMER. Now if our friend Roving Jack makes as good an official as he is a friend of agriculture, it will be well. We do not know his politics and do not care what they may be—we have nothing to do with them. We only know that he that guards and encourages the agriculture and husbandry of the country is a good citizen.

CHILI STRAWBERRIES.—We received a glass jar containing four Chili strawberries measuring 6 1-8, 6 5 8 and 4 7 8 inches in circumference. They are as fine berries as the eye could desire; 'twas fortunate they were enclosed in glass, for the temptation was great. They were raised by Mr. E. L. Marsh, corner of Third and Bryant streets. They are truly beautiful. We intend a visit to the ground to examine their nature and character.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURE.—Massachusetts has again added to her wealth by granting new Bounties to her County Agricultural Societies. That State knows how to put money to good interest. Missouri, too,—that State has at her last session granted \$100 to each County Society. Thus State after State are becoming awake to the necessity of encouraging the industry of the country as the sure means of permanent prosperity.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

FAIR;

Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

State Agricultural Society,

TO BE HOLDEN AT

Sacramento City, in September Next.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1855.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition of the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Competitors for premiums in this department are requested to give immediate notice of their intention, to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to elicit the attention of the committee unless received before the first day of August.

It is of especial importance to Grain Growers that they bear the above in mind.

Best improved Farm.....	\$200
2d do do	100
Best Vineyard	75
2d do	50
Best Nursery.....	75
2d do	50
Best Kitchen Garden.....	50
2d do do	25
Best Flower Garden.....	40
2d do do	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best Fence Hedge.....	25
2d do do	20
Best arranged and largest Green-house	30
2d do do do do	15

GRAIN.

Competitors for premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the 15th of September. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society; and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee. In the estimate of Grain Crops, the committee will regard the number of acres, quantity and quality.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat.....	\$100
2d do do do	50
Best do do do	50
2d do do do	25
Best do do do	50
2d do do do	25
Best five do do do	50
do do do do	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best five acres or more of Potatoes.....	\$50
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes.....	25
Best five acres of Onions.....	30
Best twenty-five ears of Seed Corn.....	10
2d do do do do	5
Best Fleece of Wool	10
Best specimens and crop of Cotton.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best twenty-five pounds of Butter.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best fifty pounds of Lard.....	20
Best exhibit of Soap.....	15
Best exhibit of Candles.....	20
Best specimens of Lamp Oil.....	10

FLOUR.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour.....	\$30
2d do do do	20
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour.....	15
2d do do do do	10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal.....	15

FRUIT.

Competitors for premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the 15th day of September, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best specimens and largest variety of Apples.....	\$30
2d do do do do	15
Best and largest variety of Pears.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best specimens of Nectarines.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best specimens of Apricots.....	15
Best specimens of Cherries.....	15
Best exhibit of California Grapes.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes.....	30
2d do do do	15
Best exhibit of Plums.....	15
Best specimens of Almonds.....	15
2d do do do	10
Best specimens of Quinces.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best specimens of Oranges.....	15
Best specimens of Limes.....	10
Best specimens of Lemons.....	15
Best specimens of Figs.....	20
Best specimens of Cranberries.....	10

We want the above information to be available to all the community at large with the least possible delay. We are therefore releasing this information in full.

Miscellany.

A SONG OF SPRING.

BY MRS. MARY ANN WHITAKER.

THE Angel of the Beautiful
Hath raised the wintry veil
From Nature's face of loveliness,
And tinged her features pale,
By breathings pure as morning air,
When gently stirred with early prayer.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath wooed her for his bride,
With sweetest tale of mystery,
Till, spell-bound to his side,
Fair Nature kneels within her bower,
And loving, joyful, owns his power.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath decked his bride with flowers,
And now he leads her lovingly
To greet the rosy hours,
With off'rings such as seraphs bring,
To celebrate the birth of Spring.

The Angel of the Beautiful
Hath opened the secret mine,
Where precious gems are glistening,
As stars at midnight shine;
And claimed the brightest, purest, best,
To sparkle on dear Nature's breast.

The Angel of the Beautiful
His chosen one hath taught
To sing glad songs of gratitude,
Which mortal ears have caught;
And thus to man on earth is given
A foretaste of the bliss of Heaven.

An Evening with a Woman who has Travelled round the World.

I HAD the good fortune to pass an evening in company with the celebrated female traveller, Madame Ida Pfeiffer. She interested me exceedingly, not only because she is the first woman who has had the courage to travel over the whole world, alone, unattended, and unprotected, but because her character of itself is a powerful and remarkable one. In person she is slightly and delicately formed, of scarcely the middle height. Her features are quite small and regular, her complexion darkened by exposure, apparently, and her expression worn and aged by fatigue. And here allow me to remark, how strange it is that different individuals see the same objects with such different appreciative vision. Madame Pfeiffer has been called plain. I do not understand how one who has ever seen her smile could say so. Her smile is wonderful and extremely fascinating. Her soul beams out of her face with amazing brilliancy and sweetness. I could compare it to nothing but the genial sunshine breaking out from among dark clouds on a dull day. My friend said, when a brilliant thought excited her, her eyes were like stars, and with a smile playing over her face it was like a meteor passing athwart an evening sky.

She is very unpretending in her manners, affable and easy in conversation, although speaking English imperfectly. Of course she talked of her travels, and her thoughts often passed in a moment from one part of the world to the other, in illustrating a story, or in comparing traits of character. She has been where a white man has never dared to penetrate, in the interior among cannibals, in both hemispheres; and I placed my three fingers within a wound—now centred—on the upper part of her left arm, made by a huge negro and cannibal in Patagonia; I said, "How did you escape the perils of such an expedition?"—but I need not have asked—the regard of her eye was so calm, strong, and resolute, her smile so sweet and winning, that I saw how she overcame those wild, untutored savages.

"Yes!" said she, laughing; "when they threatened to kill and eat me, I patted them on the shoulder, and told them I was old and tough." In the course of conversation she spoke of Russia, of its nobles and officers: "They are all," she said, "incapable of truth; they know not honor in its high and chivalrous sense! Ah," she continued, "the black slaves at the south, in the United States, are not so unfortunate, nor so cruelly abused, as the serfs in Russia—the 'white slaves!'"

She paid a warm tribute to the followers of Mahomet, their noble hospitality and truth. Travelling among them; that is, the Turks, Arabs, &c., she said:

"I was apparently poor, but the women treated me like a mother; the men with honor and honesty; but in the same circumstances and condition among Christians, quite different—quite different!" with a good deal of emphasis.

"Of all the countries I have ever visited," said Madame Pfeiffer; "of all the vile, immoral places I have ever seen or heard of in savage or civilized lands, the gambling saloons in California are the worst. I went there in company with friends; the doors were open—everything invited entrance. Splendor in every form, temptation most subtle and powerful, combined to lure the soul and body to destruction: splendid curtains, carpets, exquisitely painted pictures, whose subjects were so impure that I involuntarily placed my hands over my eyes; wines, liquors of all kinds, free, and to be had for the asking, all combined to lure the poor mortal to sin and death. Yet all was so voluptuously respectable, so perfect in good taste, so refined in appearance, so beautiful to the eye, that its influence stole into the soul like the deadly poison of the upas-tree. What wonder if, with awakened passions, and brain made insane by liquor, allured by lovely young women, who preside at the table and overlook the game, with gold around and on every side of him, the

poor victim rushed to the gaming table for a new excitement and a new phase of stimulation?"

I asked Madame Pfeiffer of all the countries she had seen which she should prefer as a residence, quite aside from her love of her native land—which is, I think, Prussia.

She said: "Ceylon—the Island of Ceylon! The climate is so fine, the country so beautiful, the people so kind, hospitable, and courteous!"

Madame Pfeiffer is a genius, and of course a wonderful woman; she is a rare combination of delicacy and strength, not only mentally but physically.

"My nerves and muscles are like cords!" she said; and they must be. But these could not have carried her through the fatigue and perils of her travels, had not her resolution been invincible—her determination indomitable. She is not unsexed by her intercourse with the world; she is still sweet-voiced, subdued, and quiet. She needs no protector: the strength within her own soul is a panoply and shield.

May she ever find hearty friends, and a home warm with hospitable cares for her comfort, wherever her wandering feet may lead her, and in whatever land she may find a temporary or permanent abode.

Terrible Revenge.

A LATE Parisian newspaper tells the following story of a wealthy Englishman, who may constantly be seen at the Grand Opera, and the Italian Opera, and who enjoys a great reputation, not only as being a connoisseur of music, but further, as being a great amateur of painting. How the reputation was acquired, you will presently see.

He was one of those Bedouin Englishmen, who live alternately in the European capitals, except when they are on an occasional jaunt to Egypt, or to China, or to India, or to the Holy Land. He never traveled alone; his wife was with him—his *bone fide* wife—for, notwithstanding his errant life, so apt to weaken one's morals, he had all the English respect for the sex, and a true Englishman's love for his wife. She was a beautiful woman, one of those "keep-sake" beauties, that once seen, make a man dream forever. Her social success was very great in all the cities they visited.

In Rome, after being married some years, they became acquainted with a German artist, of a good reputation, who, to his art, joined the learning of a Benedictine, and knew the city of Rome as well as Winkelmann or Visconti. The German volunteered to be their ciccone in the Eternal City—they gladly accepted the offer. Many were the hours they passed in the museum of the capitol, in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and in the delightful excursion they made in the environs of Rome.

The artist became in love with the English lady; she reciprocated his affection. The husband was a long time in seeing the stain upon his honor. Several months passed away before he perceived it, for he was very much pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate terms. Although stung to the quick by such base faithlessness and gross violation of the laws of hospitality and friendship, he said nothing; he disliked scenes. He was nevertheless determined upon a complete revenge, and he appealed to cooler reflection to furnish a suitable punishment, as the passions are bad counsellors.

He left Italy, and retired with his wife to England, saying nothing but *au revoir* to the artist. When he reached England, he told his wife of the painful discovery he had made, and gave her back to her father's hands.

He then returned to the continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia and France, where he purchased a great many paintings. He then went to Italy, meanwhile continued to purchase paintings, and at last—two years had now passed away since their last meeting—he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfaction of him.

His challenge was accepted, and the Englishman, according to the European custom, being the offended party, selected the weapons—he chose pistols. During the past two years he had practiced daily for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had become an unerring certainty of shot. He sent the shot wherever he wished it to go.

The parties were on the ground; they were placed at thirty paces apart, with the privilege of advancing ten paces before firing. The signal was given—"One! Two! Fire!"

The last word was hardly out of the second's mouth, when the Englishman fired without moving. His antagonist's pistol fell from his hand, and was discharged by the fall, the ball burying itself in the ground. The Englishman's ball had shattered the artist's wrist; an amputation was necessary; his career of artist was ended—and forever!

A few days after the amputation, the Englishman called on him, and without noticing the angry reception he met, said to the suffering artist:

"If you think that my vengeance is satisfied with your shattered hand, and the wreck of your artist's career, you strangely underrate the agony of a deceived, dishonored husband. I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets—to a never-ending series of impotent sighs, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and historians of art."

"O no, sir," interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope: "The last you cannot do. My Madonna, at St. Petersburg; my Luther at Berlin; my Flight into Egypt, at Paris; my—"

The Englishman interrupted him in turn. "Spare me," said he, "the names of your works; but look over this catalogue, and see if I have not the exact list of them—all?"

"Yes, they are all here; even the painting I finished the day before the duel!"

"So I was persuaded. All the paintings in this catalogue are my property. Being my property, I do with them what I please, and I please to burn them—ay, to burn every one of them, that your name shall be effaced from the glorious roll of artists. In two hours from this time, your conceptions, your skill, will be as completely effaced from this world as the lines which the urchin traces in the sand are effaced by the rising tide. Fire is as destructive as water."

In vain the poor artist begged for mercy. The wronged husband was insensible to his supplications; and in two hours the servant brought to the artist's room a large earthen vessel, commonly used to contain oil, filled with ashes. It was all that remained of the artist's paintings.

[From "Three Hours School a Day."
Hints on Education.

HOME EDUCATION.—No children now study at home, save those who, at school, study too much. Give them three hours per day at school, and the business there would be delightful and attractive. The mind of the child would involuntarily revert to the business of the next day, and moments would be snatched—as rest or recreation, as a change from other occupations—to look into the subjects on hand for the next succeeding school hours. Parents could point them to men or women of whom they could get a fact or a truth. Insensibly, the interest of parents would be excited, either by inquiries on their part or on the part of the child, to ascertain that which either did or did not know; and here would be a HOME SCHOOL, blending in deep and delightful harmony the deep and warm interest and experience, developed mind, and may be scientific knowledge of the parent, with the active and searching curiosity, confidence, simplicity, sprightliness, and affection of the child.

THE POOR INFANTS.—We pin little innocents of four, five, six, or seven years of age to a bench or chair; they henthro impure air into their delicate lungs, vitiating and rendering heavy the currents of the blood at a period of intense vitality, in order that they may, three or four times a day, say over "A, B, C," and spell "baker, briar," etc.; and at the same time we prate of science, progress, and civilization!—not forgetting frequently to notify the world that we are the "smartest nation in all creation!"

WE DEMAND IMPOSSIBILITIES.—Six hours a day of activity in the duties of the school-room CANNOT BE HAD. The quantity is not there, and therefore you can't get it. There are scholars who are exceptions, but to them it is death. They early furnish food for worms, for plaintive verses, and far more plaintive wails. If they survive, and reach what by way of complaisant burlesque is called *maturity*, the ordeal through which they have passed has proved forever fatal to the integrity of their constitutions.

PRESERVE THIS!—This truth, that there can be no integrity of body without integrity of mind, and no integrity of mind without integrity of body, ought to be burned in the palms of the hands of both young and old.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL STUDY.—Adopt the plan here proposed—three hours a day, with two fifteen-minute recesses taken out of it—one at the end of the first hour, and one at the end of the next three-quarters of an hour, to ventilate the room and the lungs of the scholars and teachers, and to give the circulation impetus for the next hour of motionless work—I say, adopt this policy, and the children will rush with delight to the school—ay, with the same inexpressible joy with which they now rush from it! And what an advantage we thus secure! The very vitality of education! For that intellectual labor alone which is voluntary and cheerful, adds strength to the mind—alone adds to the stores of memory. It is only when the mind acts voluntarily, that it possesses energy. Everybody knows this. His own experience, not books, is every one's teacher for this. Unless the mind so act, how can it strike out new or bold path of thought and investigation, and perseveringly follow them? And in gaining a knowledge of facts, as in spelling, reading, geography, history, etc., the same law prevails. Their acquisition depends on memory. Attention is the secret of memory. Interest is the secret of attention. Interest is impulse; and impulses are voluntary, or individual.

A CURIOSITY.—The Marysville Herald tells of a fine assortment of leeches, which were found in rather extraordinary quarters: "Professor Kennedy, that *ne plus ultra* of the art terpsichorian, on Wednesday afternoon, while indulging in piscatorial sports, hooked up a monster pike, weighing nine and a half pounds, under the gills of which was a nest of full-grown and lively leeches. The poor pike must have been well drained of his 'life current,' by these blood suckers of the genus *hirudo*, and we have some curiosity to learn from Professor Kennedy whether a well-bled pike is better or worse than one fried in the fullness of blood. We have these leeches on hand; and, as we are not exactly in the 'cupping and leeching' line, with, with pleasure, dispose of them to any one who can make a good use of them."

In the cities of Paris, Brussels, Grenoble and Annamay, no less than 6,400,000 kid and lamb skins are worked yearly into kid gloves, and 12,800,000 eggs are used in the preparation.

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot says that he expects to grow fat as long as he lives. Ah, yes; but when he dies, will not the fat be in two fire?—*Louisville Journal*.

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches Connected with California History.

PROLOGUE.

(CONTINUED.)

So we come on to the time (1769-70) of Padre Junipero Serra, as he saith in old manuscript, who "at the expenses of the Catholic Monarch of the *Espanas* Senor Don Carlos III, (who may God guard,) subministered by the orders of the enlightened Senor Don Carlos, Marquis de Croix, actual Viceroy and Captain General of this New Spain, by the hands, commission and direction ample and entiro, of the illustrious Senor Don Josef de Galvez, of the king's council and household, and of the royal and supreme council of the Indies; Intendente in the army, etc., etc." established the Missions of San Diego, San Carlos de Monterey, San Gabriel, and San Antonio; and by successive viceroys and priests gathered the Indians of the coast valleys into communities from San Diego in 1769 to San Rafael in 1817—besides sending out to the northwest the maritime expeditions from 1774 to 1791 of Juan Perez, Juan Bodega de la Quadra, Bruno Heeceta, Ignacio Arceaga, Esteran Martinez, Gonzalo Haro, Francisco Elisa, Salvador Fidalgo, Alexandro Malaspina, Mannel Quimper; and finally the last in 1701, under Don Dionisio Galiano and Don Cayetano Valdez in the Goletas Sutil and Mexicana—(these last two California Captains, as the Prince of the Peace states, fought bravely with Nelson at Trafalgar)—who surveyed and mapped the coasts and headlands of the northwest, discovered the river Columbia, and whose fame was unmercifully mutilated and cribbaged by Cook, Vancouver, Meares, Fitzherbert, Canning, Castlereagh, Pitt, etc., etc., mariners, historians and courtiers of Britain.

And also the land expeditions of the Fathers Francisco Garzes, Francisco A. Dominguez, Silvestre V. de Erealante, and Pedro Fonte, who left accounts of their journeys in 1775 and 1776 into the mysterious countries of the old eastern territories of California, which have been roamed over by explorers, trappers and traders for the last forty years, and yet it is filled with unknown wonders, dead and living. And then also came in 1786 to Monterey, La Perouse the Frenchman, and left with Friar de la Suen, the old priest of San Carlos Mission, some bags of the potatoes of Chili, which from that year to this have so increased in size and quality as even to astonish the natives—of Ireland; and establish in California a fame for the Frenchman as permanent as the hunger of men's stomachs. And then after taking notes of things on this coast, La Perouse sailed for northwest America and so finally to the island Malicola of the New Hebrides, where his ships and crews were all lost or died, every soul of them: which was not known until the Irish Captain Dillon, a brave sailor, through the liberality of the twenty-four kings of the English East India Company, went in 1826 and searched out the remnants of the unfortunate navigator: for which he was made an ornament of the French Legion of Honor.

And the cause of the why and wherefore of La Perouse's sailing to these coasts, was for account of rich furs told of by John Ledyard, traveler, and Robert Morris, financier, both Americans: one died in a debtor's prison and the other died on foreign strand; for all their friends at court were dead! And hath the nation ever remembered their families?

In 1778 the famous Captain James Cook visited the coasts of Oregon. In 1785 Captain James Hanna, Captains Lowrie, Guise, Meares, Tipping, Portlock, Dixon, Duncan, Barclay, Colnet, and Douglas, Englishmen trading for furs, voyaged in the same seas—also Kendrick, Gray, and Ingraham, Americans on like errands of commerce bent. These all left accounts of the northwest countries, embraced between 1785 to 1792. Also in 1792 to 1794 Captain George Vancouver visited California and Oregon and surveyed these coasts afresh, and more exact than had been known before; and sprinkled curious long-winded names on their nautical charts; in a very ungenerous manner depriving foregoing navigators of their hard earned fame. And "Vancouver," as the Spaniards call him, is known of ancient Californians now living, at his visit to Monterey in November and December 1794.

Now then came the first original Yankee Pioneer to these shores in the year 1791, with the celebrated navigator Alexander Malaspina, of the family of the Malaspinas of Italy; doubtless descendant of the Malaspinas, noble Florentines, and friends of the immortal Dante, persecuted poet of the "Comedia Divina," whose name is immortal in the annals of the human race.

Here is the original account of this Yankee's death, and of his burial by a California Padre, at this Monterey on the Pacific, and never before made public:

"On this 13th day of September, 1791, in the Cemetery of the Church of the Royal Presidio of Monterey, (the Senor Don Francisco de Paulo Anino, Chaplain of one of the Corvettes of His Majesty, anchored in this port, named the *Atravida*), I gave ecclesiastical sepulture to the body of 'Juan Gracm' (John Ingraham,) Gunner on board the said corvette, a native of the city of Boston, in the States of the United provinces of America; legitimate son of Juan and Catalina Mullen of the same city. The deceased was of the sect of the Presbyterians, but he had abjured these errors and had made repentance and obtained absolution for the previous errors and sins he had in consequence incurred before he left Cadiz; and having been fortified in the dogmas of our Sacred Faith, he died receiving the Most Holy Sacraments of Absolution, the Eucharist, and Extreme Unction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Balm of Wild Cherry.—Proofs of the superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balm pour in from all parts of the country.

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.
Dear Sir: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also. Yours, etc.,
HENRY DUNHAM.

Sold by all druggists.
Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Opinion of the Press.—From the Sentinel and Reform, Worcester, Mass:

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—The beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds and Consumptive cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonies of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

Many of the first physicians prescribe it in their practice.
* Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.
Sold by all Druggists. v3-20

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchaser. [v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, a. m., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.
NATHL THURSTON.

MARRIED.

On the 21st May, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. B. Peake and Mrs. Sophia Lester.
On the 17th May, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Dr. E. H. Pardee, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Mary Pardee, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
On the 16th May, in Sacramento, George R. Moore and Miss M. Henning.
On the 15th May, in Sacramento, Mr. J. P. Albert and Miss Julia M. Hall.
On the 10th May, in San Jose, Spencer M. Maze and Miss Amanda M. Grevell.
On the 16th May, in San Jose, Orbo Morgan and Miss Mary J. Thierfall, both of San Jose Mission.
On the 17th May, in Sacramento, Thomas Chnrchman and Miss Louisa Stuart.

DIED.

On the 18th May, in this city, Richard E. Baron, son of Edward and Maria Baron, aged 2 years and 7 months.
On the 21st May, in this city, of brain fever, Eugene Grob, aged 6 years.
On the 16th May, in Auburn, Placer county, of consumption, Mrs. Eliza B. Hawkins, in the 21st year of her age.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

May 15—Brig Grecian, Keen, Honolulu, 23 days; mdse.
May 16—P. M. Steamship John L. Stephens, Panama, 12 days, with merchandise, passengers, etc.
Star America, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Clipper ship Herald of the Morning, Baker, New York, 99 days 12 hours, with mdse.
Ship Charlotte, Holden, Valparaiso, 80 days; coal and rice.
Clipper bark Jane A Falkenberg, Falkenberg, Manila, 30 days.
Schr Julius Pringle, Holbrook, San Juan del Sud, 50 days, with 80,000 feet mahogany and cedar.
Schr Harrison, Baxter, Humboldt Bay, 9 days; lumber.
May 17—Bark Bronites, Blinn, Washington Harbor, 17 days, with piles and sugar timber.
Peruv bark Pescadore, Ollid, Coronel, 36 days, with coal.
Mex brig Coruelia, Nye, Mazatlan, 36 days; mdse—25 pass.
Brig Glenoe, Carlton, Port Gamble, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Collins, Seattle, 16 days; timber.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz, 26 hrs; produce.
Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Salt Point, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, Santa Cruz, 24 hours; lime.
May 18—Star Sea Bird, Fauntleroy, Crescent City, 60 hours; Bark Sarah Warren, Gore, Port Ludlum, 13 days; lumber.
Schr J. M. Ryerson, McCarthy, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Quadratus, Henderson, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Schr J. R. Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Jos Hewitt, Loper, Tomales, 24 hours; potatoes, etc.
May 19—Schr Henry, Redfield, Tomales, 8 hours; produce.
May 20—Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 10 hrs; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Reporter, Small, Farallones, 5 hours; 2,000 doz eggs.
May 21—Clipper ship Adelaide, Hamilton, New York, 113 days.
Clipper ship Metropolitan, Smith, New York, 133 days; mdse.
May 22—Clipper bark Yankee, Smith, Honolulu, 16 days; mdse.
Schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Port Orford, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

May 15—Steamships Sonora, Whiting, for Panama; Uncle Sam, Baldwin, San Juan; ship Boston Light, Colligan, Australia.
May 16—Bark What Cheer, Baker, Sydney; brig Susan Abigail, Corno, Portland; schr Francisco, Miller, Monterey.
May 17—Bark Julia Ann, Pond, for Sydney.
May 18—Ship Juanita Guzman, Cammaro, Valparaiso via Puget Sound.
May 19—Steamship America, Haley, for San Diego; schrs Laura nevian, Morton, do; Excet, Congdon, Crescent City.
May 21—Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, for Portland; schr Forward, Chapman, for Tahiti.
May 22—Steamer San Bird, Fauntleroy, for Crescent City; ships Rosario (Chil), Handyside, Valparaiso; Zenobia, Esling, New Archangel; bark Colinda, Reed, Callao; schr Vaquero, Newell, Honolulu.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

The Wonder of the World!

THE MAMMOTH OX ECLIPSE!!

THE largest, most Beautiful and Perfect Animal in the World! Only 6 years old, measures 18 hands (6 feet) high, and weighs 4,000 pounds!
On exhibition every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock, at No. 124 Commercial street, 4 doors below Montgomery.
Admission 50 cents. v3-20

Victoria Regia.

A FEW copies of this magnificent work, in Colored Plates, for sale. Apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, Bush street, San Francisco, and Society's Rooms, Sacramento. v3-20

BUSINESS CARDS.

DUNCAN & CO.

J. C. DUNCAN.....AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

Nos. 156 and 158 Montgomery street,
(In Montgomery Block.)
Having taken the above spacious rooms, we shall devote our entire attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Administrators' and Assignees' Sales, etc., etc.
Intending to transact a strictly legitimate Commission Business, we solicit consignments from our friends and the public.
Our rooms being well adapted to large sales of FURNITURE, consignments of the same will be received. v3-16

BOUND FOR THE STATES!

Merchants, Miners and others, bound home, are advised to visit
OAK HALL, Boston, Mass.,
where they can replenish their Wardrobes with complete outfits from one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., in the United States. Also, every variety of
Boys' Clothing.
One Price, Cash System, giving all an equal chance.
G. W. SIMMONS.
OAK HALL, North street, Boston, Mass. v3-16.

J. HOWELL & CO.,

46 1/2 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento.
TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received a new and choice selection of Watches and Jewellery. Among which will be found Watches of every description, from the best makers—English and French. Also—Diamond Rings, Chains, Ear-Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Quartz, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING. Watches carefully repaired and WARRANTED. v3-20

C. MORRILL,
Importer and Dealer, at Wholesale and Retail, in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTURER OF CAMPHENE AND OIL.
v3-4 J and Third, and K and Third streets, Sacramento.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to WARREN & SON.

R. H. TIBBITS,

California Boot and Shoe Store.
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco. v3-5

WHEELER & BROOKS,
EXCELSIOR NURSERY,
10th street, between F and G, Sacramento City.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery OF ALL KINDS. v3-5

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco. 15

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, between PINE AND BUSH.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

E. B. MASTICK,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Office, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets,
(over Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House).
v3-19 San Francisco.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

BOSTON, March 1, 1855.
THE undersigned has this day associated with himself Messrs. ALFRED B. WARREN and FRANCIS A. OSBORN, under the firm of
J. H. SHATTUCK & CO.,
and will continue the business of
SHIP CHANDLERY,
At Nos. 3 and 4 Commercial, corner of Chatham Street.
Our assortment of Ship Chandlery will be found very complete, and includes Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Duck, Naval Stores, &c., &c., to which we invite your attention.
v3-16 J. H. SHATTUCK.

Pottery! Pottery!!
NOW ready for sale at the SACRAMENTO POTTERY, on J street, near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots, Butter, Preserver, Bread and Cake Jars, with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stovepipe Safes, of superior quality; with everything else in the line. Wares made to order. Dealers are particularly solicited to call and purchase. Orders to be left at the Pottery, or No. 264 J street.
v3-2 T. R. FREER, Agent.

Live of Bees for Sale.
A VALUABLE LIVE OF BEES, with Patent Cases. The Hive is strong, full of Bees and a very superior one. Apply at the "CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office. v3-20

The Harrier the Times, the Cheaper the Goods.
WE are receiving goods by five different clipper from the States, which we selling at prices less than they cost, giving a chance for families and others to supply themselves low. [v3-20] BRADSHAW & CO.

Soldified Milk.
25 CASES, 1 dozen each, suitable for persons going to sea with children. It will keep sweet in any climate, and equal to fresh when dissolved.
v3-20 At BRADSHAW & CO'S.

Splendid Tea.
4,000 PERSONS and Families have been supplied the past week from those splendid new Teas, now receiving in store, said to be the best ever imported into California, retailing at wholesale prices, and samples gratis. v3-20 BRADSHAW & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.
Resident Partner, Boston, R. HOWES,
of the old firm of Howes & Co.,
180 and 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco DAVID MOORE,
San Francisco, Sacramento,
139 Jackson st. 103 K st.
Resident Partner, Sacramento B. C. NEWCOMB,
77 K street, Sacramento City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our
expenses reduced more than one-half,
which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.
One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the
Lowest Cash Rates.

Three years experience will enable him to select a stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and
DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will be our pride to give
Perfect Satisfaction,
both in quality, prices, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO.
77 and 103 K street, } 180 and 182 Montgomery street,
Sacramento. } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$40,000 worth purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have reduced our prices to conform to the times, at least 25 per cent, as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced.—By the addition of Messrs. Moore & Newcomb's stocks, here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most varied and complete ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO.,
v3-19 180 and 182 Montgomery street.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fashionable Spring Clothing,
AT THE
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Buildings).

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in price, comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the fashionable Soutout Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New York; Paletot, Talmas, Cloaks, Winter Frocks, Opera Cloaks; with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests; with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable Cassimere and Vesting, Bioler and Simon's Clothes and Doekings, for our custom department.
Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest New York styles. Branch KEYES & CO.,
v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE "LIVING AGE."
THE stereotype plates of this work now all run, and weigh 30 tons. The amount of capital locked up in them, even as mere metal, is greater than we can afford; so that we are obliged to melt and sell them. Before doing so, we propose to print as many complete sets as may be ordered, and to sell any numbers or volumes necessary to complete volumes or sets in the hands of our subscribers. We press this upon their attention, for the value of a complete set is very great, and well worth the expense necessary to make it complete.

Here are 40 volumes, equal in quantity of matter to 125 ordinary octavos; in other words, equal to a whole set of the Edinburgh Review for sixty years. And it is made up of the best productions of the best writers of the last ten years; not dull, dry or abstract, but instinct with the Motion and Spirit of the Age we live in. Its interest will not diminish as the volumes grow old, and fifty years hence it will be read with as much zest as at present.

On the grounds of public good, his own profit, and his future reputation, the editor is desirous that a set of this work should be placed in every public library and school district in the United States; being confident that its influence will be only good upon every reader, especially upon those who may be stirring up their spirits to self-instruction.

It is a material requisite in making up a library, that the works should not only contain good matter, but should be various and attractive. The editor of the Living Age is confident in saying that this work is eminently readable, and will continually be taken from the shelves of any library, public or private, in which it may be placed. We have seen in the Franklin Library at Philadelphia, a set of the "Museum," which was edited before the Living Age was started, the volumes of which were thumbed to pieces, like old spelling books. Made up of the best, it cannot be otherwise.

Your advice and assistance, dear reader, is invited, toward the accomplishment of the object above set forth; and while by so doing you will do good to all who read the work it will perhaps be pleasant to you to know that you will also benefit the person who has long and laboriously "winnowed the wheat from the chaff," that you might enjoy the more easily.
v3-19 LITTELL, SON & CO.

Benela Iron Works.
STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE SHOP.—This establishment is now in successful operation, and offers to the public facilities equal to any in the United States, for manufacturing or repairing Steam Engines of the largest size, Boiler Wrecks, Brass Castings, Mill Gearing of the most approved pattern, Bloom Iron, Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps or entire fronts.
Contractors and others will do well by patronizing this establishment, as their work will be executed with greater dispatch and at lower prices than any other manufacturing in the State. The company have extended their Plant, and erected a large crane for the accommodation of their customers.
For further particulars apply to
FORBES & BARCOCK,
Agent P. M. S. Company,
corner Loidesdorff and Sacramento streets, San Francisco;
or to CHARLES FRENCH,
Resident Engineer, Benela Works
v3-68

MARKET REPORTS.

THE condition of the markets, generally, is such that if we believe common report and newspaper items, we must pronounce, dull, very dull. The price of most merchandise is made by auction prices. Some staples are in good demand; but the large amount of arrivals check any advance in prices, except Grain and Flour. Both these articles are firm and advancing. Wheat, best, firm, 2s; Barley, best, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; Oats, best, 2 @ 2 1/2; Flour, Cal., \$5 @ \$7; Callego and Maxall, \$1 1/4 @ \$1 3/4. The advance of these articles of produce and the demand for shipment, together with large shipments already made, speaks well for our State, and should speak hope to the businessman.

Varieties

THOUGHT IS FREE.

Thought is free!
Chainless as the unfettered sea,
Buoyant as the breath of Heaven,
Rapid as the gleaming levin:
It was born before the light,
And will last beyond the night.

Thought is free!
"Free as air men's thoughts should be,"
So English Alfred said;
So did preach the martyred dead
In the land in time of old,
Where truth bravely yet is told.

Thought is free!
In the woods of Germany
Herman did old Rome withstand;
Dauntless Luther lit his brand:
And still in that realm of cloud
Breathe their souls as through a shroud.

Thought is free!
In the vaults of Italy,
'Neath the grey sepulchral stones,
Late it stirred the old dry bones,
And its flash electric ran
Down the gloomy Vatican.

Thought is free!
France, to purchase liberty,
Though the price of blood she paid,
Of the boon seems half afraid;
But no fetters yet may bind
In that land the fervent mind.

Thought is free!
Peaceful be its victory!
But at times its latent force,
Bursting, takes a whirlwind's course,
Shakes the palaces of kings,
And to earth the temple flings.

A DRUNKARD'S TRICK.—Swartz was a drunkard. He was once engaged to ornament the ceiling of a public building, and was to be paid so much per day for his work; but he was so fond of tipping that his employers were obliged to hire another man to watch the tipsy painter. Finding that he could not go to the tavern as often as he wished, he resolved upon practicing a piece of deception. He stuffed a pair of stockings and shoes similar to those he was in the habit of wearing, and hung them down from his staging whenever he left his work. The watchman called in two or three times every day, but seeing a pair of legs hanging down, suspected nothing, and reported to his employers that Swartz had reformed! The roguish painter thus contrived to absent himself for whole days.

SEEN AND NOT SEEN.—A worthy miller wishing for a portrait of himself, applied to a painter to have it accomplished. "But," said he, "as I am a very industrious man, I wish to be painted as looking out of the window of my mill: but when any one looks at me, I wish to pop my head in, so as not to be thought lazy, or as spending too much time at the window." "Very well," said the painter, "it shall be done so." He painted the mill, and the mill window. The miller looked at it, and inquired, "Where is myself looking out?" "O," said the painter, "whenever one looks at the mill, you know you pop in your head to preserve your credit for industry." "That's right," said the miller; "I'm content, that's right, that will do!"

At the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburg, a clergyman present commenced slowly and solemnly to read a manuscript prayer. At the conclusion, an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade, and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightening himself up, remarked very audibly, "Well, I reckon dat's de fust time de Lord has over been written to on de subject of railroads!"

A LITTLE fellow, weeping most piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment: there was a struggle between smiles and tears; the train of thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his snuffle and wishing to have his cry out, "Ma—ugh! ugh! ugh! what was I crying about just now?"

THE DOCTOR'S WELCOME.—Down East there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation, he went to the window and asked, "Who's there?" "Friend," "What do you want?" "Want to stay here all night." "Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

The world always judges a man, (and rightly enough, too,) by his little faults which he shows a hundred times a day, rather than by his great virtues which he discloses, perhaps, but once in a lifetime and to a single person; nay, in the proportion as they are rarer, and as he is nobler, is shyer of letting their existence be known at all.

It is not high crimes, such as robberies and murder, which destroy the peace of society, as the village gossip, family quarrels, jealousies and bickerings between neighbors—meddlesomeness and tattling, which are the worms that eat into all social happiness.

It is almost as criminal to hear a worthy man traduced without attempting his justification, as to be the author of the calumny against him; it is, in fact, a sort of misprison of treason against society.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lassarac and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or camouflaging falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles of my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANNAIR, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. WM. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe cold during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PEAKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and rich headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by experienced and skillful physicians, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obscure cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
C. D. MAYNARD.
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850.

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Symps, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco,

B. R. THAYER & CO.,
v3-16 Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athens Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, and all which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

Office Hours. From 10 till 12.
Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
Evening, " 7 " 9. v3-12

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sung—
"Away with Pomatum and Bandoline,
No more in my room shall Bear's Grease be seen,
The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
Oh, give me the Guster and Rosemary Oil—
It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of greasy or sticky spirit for me,
But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"
Sold by B. R. THAYER & CO.,
v3-16 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

J. Welner,
J. Van Schaick,
John E. Church,
Wm. A. Mix,
by J. E. Church, Att'y.
C. Rootbe,
Wm. S. Fish,
B. F. Degg,
D. Callahan,
J. N. Chappel,
Jas. W. Downer,
G. W. McNairy,
James Long.

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.

Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.

[v3-15] E. W. TRACY & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & CO., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.
v3-10.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,
No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERAGE AND GENERAL DIRECTORY, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage. As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.

This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants in the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory.

This department will include a directory (already prepared) of all persons, (except Chinese) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professionals Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and also where.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and address of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.

v3-18 WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.

Bookseller's and Stationer's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery. By the recent arrival of clippers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russian, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c., &c.

Paper.—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Family Stationery.

Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blanks.—Law, Shipping and Custom House Blanks, Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cush, Decd, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes, Portland Cement, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reticules, Port Monies, Portfolios, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Pictorials, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders. v3-19

To Printers.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe's DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
v3-8-10 F. BLAKE, 68 North Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND

PITCH LOZENGE

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS COLD

AND

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS

LITTLE & CO

AGENTS

137 MONTGOMERY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being

The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUPS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."
The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco.....Little & Co.
Sacramento.....C. Morrill
Marysville.....Rice & Coffin
Stockton.....E. S. Hilden & Co.
Benicia.....J. W. Jones
Nevada.....Dr. Alban
Downville.....Dr. R. W. Carr.
Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. v3-9

HAT

STORE

EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture in order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.

MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. v3-5

DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,
draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
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Medical Sciences.

NO. 22.

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The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

"Prologue."—The original sketch under this heading, from the able pen of ALEX. S. TAYLOR, Esq., of Monterey, which appears in several numbers of the FARMER, we have issued in pamphlet form. Those who wish copies in this style, can obtain them on application at this office, Musical Hall Building, or by Mail or Express. Price Twenty-five cents per copy, or six copies for One Dollar.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS AT SACRAMENTO.—We would esteem it a very great favor if our subscribers would give us prompt information of any irregularity in receiving their papers. From circumstances arising from a change in carriers, we are subjected to loss and to much disappointment, and we ask that indulgence which we trust will be readily accorded, when we assure our friends that the difficulty was entirely beyond our control. The publication office being now also at the Rooms of the State Society, on Fourth street, between J and K, we hope to see all our friends there, and will endeavor to have them promptly supplied hereafter.

To our friends at Sacramento we would offer the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a medium of making their business known widely. Our journal is circulated in every portion of the State—no city or town of any note where the CALIFORNIA FARMER does not find its way; and during the present summer large numbers of extras, having the State Society's list of Premiums, will be widely scattered, and with these issues a very large circulation can be given to those branches of business that require to be widely known.

Hindrances to California Prosperity.

With good intent our public journals are weekly suggesting plans of various kinds to relieve the State from its present embarrassments—among them are: plans to induce emigration to our shores—plans to induce our steamers to offer special encouragement to emigrants—plans to form Immigrant Associations, and many other plans that may appear feasible. All these have appeared from time to time in the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for a year or more; but this is not the most important thing to be done.

There is one thing PARAMOUNT to all others, that must be done, before we can expect a large immigration of permanent settlers, of the right kind. We must furnish the citizens of the old States with the right kind of information about California. We must give them reliable information as to our climate, soil and productions; we must show them we have a country fit to live in; a country that has moral, social, and intellectual privileges and blessings; a country where law and order does and will prevail. These are the considerations that will move the people. These are the considerations, and these only, that will induce that kind of people that will prove a blessing to California.

We want families as permanent settlers; we want those who will come to be identified with our institutions and aid in sustaining, building up and advancing the work already begun. We do not want adventurers, office seekers, speculators, loafers; we have enough of them already, enough and to spare. We want no more drones—we want working men and working women. There are fields of labor for all. We want working men for our agriculture, for our manufactures, for our workshops—real working men, practically so; and we want working women also, in every department—in the domestic circle, in our industrial pursuits, in our schools, and in all the higher social relations of life. We not only want those qualified for physical labor, but mental labor—California wants mind as well as muscle.

California is but poorly understood abroad; she has been poorly represented in her industrial relations. California is like a ship richly freighted—she has been the prize for which the piratical crews of every nation have battled, and they have fattened upon her treasures until there is nothing left but the hull and rigging; but she is strong built and well rigged, and will yet make a glorious voyage. California has a treasure chest left yet, and when the piratical crew is turned adrift, and she is once purified and fumigated, the drones driven from her shores and measures taken to develop her real resources, there will be found riches to surpass those of any portion of the world. That this may be done, correct information should be transmitted abroad into every State of our own glorious Union, and to all the most enlightened nations of Europe, where real industry prevails.

We have said that California suffers from want of a just opinion of her resources abroad; this is so, and we are prepared to show it. The tone of the Press in many of the States shows their ignorance of our resources, and their doubts of our civilization, almost; the conduct of the mercantile and commercial men, and the character of their shipments, contrary to all advice and remonstrance of their own agents here, and of our own Press; the various reports emanating from high authority, official documents even, many of

them written without data, without a shadow of truth, or any just conception of the subject upon which the writer is speaking—these are the causes of our present difficulties, depressions and embarrassments, and until these are removed and our citizens take measures to show the citizens of all the States our true condition, we never can have any material addition to our population.

Our political journals—the journals of the present day—we mean those relating to business, those that contain the ordinary transactions of the times—these are absolutely doing the State an injury abroad. The disastrous condition of trade, the auction sales, sheriff sales, forced sales, show at home (in the States) such a picture, that people will not emigrate hither. Such journals only show the DARK SIDE. What is wanted now, and wanted immediately, is a BRIGHT PICTURE. We want to show them a true picture of our broad and fertile valleys, the fields of waving grain, our vineyards, our orchards, our gardens, our flouring mills, our workshops, our markets—in truth we must convince them we are a civilized people, and not liable to be starved to death by being cut off from other parts of the world, as some would suppose.

We herewith present for our readers' curiosity, an extract which we copy from an official document issued from the Quartermaster General's office in November, 1853, and as an accompanying document to the President's Message. Our readers will please bear in mind that this refers to California in 1853. The extract is from a portion of the document where the subjects of roads and means of communication are demanded from one territory to another, and the danger that arises for the want of such roads shown; it is Quartermaster's Jessup's report, to Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, at Washington, Nov. 22, 1853:

"To make our military power effective even for defence, the improvement of the harbors and rivers of Texas, California, Washington, and Oregon, and the construction of railroads to connect those States and Territories, as well as New Mexico, with each other and with the States east of the Mississippi, are indispensably necessary. Let these works be completed, and our military power, whether for offence or defence, will be quadrupled.

"Our extensive territories, bounded west by the Pacific, are separated from the strength and power of the nation by vast deserts and lofty mountains, over which it requires months to communicate. With those territories our only channels of rapid communication are through foreign States. Suppose our country at war with one of the great maritime powers of Europe; our Pacific coast would be immediately blockaded, and the communications through the States above referred to cut off; our people on that side of the continent would be deprived of their commerce, and, from the undeveloped state of their agriculture, would be left without the means of self-support; and being beyond the reach of effective and timely support from the mass of the nation, through our own territories, would be starved out and compelled to capitulate in less than six months."

STARVED OUT! Starved out in California! This report too in an official document at Washington, our "nation's heart," and annexed to the President's Message, to be scattered over the whole country and read by thousands and tens of thousands, as no other document would be. STARVED OUT IN CALIFORNIA in 1853—blockaded—capitulate—no retreat—UNDEVELOPED AGRICULTURE!—and this report, too, at a time when the tables at the Patent Office were loaded with such specimen products from California as the world never saw before, specimens borne from the city of San Francisco by our own senators and representatives, shown at the capital, and reported in the Washington Intelligencer of that month.

STARVED OUT! Aye, starved out in California in '53—in a country where two FARMERS alone the small crop of thirty-three million pounds raised of potatoes that very autumn—a season of great crops—a season when the barley at Salinas Plains yielded one hundred and forty-nine bushels per acre, and many crops of wheat yielded 60, 70, and even 80 bushels to the acre. Californians capitulate to a foreign foe, because of her undeveloped Agriculture in '53! Where is Farmer Horner with his twenty million pounds of potatoes, and Farmer Beard with his twelve or thirteen millions, and Farmer Hill of Salinas, with his barley crop? Where Gen. Hutchinson of the Putah, with his wheat crop? Where are the Union and City Flour Mills, the Santa Clara Mills, the Benicia Mills, the Eureka Mills, and many others that were pouring out their tons of pure flour? Starve, will we? Californians may surfeit by reason of her undeveloped Agriculture, and die by over feeding—but never die of starvation! never! and a few months will show our friends East and West these facts, when their

ships shall return laden with our flour and grain, and other products. These are evidences of our prosperity, and these are the evidences we must present to them; these will awaken them to our real condition, and show them that our Golden State abounds with all that can make life desirable. Let us all unite and send them a true report, and we shall soon see turning to our shores a population by thousands and hundreds of thousands, that shall build up the State and make it a mighty empire.

To Grain Growers.

The present condition of the grain interest of California demands more than a passing notice from a journal like ours, professing as it does, to guard this great and growing interest of our country. The prospect of large crops of wheat and barley is before us, and it is readily admitted that the conditions of the growers are such, in many districts, that unless a generous sympathy is felt, and a disposition shown to aid those who have met with reverses, and unless the present price is fully maintained, there will be many a field that will go unharvested for want of means to gather the crop.

The great cost of the harvesting implements utterly precludes the possibility of their purchase by all who need them. For in the present depressed state of trade they can only be bought for ready cash, and this farmers have not got. We mean all that need these implements. It is for reasons like these that we urge that in every county there should be meetings called of those interested, and a full and frank explanation take place of the real condition of this interest. It is important that at such meetings pains be taken to ascertain the quantity grown in each county, of every kind of grain and produce. Such knowledge in the hands of grain growers, in each county, and with a central board, the true value of grain, the quantity on hand, and all that appertains to it would be known, and under the control of the very men whose interests were identified with it. This matter should be attended to at once.

Harvesting has already commenced—(we learn that barley has been harvested at Stockton)—and if a wise and generous plan be devised to aid those who need help in harvesting, great good will result, for the prosperity of the mass is made up of the prosperity of individuals. Combinations can be made of individuals to purchase harvesting implements for a county, and let them at moderate rate, or free, according as the necessity of the case may require. Acts like these, on the part of land owners and wealthy farmers, will not only redound to their credit, but be like good seed that will by-and-by bring back a noble harvest.

Grain growers and all others are kindly invited to confer with the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, or with this journal, and every aid will be given to advance the general interest. Cultivators of the soil are also invited to visit the State Society's rooms, now opened on Fourth street, between J and K, where agricultural papers, from the States and Europe, will be found on file for reference, and where specimens of grains and product will always be found.

Members to State Agricultural Society.

The California State Agricultural Society has been duly organized and in operation more than one year; and having held its first State Exhibition is now entering upon the preparatory labors and duties of its Second Grand Exhibition. By reference to the FARMER of last week and of every alternate week, the list of premiums will be found, embracing agriculture and its kindred interests, and a large and generous list of prizes worthy a spirit of friendly strife and emulation. It is highly important that the plans of the society should extensively known and widely disseminated. It is important too that all who are owners and cultivators of the soil should take an active interest in the State Society; that they should come forward voluntarily—and enroll their names as members, attend its meetings, aid in all those plans that will tend to develop the resources of our growing State.

Members tickets are now ready at the Society's rooms. Ten dollars constitute a member, and this gives the privilege to a member and his family to all the Society's Exhibitions, their reading rooms, &c., absolutely of more value than three ten dollars. Persons at a distance, by remitting, can have certificates of membership sent to them.

It is to be hoped that there will be a spirit of magnanimity manifested to sustain the State Society in plans that every good citizen must feel assured is doing much to save the State from its present embarrassed condition and raise it to a condition of renewed prosperity.

California State Agricultural Society.

We published last week the list of premiums to be awarded by the State Society, at the coming Annual Fair, to be held at Sacramento city in September next. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in Agriculture, or in any branch of Home Industry, will give immediate attention to the invitation of the State Society, and unite with them in preparing for such an exhibition as will do honor to the State. The Manufacturers of the State are interested, the Mechanics are interested, also, Artisans in every department—all are most kindly invited to co-operate, to become members of the State Society, and to take part in this great enterprise. It is most earnestly desired that every friend of California's best interests, will so take part as to speak a kindly word of encouragement to his neighbor, convey information to a distant friend, correspond with the officers of the Society, make suggestions, &c., and thus stimulate all to the goodly work.

Our wealthy citizens can materially aid by becoming members. A member's ticket entitles him to free admission to all the Exhibitions of the Society, and at the same time aids the Society in carrying on the work. Among the many ways in which great good can be accomplished for the State, donations can be made of sums of money to be invested by the Society, the annual interest of which shall be awarded in a medal bearing the name of the donor. Thus, as in the premiums of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of Boston, we find the names of some of its meritorious princes enrolled upon medals, they having contributed thousands to promote this noble science; several have contributed one thousand dollars each; Theodore Lyman bequeathed \$10,000. The medals are annually awarded, as follows:

The Appleton Gold Medal,	- - -	\$60
The Lyman, do do	- - -	60
The Bradley, do do	- - -	60
The Lowell, do do	- - -	60

The several donations are made to advance such particular branches as may strike the minds of the donors—for instance, a prize for the best seedling apples, a pear, a peach, potato, wheat or corn, melon, or any other article.

Now who will be ready to advance the cause thus nobly, and by a generous contribution bring out new productions, such as cotton, rice, tea, coffee and sugar. We make these suggestions and trust California will not long be without the evidence of that liberality which must be found within her borders.

High Prices East.

The present high prices of all kinds of provisions and produce abroad should serve as an encouragement to stock raisers, dairymen, grain growers, farmers and produce dealers of all kinds in our State. The war in Europe has created a larger demand, and its continuance has withdrawn the laborer from the field to other avocations, thus decreasing the crops, while an increased supply is needed.

From a combination of circumstances not wholly explained, with increased crops, there is almost a certainty of high prices ruling for grains, flour, produce and provisions of all kinds, for some time to come, even till or after the new harvest. By reference to our extracts from New York prices, it will be seen that eastern markets rule higher than our own for flour, grain and produce.

California can spare a large amount of each and have enough left; and while we would urge a large shipment we would again urge shippers to look well to the condition of articles shipped, especially grain and flour. California must not make bad shipments. Her aim should be to be successful from this side. Goods shipped from this side that may be found in bad order, though the quantity be small, would deter others, and it is easier to be careful now and thus secure a permanent prosperity. A check in shipments would result in great injury.

Whilst referring to this matter we would urge particular attention to the valuable invention recently presented to this State, for kiln drying grain, potatoes, lumber, &c., to which reference is made in an advertisement in our columns.

MESSRS. JAMES FRENCH & Co., of Boston, have in press and will soon publish a new work entitled, "Anna Clayton,"—for which they anticipate an extensive sale. This is a new and original tale, founded on actual occurrences, and of the most remarkable character. The scene is laid in one of our New England villages, and written in a style of uncommon beauty and force, and promises to exceed any work of the kind, with which we are acquainted. We have seen the proof sheets, and shall notice it more fully as soon as published. It will make a 12 mo. vol., of about 400 pages, and will be issued on the 1st of May.

Full Text: <http://www.ijerph.org/article.php?id=IJERPH201601001>

Horticultural Department.

The Fruit Trade.

SOME thirty vessels are engaged in the fruit trade between New York and the West Indies. A much larger trade in fruits is carried on with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges. The West Indian importations of last year are estimated as follows: 75,000 bunches of bananas from Baracoa, sold here at from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bunch—\$93,750 to \$112,500; 2,000,000 Baracoa coconuts, sold at from \$25 to \$30 per 100—\$500,000 to \$600,000; twenty cargoes of pine-apples, from Matanzas and Havana, averaging 80,000 dozen per cargo, and sold at from \$8 to \$12 per 100—\$128,000 to 192,000; 20,000 dozen St. Barts pines, sold at from \$7 50 to \$8 per 100—\$18,000 to \$19,200; 200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands—\$15,000 to \$16,000; ten cargoes of Havana oranges, averaging 350,000 at 3 cents each—\$10,500; have been received, thus far, the present season, the crop being more abundant than at any time during the last fifteen years. West Indian oranges arrive in October, and are most abundant in January and February. Bananas and pine-apples begin to arrive about the first of April, and are most plentiful during the succeeding three months. Cocoa-nuts arrive all the year round. Mediterranean oranges, which come in boxes, and are most extensively shipped to different parts of the United States, begin to be received in January, but not extensively until April or May.

The above list comprises but few of the foreign fruits imported—and these only from the West Indies. A few minutes' calculation will show the sum paid for the articles enumerated in the list amount to not less than \$350,000. The total amount paid for foreign fruit last year was not less than twenty millions of dollars.

Our exports are comparatively trifling. With the very best soil and climate in the world for growing fruit, embracing twenty-three degrees of latitude, we pay out annually, to foreign countries, cash enough to stock a Territory with the choicest varieties of fruit trees.

Besides, fruit grown in our own soil and climate is better adapted to our people, and far more healthful than that which is imported from other climates.

Let us grow our own fruits, and thus save the millions paid to foreign countries, now almost lost to our nation.

BEES AND FRUIT TREES.—It is believed that the bees greatly improve the fructification of the fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept always produce more fruit than those in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine the fruits are more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

Twelfth Legislative Agricultural Meeting.

The twelfth and concluding meeting of the series was held on Tuesday evening. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who made some interesting remarks appropriate to the closing meeting. He felt that the discussions during the meetings just closing had been of an unusually practical and useful character, and that they had personally benefitted all who had listened to them; while the reports which had been published had been read and copied throughout the length and breadth of the land. The subject for this evening's discussion, *The Economy of Agriculture*, was one which embraced all the practical details of farming, and not only those, but the broader question of the duty of the State to promote the interests of agriculture. He concluded by announcing His Excellency Governor Gardner, as the Chairman for the evening.

The Governor, on taking the chair, expressed his interest in the cause of agriculture, and his especial approval of the objects for which these meetings have been held. He did not doubt but that they had been of great advantage to those who had attended them. Unquestionably, experimental knowledge is the most valuable, but these meetings, like the libraries of books which we prize so much, compress into a small compass the knowledge and experience of a great many intelligent minds, for the benefit and instruction of all. The Governor remarked that it was his good fortune to be born upon a farm, and he had always cherished a love for agricultural pursuits. Indeed, that very morning, and early too, he had left his home in the city to visit his farm, and he hoped to have the pleasure in a few months of eating some green peas raised from seed which he had that very morning planted with his own hand. He had eaten fruit of his own production every month in the year. Referring to the economy of agriculture, he remarked that a few days ago he had the pleasure of visiting the State Farm at Westboro', and of forming there the acquaintance of many members of the Board of Agriculture. He had previously read a good deal in regard to the farm, but had formed the opinion that the experiment of a State farm was rather visionary, and would prove only a waste of money. What he saw, and the explanations given him in regard to the experiments carried on by the Board, however, modified his former belief, and he was now of the opinion that the farm would be of great benefit to the farmers of the commonwealth, much greater than the appropriations which have or are likely to be made to it by the State. In his opinion, the State should take a deep interest in the obtaining and diffusion of

agricultural knowledge among the people, and he could conceive of no reason why Massachusetts should not be able to sustain her entire population, even though it should hereafter reach five millions, with the productions of her own soil alone.

Mr. Proctor, of Danvers, followed, at the call of the Governor, and urged the justness of the farmer's claims to aid from the State. He believed that the bounty extended by the State to the county agricultural societies, had been a great help to the agriculture of the State, and that the State farm at Westboro' would be of very essential service to the people of the Commonwealth. It is only by means of such institutions that we can learn the economy of agriculture. State farms should be established in all the counties in the State, to be placed under the control of the county societies, making annual reports to the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau. It might be stipulated that each county should raise a sum equal to that donated by the State. He doubted whether the present system of dispensing the bounty of the State by means of premiums, was a judicious one. The same sums expended on experimental farms, whence valuable reports in regard to modes of cultivation, course of crops, application of manures, the breeding and management of cattle, &c., would be derived, would prove far more beneficial than the ephemeral cattle shows now in vogue, which makes no lasting impression.

Mr. Waters, of Beverly, spoke briefly of the importance of experiments in agriculture, and took occasion to allude to the great attention paid to raising onions in Essex county.

Mr. Fiske, of Framingham, referred to the remark often made to him by farmers, "Only give me a plenty of manure, and I don't care any thing about your Boston Cultivator, your New England Farmer, or your Ploughman. If I could only get manure, I could get crops fast enough." Many farmers who talk thus, could double or treble their manures if they would only make the most of their resources—bogs, sinks, urine, ashes, &c. He had raised forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, with a manure made up of meadow mud, sifted fine, ashes and urine from horse and cow, putting a handful on each hill after planting the corn, which was put into the ground without manuring. The economy of the manure is the great point in farming. The wash of one sink will raise half an acre of corn.

Mr. Proctor, of Danvers, remarked that a farmer in his county cleared \$400 from an acre of onions the last season, and that was only a sample of what is done in Essex county. The great secret of their success lies in the preparation and adaptation of manures, and in keeping the soil free from weeds. By attention to securing the best plants for seed, the size and quality has been greatly improved, and \$2 and \$3 a pound is paid for seed coming from Essex county.

Mr. French, of Braintree, illustrated the great want of information upon the various matters connected with farming—such as location of buildings, the preservation and application of manures, the feeding of cattle, and the selection of stock—and argued that, from the complicated nature of these questions, private individuals were not competent to elucidate them. The matter should be undertaken by the State, through the agency of experimental farms. While speaking of stock, the speaker remarked that an English gentleman had long advocated "box-feeding" in fattening stock, and his views, it is believed, will triumph in England. He did not exactly understand what was meant by "box-feeding," but believed that it consisted in enclosing the animal in a stall or pen, and keeping it there on a dry floor until fattened. The English butchers offer an advance for such beef, without knowing how it is raised. The speaker questioned the utility of littering the floor for cattle, having discarded the practice the past year, without noticing any detriment to the cattle in consequence. He also related the case of a Maryland farmer, who, in planting his hot, sandy soil with corn, put his manure on the top of the hill, believing that it was the true way, in which he was sustained by a farmer in the Connecticut valley. It was a new idea, and he intended to try it on a small scale, and would recommend others to do so.

Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, followed, and gave it as his opinion that where litter could be had cheap, bedding cattle should be kept up. He thought it made a material difference with oxen. It is economy to supply cows with water about milk warm in winter; they will give ten per cent. more milk.

Mr. Dodge, of Sutton, forcibly argued the duty of the State to furnish pattern farms, for the benefit of the farmers of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hall, of Bradford, illustrated the benefits derived from study, and a perusal of the agricultural newspapers, by those who were wise enough to make use of them.

Mr. Buckminster, of the Ploughman, remarked that there were but two ways of doing a thing—the right and the wrong—and if we could induce the farmers to give up their stand-still notions, and try the various methods of cultivation, we should soon arrive at the economy of agriculture, and, by making it more profitable, our young men would be retained upon the farm.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Joseph Bird, Esq., of Waverlytown, for his interesting lecture, last week, on an improved fire system.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.—N. E. Farmer.

The love of pleasure is natural to the human heart; and the best pleasure is a proper indulgence of such as are innocent.

Home-made Bread.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your correspondent E. D. P., must have experienced much gratulation to find his important inquiry, how to bring butter in the winter, without spending three days in *fetching* it, so gratuitously and satisfactorily responded to by so many members of the Cultivator family; and as good butter deserves good bread, I will go out of my way a little, for the purpose of bringing my mite to cast into your treasury. Now, is there one in one hundred of those who live in the country that does not advocate the use of home-baked bread in preference to that obtained of the baker? But is there one of all these who has not at times been disappointed in the expectation of obtaining it as it should be, in consequence of ill flavored, dark colored, bitter yeast? I throw not. Here it may be well to observe, I never use any "lightening" for bread but brewer's yeast, if that can be obtained by almost any means; knowing by painful experience the difference, when in the stomach, between bread raised by fermentation, and that produced by mechanical means, as it may be termed, and which artificial rising is, I consider, the cause of much of the dyspepsia we hear of; but I too have been sadly exercised by the pain of disappointment in my undertakings by the short coming, sometimes worse, of the yeast that I have been able to obtain—a filthy, discolored, bitter, nauseous looking liquid, that it has gone against me to use for the purpose. So it has heretofore sometimes been, while at all times it has been a sort of lottery work, not knowing how it may turn out. But this is no longer so, and I will tell you why.

Calling on a sister farming-friend, I found her washing brewer's yeast in a pan, and pouring off the discolored water, the thicker part—the real yeast—remaining at the bottom of the pan, rendered almost white by the several ablutions it had received, and was wonderfully interested by the assurance, that not a particle of the yeast had passed away in the filthy water, but all the bitterness and ill flavor, of which I had so often complained was carried off by it, and that most completely; and on trial, I find it so done; I have therefore no longer, black, bitter, ill-tasted bread, and consider this a secret worth knowing, and therefore worth communicating to our friends through the ever-welcome and instructive columns of the Cultivator, as a small token of the great obligations I am under to "you and yours."—A Farmer's Wife, in Boston Cultivator.

Butter-making.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I would notice one very essential point in butter-making which has been entirely overlooked by your correspondents who have written upon the subject of late, and that is, good butter-cows. There is as much difference in cows as there is in butter makers; these last may be improved, but cows which make white, soft butter, that is a long time coming, cannot; so they had better be sought out and put to some other use. It is most generally the case, that poor butter costs the most, on account of its being hard to churn, sell, or eat. I have practised butter-making fifteen years, and am fully convinced of the truth of the above. Every new cow which comes on the place, and they come often, I give a fair trial by herself, and if she proves satisfactory; well; if not, she is put to some other use besides making butter. I do not scald my milk, neither put stones or carrot juice in my churn; only let me select my cows, and I can have good, yellow, solid butter all the year, and no task to churn either. One very essential thing is, to set the milk in summer where there is a circulation of pure air; in winter it may as well freeze after it has stood ten or twelve hours; by this means there will more cream rise, and it will be equally good.—Naomi, in Boston Cultivator.

AN ARGUMENT FOR BABY-SHOWS.—The following facts, which could be multiplied by similar ones to any extent, afford the data for an argument in favor of Baby-fairs as well as Cattle-shows: We know a man who last summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon, and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, &c. He himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when a dry season came on, he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied. This man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide; the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an out-house or shade tree in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school-house we need not speak. The single room is like too many others, with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, compressed lungs, ill-health, &c. We wish to state one fact only. The owner of those colts, the father of those children, has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health, or mental food daily dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask, "who teaches your school?" and the reply was, "he did not know, he believed her name was Parker, but he had no time to look after school matters."—Am. Agriculturist.

The above is a fair specimen of the inversion that generally exists in social and domestic matters, and in reference to the higher interests of religion. Men are often found devoting more attention to their colts than to their children, and to their money than to their God. It will not always be so.—Circular.

Miscellany.

WHERE DWELLETH MUSIC?

SHE seeks a wild home in the ocean's roar,
In the floating breezes she loves to soar,
In the moaning wind, in the waterfall—
Oh, the spirit of music dwells in them all.

This fairy being hath many a tone,
And 'tis by her freaks that her pathway is known,
For the blackbird's song in the rustling tree
As the spirit passes grows firm and free.

Her presence is felt with the deepest sway
When the gorgeous daylight is passing away,
And the ling'ring sunbeams their brightness cast,
Each one in radiance outvying the last—

They rest on the church, and its towering spire
Glow to the earth with a brightening fire;
Then to the brook, as it dances so free,
In the tiny streamlet a rainbow see.

Though we cannot see her, I know she is nigh
When twinkling stars are gazing the sky,
And the glorious moon in the silver-cloud
Is smiling enwrapped in her vestal shroud.

Oh, there's solemn music at daylight's close
In the hush of fair Nature's calm repose;
Ye need not search for that spirit fair,
For the home of music is everywhere.

—Mark Lane Express.

BEAUTY.

NEVER yet was there the beauty
That with time would not decay;
Never yet was there the flower,
Bowed by dew or washed by shower,
On the heath or in the bower,
But would droop and pine away;
Never breeze, though sweetly sighing
Through the grove and o'er the plain,
But had kissed the frail and dying
That can never bloom again.

Time and beauty chime together
Till we press our childhood's hour;
But when most we need the charming
Of our graces, Time's alarming
Speed is all our grace disarming,
And we chill beneath his power.

Reason bows at beauty's shrine;
Passion thinks her all divine;
Men adore, admire, and love,
O'er the earth for beauty rove;
Find her but a tender flower
Blooming in the sheltered bower;
Rive her from her parent stem—
Gaze awhile upon her bloom—
Gaze upon her hushed grace—
Press her o'er and o'er again;
But she dies in their embraces,
Fleeting time her bloom erases,
Time and sorrow leave their traces—
Each is lord of beauty's reign.

—Life Illustrated.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.—The Paris Patrie says that the French Academy of Science is much interested in the alleged invention of a flying machine by a Spaniard named Diego de Salamañca. The machine is very simple, the whole motive power being comprised in a case two feet long and one foot wide, buckled upon the back. Two iron rods fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood, upon which the feet repose. The operation of turning a handle sets in motion two large wings, ten feet long, made of very thin caoutchouc covered with feathers. The wings may be worked so as to produce vertical, horizontal or perpendicular flying, and the handle has to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance—the operation of turning lasting about a minute. The machine has been successfully tried at Madrid (so says the Patrie) and the inventor estimates that its price when perfected will not exceed two hundred dollars. Several members of the Academy have been seriously troubled by the idea that there is a possibility of such machines being brought into general use, and have made speeches pointing out their inconveniences, and showing that if they are ever introduced, malefactors and thieves will be able to fly on to the roofs of houses, get into windows, and commit all sorts of depredations. The Patrie thinks it will be very curious to see policemen pursuing thieves through the air, and pouncing upon them like eagles from above.

GOON WIVES.—That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologise when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until the work is finished. When I hear a lady say, "I shall attend church and wear my old bonnet and every-day gown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm," depend upon it she will be sure to make a good wife. When a daughter remarks, "I would not hire help, for I can assist you in the kitchen," set it down she will make somebody a good wife. When you overhear a young woman saying to her father, "Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may always be certain she will make a good wife. When you see a female rise early, get breakfast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down and knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife. When you see a female anxious to learn a trade, so as to earn something to support herself, and perhaps aged parents, you may be sure she will make one of the best of wives. The best qualities to look after in a wife are industry, humanity, neatness, gentleness, benevolence and piety. When you find these there is no danger: you will obtain a treasure, and not regret your choice to the last period.

We are what we are in private.

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches Connected with California History.

PROLOGUE.

[CONCLUDED.]

And but yesterday, as we must put all in, was concluded by James Gadsden, engineer, soldier and minister plenipotentiary at the city of Mexico, a formal treaty on the 30th day of December 1853, which surrendered unto the party of the first part, for and in consideration, of the sum of ten millions of "pesos duros," paid unto the party of the second part, all that additional piece or tract of land adjoining and bounding on California and New Mexico aforesaid, and commonly known in Spanish and Jesuit chronicles as "Pimeria Alta," and "Apacheria Bronco," and containing, a little more or less, 50,000 square miles of land, and abounding in gold, silver, copper, iron and lead, and fruitful in salubrious valleys of cotton, tobacco, tropical fruits, figs, grapes, olives, dates, almonds, pomegranates, tinas, also wheat and grains, cattle, horses and sheep, ten pueblos and the most level, and the shortest route for a rail road from ocean to ocean.

Thus we have condensed and rounded off all the sharp corners of our history, and we see that in May 1848, our flag floated on the Pacific and Atlantic shores, 2,020 miles by the Pacific, and by the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico 3,100 miles, running by windings and turning on old ocean shores, and stretching from sea to sea and from the "rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same."

And here is indeed a fair domain; enough land for a great nation homesteaded. And if a humble man, born on the same soil as Jackson and Calhoun, the son of an old American tar who died honest, owing no man a grudge; if he with awe before that Great Spirit with whom "the life of man is but as a span; a thousand years as a day, and a day as a thousand years;" if he, I say, could be heard in the presence of that Spiritually Divine Existence, a portion of which dwelleth in the soul of every living creature, who

"Warm in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent;
Spreads undivided, operates unspent;
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart,
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns;
To him, no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all."

it would be, To preserve to the children of the self sacrificing, honest old revolutionary patriots and companions of the Reverend and faithful Father of his Country, the territory of this great and powerful nation intact and entire, without split or division, from Ocean to Ocean, and from the northern seas to the Gulf shores, until the crack of doom, if that ever is to come; and that the present generation may hand down with primitive simplicity and integrity, the plain and intelligent principles of common sense and wholesome democratic American faith, the time-enduring and intelligible counsels of George Washington, whose system is a rock, a sure refuge, in every strait of every political difficulty. For his doctrine was the Constitution, and he says our safeguard from revolution, anarchy, poverty and disgrace, is "the Union, one and indivisible." *Esto Perpetua.*

And may the children of that bastard scoundrel, predicted by some "homely old hoosier prophet, to arise in the lapse of time in the Mississippi lands, to swallow up with his gang of nigger thieving, horse stealing, gambling, rowdy, ruffianly, vile, drunken, half-Arab lawless crew, the liberties of his country, and the honest rights of his countrymen: I pray God that speedy work may be made of them, and example so sharp and sudden made that none other such bloated villains, begotten of unholy ambition, may be suffered to exist on this continent; consecrated to reason, to law, and to humanity; the refuge of those, who know not where to set their tired feet from the persecutions of bigots and human butchers.

And now we come to the Epoch of Gold, which has made California a household word in every home of the world's thousand millions. For in the June of the year of grace 1848 the gold became a "fixed fact," and wondrous treasures were hauled from the bowels of mother earth. It seared some, it elated others, it crazed many, it broke the hearts of many, it divided families, it excited nations, it made a new exodus of the human race, it stirred up the depths of men's souls, it segregated like water to quick-lime every human interest, it sent fleets of swift ships flying over the main, and connected the uttermost ends of the round globe, it gave a new and wonderful impulse to the world's commerce, it discovered the Placers of Australia, it added a thousand millions of dollars to the circulation of money, it first energizes with untold power the faculties of man, it as quickly depresses; glory, fictions, loves, hates, strife, vigorous industry, adventurous enterprise, basty laws, corrupt legislation, public education, the rights of the laboring man, the happiness of the human race, are all attendant on this gold. All the evils of the vice part of mankind flock to share, so do many of the cream of the earth. California will come right in the end, as the great philosopher Drenoy said in November 1848, "I receive it from France's consul in Paris, that the 'pre' As he prophesies:

der: the societies of that portion of the world, will in a much shorter space of time settle down into habits of cultivation and good fellowship, than have been experienced among the older populations of men. Instead of producing permanent disorder, it will I conceive, under the institutions of the Anglo-Americans form the basis of the wealth of the powerful States in that remote quarter of the earth, and immeasurably impel in the path of progress, the best interests of mankind." Or words to that effect.

And then came the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and the admission of California into this Confederacy of Republican States; and then followed such scenes of public plunder and drunken legislation, of outrageous violations of public law, of lynchings, hangings, fires, murders and heart burnings from abundance of what is called law, but which is too often but little justice. And then came floods, and all sorts of accidents, wild speculations, and ten per cent. per month's interests, and finally ending in 1855 in a grand thunder storm, smashing banks, blowing up rotten credits, and teaching wild, rash men, useful lessons of moderation, common sense and proper patience.

So now, on the first day of May 1855 we find ourselves quietly emerging from the wreck and the storm—only passing; and we find we can sum up of assets and valuables—as follows:

1. One State of California with 121,000,000 of square acres.
2. Said acres have on them 250,000 sturdy young laborers.
3. These have a regular State government of 500 officers.
4. These last live on the fat of the land, earning \$2,000,000.
5. The State has a revenue of \$2,158,099.
6. A debt also of \$2,520,204.
7. On taxable property of \$111,000,000.
8. Exports of gold and silver \$36,000,000.
9. Of literary periodicals, in number 82.
10. Of public and private schools 214.
11. With scholars numbering 20,076.
12. Of cultivatable lands, in acres, 70,000,000.
13. Of saw mills some 100.
14. Of flouring mills some 60.
15. Of hardy, camp-inured, brave, ready-equipped,—ready mounted citizen soldiers in the coasts and sierras, 30,000. Besides ships, steamboats, sea steamers, 200 miles of electric telegraphs, 3,000 lawyers, 130 post offices, 5,000 miles of established mail routes, a weekly line of sea steamers connecting with the Atlantic, a railroad communication from ocean to ocean in six hours, another isthmus route through belching volcanoes, by daylight; twenty express companies, 100 bookstores, 100 churches, 150 cities, towns and villages (all done in six years); an agricultural society incorporated granting premiums of \$5000 annually, five volumes of State laws, thirty miner's canals of wonderful construction and great benefit, 500 miles of gold placers; silver, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, soda, iron, copper, lead and platinum mines; ocean coast of 700 miles, and three navigable rivers penetrating the State; a public penitentiary, an asylum for the unfortunates deprived of reason, conducted with great credit to the State and honorable to our pride as Californians; a commodious marine hospital built with Uncle Sam's money, and an invaluable dry dock and navy yard for our maritime forces, some excellent light-houses; a mercantile library association of 5,000 volumes, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, plenty of banks and bankers, a fertile, fruitful soil, producing the grains, plants and fruits tropical and temperate, and a climate of unrivalled salubrity. Also the sea abounding with fishes of divers kinds, great and small, even unto the great leviathan—all good, and fit and useful to make a great State if the hand of the diligent shall bear rule, and we seek truth, in the words of Washington, "only through the channels of a temperate and well informed investigation," and live up to that "honesty, which is the best policy for nations, as it is for individuals." And "nought shall make us rue, if California to itself do rest but true."

And Oregon and Washington territories do progress, in milder ratio of good success. And what we greatly want on the Pacific is the acknowledgment without stint or grudge "of the supremacy of the Laws," calm appeals to reason and right, instead of to passion, avarice and lynch law—put down the rowdies and law breakers—democratic republics cannot exist long without the enforcement of law, law—the violent man cannot violate the rights of court long without the triumph of anarchy, which brings necessity, "the last plea of tyrants."

Then we want Oregon and Washington divided into four States by natural boundaries and admitted into the Union; and we want California divided into four more States by the bay of San Francisco and the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers, which all will give the Pacific States thirty or more representatives in the National Councils, and exert an influence that must be heard and felt. This scheme which we have advocated since 1851 has now some friends, as people see the plain necessity of it.

And above all must not the black curly head of slavery ever be allowed to distract the councils of the people of this part of America; as white men can do all the work which is to be done, and we shall save ourselves much heart-burning and vile strife.

And if the said eight States are admitted into the Union, let us make eight more States out of Texas, Arkansas, which give the same territory for the free States, and all will be as fair as day.

And the coal-tunnel railroad being finished, the Chinese allowed to emigrate to these shores with their families, proper laws made for them, and set to work to cultivate sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice; we shall see the mighty oriental trade set agoing which is to make these shores hum with the noise of an overflowing commerce, such as the world hath never known before.

We shall then see the family of man gathered on these remote shores, putting forth the vigorous strength of a new life only dreamt of aforetime by sages and prophets; where "ero long the better genius of our race, having encompassed earth, and tamed its tribes, shall sit him down beneath the farthest west, by the shore of this calm ocean, and look back on realms made happy." For he has been traveling and sojourning six thousand years, before his weary feet halted, and the destiny of his race begins to dawn into visibility; as far as yet, but we hope for the "Good Time a Coming," when

"Waste sandy valleys, once perplexed with thorn,
The spiny fir and shapely box adorn:
To leafless shrubs the flowery palmas succeed,
And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed.
Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his short-lived sire begun:
Their vines a shadow to their race shall yield,
And the same hand that sowed shall reap the field."

ALEX. S. TAYLOR,
of Monterey.

On the First of May 1855.

Dennie and his Father;
OR, THE DOUBLE PLEDGE.

On the shores of the beautiful Horicon, now known as Lake George, in the eastern part of New York, there lived, a few years ago, a clergyman. His happy family of five daughters, and a darling son, a boy of more than ordinary promise, were growing up under the influence and instruction of such parents as few children could boast. Happy among themselves, with their home amidst the most beautiful scenery in nature, life seemed to them a bright and glad reality. But occasionally a shadow of anxiety might have been detected on the usually calm brows of both father and mother.

The time at which my story commences was before the days of temperance. It was when every family kept a supply of ardent spirits constantly on hand; and children were accustomed to the dangerous beverage daily. So it was in this family. The little "Dennie," accustomed every morning to his glass of bitters, and to treat every time a friend called upon the family during the day, soon began to show a decided fondness for the intoxicating drink, and sought for more frequent occasions to gratify his taste. His parents saw his growing appetite with alarm, and often admonished him, but with little effect; his appetite increased, and more than once they had the mortification of seeing their promising boy in a state of evident intoxication. Various were the remedies they tried, but with little good; and they could only hope that time and his own good sense, would at length enable him to control the habit that threatened to ruin him. But an event occurred which blasted every hope, and they saw nothing before their child but a drunkard's life and a drunkard's grave.

One morning the little Dennie came running in with the eager inquiry—"Mother, Mr. Smith is going to have a raising this afternoon, and James has invited me. May I go?"

"My son, if your father thinks it best, you may go," his mother replied.

His father's consent was readily obtained; and after dinner he started off full of happy anticipations. Arrived at the place, his attention was occupied for a time in the erection of the building; too soon, however, he discovered a keg on the premises, which his ready genius quickly told him contained his favorite beverage. Without a moment's hesitation he asked for a drink—it was given; he asked for another, then another, and before the afternoon was half gone, "Dennie" was dead drunk; and the workmen had laid him on a board under a tree.

About four o'clock his father called to accompany him home; not seeing him about, he eagerly inquired for his child—they pointed him to the place where he lay. With a heart full of sorrow he carried him home to his horrified mother and sisters. Together his parents watched by his bed during the tedious night that followed, not knowing but the dreadful stupor would result in his death; but fully resolved, if he lived, not to leave untired any effort that might promise to save him.

It was not until the evening of the second day that he was restored to perfect consciousness. His parents thought it best not to speak to him of the cause of his illness for some days, hoping his own reflections would do much more good; but in this they were disappointed—he did not exhibit the first symptom of remorse or consciousness that he had done wrong.

About a week after the event just related, his father invited him one pleasant morning to take a walk. Their road lay along the shore of the lake and was lined with stately trees on either side. For a time they walked in silence.

"Dennie," said he, "do you know what it was made you sick the other day?"

"Why, I suppose I drank too much rum," he heartily replied.

"Well, you may know that I think you are in danger of becoming a drunkard."

"What do you mean, father?"

"I mean, you are drinking too much rum, and you are becoming a drunkard."

"But father, I have never drunk any rum, and I never will."

And most faithfully did his father speak of the evils of intemperance; then taking a small gold watch from his pocket, which Dennie had long desired to call his own, he said, "Dennie, if you will never drink any more rum, I will give you this gold watch. Will you do it?"

Rising from his seat, and looking his father full in the face, he replied: "If it is wrong for me to drink rum, I scorn to be hired not to drink it! But I will tell you, sir, what I will do. If it is wrong for me to drink, it is wrong for you, and if you stop drinking I will."

Had a flash of lightning burst from the cloudless sky above them, his father would not have been more startled. How could he get up in a cold winter night, and go and pray by the bedside of some dying parishioner, without a glass of something to prevent his taking cold? How could he attend to the various ecclesiastical meetings of the church, without something to help him bear the fatigues of the journey? The sacrifice was indeed great, but the welfare of his son demanded it. And summoning all his resolution, with a faltering voice, he replied—"I will do it my son." And thus they pledged themselves to total abstinence.

The lake, the trees, and the pure blue sky, were the only witnesses, save only that holy Being who is everywhere. As they retraced their steps, his father, taking the little watch from his pocket, gave it to Dennie, and said:

"My son, you have long wished that I should give you this watch. It is yours as long as you keep your promise. Should that ever be broken, I shall expect you to return it to me; till then, let it be a token to you of this promise we have now made."

Years have passed; and the same little "Dennie" is now a distinguished clergyman in one of our most populous Western cities. Four bright little boys call him father. The same little gold watch decorates his parlor wall, and often does he point to it and tell of his danger, and his escape from the whirlpool of intemperance.

TASTES DIFFER.—In a lecture on what he has seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:

"In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plow, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not bring a horse along. He never had one, or his father before him. He puts one end on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hand, rubs it against the saw. It is a solemn fact that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single augur, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a red hot poker. This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women and children, with an industry that shames labor-saving Yankees. Thus he makes labor, and the poor must live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their back, when one mule could bring all of it in a cart. But the charcoal vender never had a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition.

A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous as if he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything; and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuse to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the lazaroni of Naples, when he has earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day, and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and everybody moves slowly."

LITTLE THORNS.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the fairest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved, oft draws the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face, familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form make their way through them without feeling much, exceedingly incommodate persons of more refined turn, in their journey through life, and make their traveling irksome and unpleasant.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Under the new law there were, up to April 20th, 1855, 1,000,000 letters remaining in the Albany Post Office, intended to pass abroad, and 1,000,000 letters intended to pass home. A public spirit meeting was held on the 20th inst., at which it was resolved to send a delegation to Albany, to see that the law was properly executed.

NEW PAINT.—A new paint has been discovered, which is said to be superior to all others.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Below we give a list of the officers elected in this city on Monday last. Their term commences on the first of July. Under the new city charter, the Mayor, Marshal, President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, form a Board of Commissioners to appoint and govern the Police Department. It is probable, says the Chronicle, that one Board of the Council will elect a democratic President, and the other a Know Nothing; and if so, and if North be elected Marshal, the Police Commission will be equally divided. Five out of the nine officers on the general ticket were elected by Democrats, and four by the Know Nothings. The Council is equally divided in each ward. There is much complaint of fraud in this election, and several arrests were made for illegal voting. The Know Nothings say they had 300 majority in the Sixth Ward, while the return is made to give them but 16.

City Officials Elected.—Mayor, James Van Ness, dem. 65 maj.; Controller, A. J. Moulder, dem.; City Surveyor, J. J. Hoff, dem.; City Attorney, Bailey Peyton, k. n.; City Treasurer, Wm. McKibben, dem.; Marshal, Hampton North, k. n.; Harbor Master, John B. Schaeffer, dem.; Clerk Superior Court, James B. McMinn, k. n.; Tax Collector, Edward T. Batturs, k. n.

Aldermen.—Ward 1, Charles H. Corser; Ward 2, Joseph Hopkins; Ward 3, C. W. Hathaway; Ward 4, J. W. Brittan; Ward 5, J. M. Tewksbury; Ward 6, R. W. Slocomb; Ward 7, R. Rankin; Ward 8, Wm. Greene.

Assistant Aldermen.—Ward 1, Charles Wilson; Ward 2, R. J. Tobin; Ward 3, E. C. Peckham; Ward 4, H. J. Wells; Ward 5, C. J. Bartlett; Ward 6, J. Van De Water; Ward 7, W. H. Dow; Ward 8, J. B. Beideman.

Ward Assessors.—Ward 1, Michael Gaffney; Ward 2, Charles Umber; Ward 3, W. T. Denis; Ward 4, M. S. Brown; Ward 5, R. M. Cox; Ward 6, A. M. White; Ward 7, S. P. Burnham; Ward 8, J. B. Johnson.

The San Diego Herald says that Dr. R. C. Mathewson is immediately about to survey the United States lands in San Diego county, embraced between the second and third standard parallels south, and extending east from the San Bernardino meridian to the Colorado river, comprising between 1,000 and 1,500 miles of township lines.

Parties just arrived from the Tucson bring us the information that orders have recently arrived suspending further operations on the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, in consequence it is rumored, of the purchase of another slice of Santa Anna's dominions.—*South-ern Californian.*

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Butte Record, says that the contract for the erection of a wire suspension bridge across Feather River at Bidwell, has been taken by Messrs. Jones & Murray, old Feather River contractors, for the sum of \$26,500. The bridge is to be completed by the 1st of December.

GOON SIGN.—A quantity of wool to the amount of fifty bales or 10,000 pounds, was shipped from Oakland wharf, this week. We understand it is to be taken aboard one of the clipper now loading for New York.—*Contra Costa.*

At the Big Tree, Calaveras, we learn that snow fell on Tuesday, 22d, to the depth of four inches.

Prices of Produce in New York, April 27.

VEGETABLES AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.		
	Bushel.	Barrel.
Long Island potatoes.....	\$1 75 @ 2 00	\$4 @ 8 25
Jersey do.....	1 75 @ 2 00	4 @ 8 25
Mercer's extra do.....	2 00 @ 2 50	5 @ 5 50
Sweet do.....	2 00 @ 3 50	6 @ 6 50
Onions.....	2 00 @ 5 00	5 @ 5 50
Beets, parsnips, turnips, & bushel.....	\$1 00 @ 1 75	
Green peas, & peck.....	2 00 @ 0 00	
Asparagus, & bunch.....	0 75 @ 1 00	
Tomatoes, & quart.....	0 50 @ 0 00	
Squashes, each.....	0 62 @ 0 87 1/2	
Cabbages, each.....	0 25 @ 0 37 1/2	
All the small bunches of produce, & bunch.....	0 10 @ 0 12 1/2	
Cranberries, & barrel.....	13 00 @ 15 00	
Butter, State.....	0 28 @ 0 31	
do Delaware county.....	0 28 @ 0 31	
do Orange county.....	0 31 @ 0 34	
Cheese, best.....	0 12 1/2 @ 0 00	
Lard, best.....	0 12 1/2 @ 0 15	
MEATS.		
Beef, roasting pieces.....	0 16 @ 0 20	
Steaks, choice.....	0 18 @ 0 25	
Mutton.....	0 15 @ 0 18	
Veal.....	0 15 @ 0 18	
Pork, choice.....	0 16 @ 0 18	
Tongues, each.....	0 75 @ 0 00	
GAME.		
Turkeys, & B.....	0 15 @ 0 18	
Chickens, & B.....	0 15 @ 0 18	
Geese, & B.....	0 15 @ 0 18	
Wild geese, each.....	1 25 @ 0 00	
Canvas ducks, & pair.....	1 25 @ 1 50	
Quails, & dozen.....	1 50 @ 2 00	
Wild pigeons, & dozen.....	3 00 @ 0 00	
Snipe, & dozen.....	2 25 @ 3 00	
Spring chickens.....	1 25 @ 2 00	
FISH.		
Halibut, bass, cod and pike, & B.....	0 10 @ 0 12 1/2	
Shad, each.....	0 25 @ 0 50	
Salmon, smoked.....	0 12 1/2 @ 0 00	

The above are a few of the leading marketable products, thus showing that our California markets can supply as good, or better, at a much lower figure; and we feel safe in saying we can live as cheap, or cheaper (rent excepted) as in New York.

"So come along! come along!
There's no need of alarm,
For Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give us all a farm!"

P. B. CORNWALL,
Real Estate Broker, General Agent, &c.
Office—East side of Second street, between J and K.

The advertiser has been a resident of Sacramento, and engaged in Real Estate transactions since 1846, and having been personally acquainted with nearly all the Real Estate dealers who have operated here at different times, and with their transactions in property, has peculiar facilities in his business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption.—There is no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims as Consumption. No walk in life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged, and the young, all alike are food for this common enemy of mankind.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle climate? We think there is.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is offered to us suffering world, as such. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and it has won that confidence.

Sold by all druggists.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Opinion of the Press.—The Editor of the International Journal says: "Of all the specifics offered for the cure of Lung complaints, we have the greatest faith in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Free from those narcotic ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of some other patent medicines, it acts without injury to the nervous system. We speak of this value medicine from personal knowledge of its effects. Scarcely two years have elapsed since a member of our family was raised from the very brink of the grave through its use; and in several subsequent cases where it has been administered in our household, it has never once failed of the desired effect. We cheerfully commend it to our friends in the British Provinces, and among 'the rest of mankind,' as a certain remedy for incipient diseases of the lungs."

* * Be sure it is signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.

Sold by all Druggists.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company, held at their office February 25, 1855,

Samuel J. Hensley, Richard Chensley, J. Whitney, Jr., A. Reddington, W. B. Minnott, R. M. Jessup, David Van Pelt, John Bentley, F. F. Low,

Were elected Trustees for one year from the 23d May, 1855.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees for the election of officers, San Francisco May 24, 1855,

SAMUEL J. HENSLEY was unanimously elected President, J. WHITNEY, Vice-President, and Wm. MORRIS, Secretary of the California Steam Navigation Company.

To Purchasers of Implements for Harvesting Grain.—We shall keep ourselves always advised of the very best implements that are imported into this country, and those who wish to purchase, by writing or calling on us, can be assisted in their purchases materially. We can find orders to any extent for machinery, and will be happy to do so for a commission, and we know we can do so with great advantage to the purchasers.

[v3-13] WARREN & SON.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Sansone and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at 3 1/2, P. M.

NATHL THURSTON.

MARRIED.

On the 26th May, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Isaac S. Church and Miss Sarah L. Ford.

On the 23d May, in San Jose, Julius K. Rose and Miss Nelly A. Ellsworth.

On the 24th May, in San Jose, Daniel J. Potter and Caroline A. McKee.

On the 24th May, in San Jose, Joseph O. McKee and Miss Rachel Cleverdon.

On the 23d May, near Sacramento City, Calvin C. Oakley and Miss Elizabeth Whaley.

On the 23d May, in Sacramento, Huley Smith and Miss Cordelia Bullard.

On the 23d May, in Sacramento, Henry W. Bragg and Sarah E., daughter of Capt. D. Martin.

DIED.

On the 28th May, in this city, Frederick, youngest son of W. H. and Sarah L. Graves, aged 6 months.

On the 29th May, at Oakland, Henry, infant son of Henry and Jane Reed, of San Francisco, aged 1 year, 3 months and 29 days.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.—Bark Mulonna, Boyd, Port Madison, 10 days; lumber.

May 24.—Bark China Driven, Inley, Astoria, 5 days; flour.

Bark Success, Davenport, Coles Bay, 4 days; coal.

Bark Ella Francis, Mitchell, Newcastle (N. S. W.), 86 days; coal.

Brig Wyndott, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.

Brig North Bend, Lent, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.

May 25.—Brig Willingale, Pinkham, Puget Sound, 8 days; piles.

Schr. Harriet, Hohues, Mendocino, 24 hours; lumber.

May 26.—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Bethlehem, San Juan, 13 days; with passengers, etc.

Clipper ship John Fry, Lawton, Glasgow, 150 days; inde.

Brig J. H. Lunt, Richardson, Columbia River, 4 days; lumber.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Sudden, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

May 27.—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours, via intermediate ports, with passengers and inde.

Bark Mallory, Elliot, Chatham Bay, 7 days; lumber.

Brig Leonessa, Howard, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.

Schr. Queen of the West, Danne, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.

Schr. Astoria, Willoughby, Carriere, Puget Sound, 4 days; produce.

May 28.—Clipper ship Sturkey, Kirby, Hong Kong, 40 days, with inde, and 300 Chinese passengers.

Clipper ship Racerhound, Barr, Hong Kong, 52 days, with inde, and 100 Chinese passengers.

Brig Colorado, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 26 hours; lumber.

May 29.—Schr. Sea Smith, Hawthorne, Crescent City, 60 hours, via intermediate ports, inde and passengers.

Schr. Francisco, Miller, Monterey, 5 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

May 23.—Ship E. F. Willett, Clission, for Calho; brig Grecian, Kisan, for San Francisco; schrs. Sofia (Sard), Torlette, Valparaiso; Honolulu Packet, Robertson, Vancouver Island.

May 25.—Ships Herald of the Morning, under, and Elizabeth Ellen, brigmaster, for Calho; Oceanic, Buckley, for Calho.

May 26.—Steamship Sierra Nevada, atchey, for Calho; Child ship Mercedes, Loth, Sydney, via Tahiti; schr. Ninna, Putscher, Hongkong.

May 28.—Bark Greenfield, Fullinsbee, for Liverpool; Phoenix, barriester, Calho.

Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns will confer a favor by saying they observed them advertised in the "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

Spalding's Rosemary Hair Oil.

Take the sweetest of natures and the fairest flowers, Combine them, and lo! what a treasure is ours!
For blooming in winter, when earth is all dreary,
We hail with delight the green fragrant Rosemary.

Its dark shaded leaves with an essence is filled,
Which, when from its secret recesses distilled,
And combined with an Oil of a quality rare,
(As by Spalding,) is just the right thing for the hair.

And Spalding esteems it no more than a duty,
This offering to lay on the toilet of Beauty,
For kindness and Time's bad effects all may foil,
By the use of his Cusior and Rosemary Oil.

Sold by LITTLE & CO.,

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

v3-22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Tilden & Little, in the Storage and Commission Business, heretofore conducted in the EMPIRE WAREHOUSE, is now prepared to continue the business in all its various branches, at this old established and thoroughly Fire-Proof Warehouse, on as reasonable terms as any other Warehouse in this city; will make cash advances on all goods, when desired; and hopes to retain a continuance of the old business.

Reference—Messrs. Case, Hoiser & Co.; J. W. Britton; James Doyle; Barber & Boyd.

Notice.
WHEREAS certain impressions are gaining circulation connected with the insolvency of Messrs. Tilden & Little, late lessees of the Empire Warehouse, which if uncontradicted may cause unnecessary alarm, I feel it a duty to myself to assure those having goods stored there, that all difficulties which exist, are confined entirely to their connection with, and the suspension of, the Empire Flour Mills, and that all other goods now stored in this warehouse, will be duly receipted for by me, upon presentation of the old Receipts.

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE, HIRAM W. BEEBE.

v3-22

W. W. PRICE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

No. 14 Read's Building.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Powers of Attorney, written; Oaths administered and acknowledgments taken.

v3-22

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the Furniture Trade as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston,..... R. HOWES,

of the old firm of Howes & Co.,

120 and 122 Montgomery street.

Resident Partner, San Francisco,..... DAVID MOORE,

San Francisco, Sacramento,

139 Jackson st., 103 K st.

Resident Partner, Sacramento,..... B. C. NEWCOMB,

San Francisco, May 8, 1855, 77 K street, Sacramento City.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our expenses reduced more than one-half which enables us to offer you a greater variety of Goods at 15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the markets to obtain such goods as are desirable, at the

Lowest Cash Rates.

Three years' experience will enable him to select stock that will

Defy Competition in Quality and Prices.

We are now before you with a large and

DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

and shall endeavor to merit a share of your patronage. It will

be our pride to give

Perfect Satisfaction,

both in quality, price, and good treatment.

HOWES & CO.

77 and 103 K street, } 120 and 122 Montgomery street,

Sacramento, } opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Furniture is now complete, comprising every thing suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room or Office. We have lately added to our stock \$34,000 worth, purchased here at low rates, which, together with our former stock, and constant additions by every clipper ship, gives us one

of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We

have reduced our

prices to con-

form to the

times.

at least 25

per cent, on all

who will favor us

with a call will be con-

vinced.—By the addition of

Messrs. Moore & Newcombe

stocks, here and in Sacramento, we

can safely say that our stock is the most

varied and complete ever offered to the public,

and that we cannot be undersold by any firm in

San Francisco, Sacramento, or elsewhere in this State.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HOWES & CO.,

v3-19 120 and 122 Montgomery street.

MAKING ROOM FOR A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fashionable Spring Clothing,

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO'S

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of J and Second streets, (El Dorado Building.)

Sacramento.

CLOSING out Winter Stock at great reduction in prices,

comprising the greatest variety and the best styles of the

fashionable Souther Over Coat, decidedly the ton in New

York; Paletot, Tailors, Clonks, Winter Frocks, Open Cloaks;

with our usual large and elegant assortment of Dress Frocks,

Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Pants, rich Velvet and Silk Vests;

with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

We are also receiving, by every steamer, invoices of Fashionable

Cassimeres and Vestings, Holey and Simon's Clothes and

Doekins, for our custom department.

Garment's made to order at the shortest notice, in the latest

New York styles.

Branch KEYES & CO.,

v3-6 Corner J and Second streets, Sacramento.

The Wonder of the World!

THE MAMMOTH OX ECLIPSE!!

THE Largest, most Beautiful and Perfect Animal in the

World! only 6 years old, measures 18 hands (6 feet) high,

and weighs 4,000 pounds!

On exhibition every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock, at No. 124

Commercial street, 4 doors below Montgomery.

Admission 50 cents.

v3-20

Victoria Regia.

A FEW copies of this magnificent work, in Colored Plates,

for sale. Apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FAIRIES,

Bosh street, San Francisco,

and Society's Rooms, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS

TREADWELL & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

NER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STR
SAN FRANCISCO

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
Agricultural and Mining Tools; also, Agricultural Implements
and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the
Agricultural House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.
Boston.
Cold and Garden Seeds of all varieties;
Roughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds
Reapers, Reap-ers, Mowers, Fan Mills, Stump Cutters

ellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Saw
Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Smut Mil

Wheat Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Horse
Rakes—together with all the small tools and
implements appertaining to cultivation.
B—Branch House at Marysville. All orders pre-

San Francisco ahead of the World

ver on, on apace with the Age and Times



urrah for Vance's new Daguerrena Gallery
greatest Light in the World, (over 500 feet G

HY should every one go to VANCE's who
PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has no

arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be equaled by any in the world. Instruments containing the perfect, and with greater power than any ever in this country.

Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from
 an form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side
 at now enables him to overcome the great difficulty
 of getting a light in a room, and to get it in a room.

Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures of the most perfect likeness, different formed features and differently arranged lights.

the tune of any other establishment in the city; they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the more the more natural the expression.

is silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting print so much admired, and which cannot be produced on non plates, as they are now used by other artists.

chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds different from anything ever before used in the art, enables him to produce perfect lifeness, at every sitting, clear, soft and beautiful tone so much admired in

those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

Don't forget the place.
New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery

Entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's.

APOTHECARIES HALL

LITTLE & CO.

10

LITTLE & CO
47 Montgomery Street, New York
APOTHECARIUM & HALL

1948

Varieties

HINTS AND HITS.—Short Business Visits—Idlers in Stores.—A correspondent complains that some of his customers, who are very valuable to him, are nevertheless in the habit of lingering in his establishment for hours at a time, much to his annoyance. He can not treat them with discourtesy, and has no inclination so to do. But he thinks that a hint or two as to the policy of short visits on business, especially when others require a fair degree of attention, would not only prove serviceable in his case, but in a general sense. The error alluded to is a serious one, and it prevails to a very great extent. There are some people who fancy that others have little or nothing to do. They stop them in the street during business hours and attempt to get up a long conversation on trifling matters—they visit their stores and lounge on their desks and counters—they repeat silly stories that have been told a dozen times before—and still worse, they pry into matters with which they have no concern, and thus not only annoy and vex, but inflict absolute injury. A friend who keeps a leading store at one of our prominent corners, informs us that he has lost quite a number of customers, in consequence of the almost perpetual presence of idlers and loafers, who stare with rude impudence, and who will not take any of the many gentlemanly hints that he has ventured to give them. He does not like to turn them out absolutely, but he assures us that he not only suffers in his feelings but his business. Some of them may mean no harm, but the effect is not the less pernicious. A man of common sense, and a gentleman, could readily imagine the indecency of standing beside the counter of a bookstore, with a lady making application for publications, either for herself or a member of her family. Nay, we know of a case, in which a young man, who kept a store for the sale of works, was absolutely ruined in the manner described. He lacked the moral courage to send away the idlers who infested his establishment, and the consequence was, that all his customers left him. But as a general rule, a visit of business should be brief, especially when other parties are to be consulted with, or waited upon. When, too, any matter, private or confidential, is in progress, everything like curiosity should be regarded as ill-timed or impertinent. It is quite a common occurrence for an idler to step into a room, and exclaim, "are you engaged?" seeing, at the same time, two or three persons busily occupied, and hence such a question being altogether unnecessary. But even when an affirmative answer is given, he will take a seat coolly, pick up a newspaper, and attempt to listen to all that is passing. Nay, he will venture ever and anon, to throw in a remark, as if he were the party concerned, and as if his affairs were the topics under consideration. But enough for the present. The subject is a fruitful one, and we may return to its consideration again.

OUR LOKOMOKES.—An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads, to a Yankee traveler seated at his side, in one of the cars of a "fast train," in England. The engine bell was ringing as the train neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two." "What's that noise?" innocently inquired the wide-awake Yankee. "We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in America yet?" "Why, yes," replied the Yankee; "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so 'tarnal fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by." "Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman. "Fact," said the Yankee; had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles—but they wouldn't answer, either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—hurricanes were now and then, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon, and dead engineer, lying beside me. Just then, the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow, he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound. We got some so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness, with the lights close on behind it. The people petitioned against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally, we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signal-men to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."

"You are from the country, are you not?" said a know nothing clerk in a certain bookstore, to a plain dressed individual who had given him some trouble. "Yes." "Well, here's an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said the man, as he slowly turned to leave the store, "you had better present to your mother."

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO.'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 28, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the nearest confidence can be placed.

Tomlinson & Wood, J. Weiner,
Benjamin Shurtliff, J. Van Schick,
Goldstone & Bro., John E. Church,
P. M. Eder & Co., Wm. A. Mix,
Hulluh & Isaacs, Chy J. E. Church, Att'y.
M. Jackson & Co., C. Roethe,
T. Levy & Co., Wm. S. Fitch,
A. & S. Solomon, E. E. Dwyer,
E. Lewis & Co., D. Callahan,
Van Wie & King, J. N. Chappel,
Simon Selig, Jas. W. Downer,
M. Schloss & Co., G. W. McMarty,
A. Ronan, James Loag.

Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.

Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.

(v3-15) **E. W. TRACY & CO.**

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

The late employees of Adams & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Packages and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energy.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,

No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERAGE AND GENERAL DIRECTORY, and have made extensive arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage. As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.
This department is an agency for leasing and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops, Rooms and Buildings of every description, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department" and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory.
This department will include a *registry*, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professional Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our registry will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and also elsewhere.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and address of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.

(v3-18) **WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.**

Booksellers and Stationers

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery.

By the recent arrival of clipppers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russia, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Bank and Pass Books, Dairies, &c., &c.

Paper—Brief, Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

Bound Books—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blanks—Law, Shipping and Custom House Blanks, Miscellaneous—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cush, Dead, Date, Post Office and Envelope Boxes, Portfolios, Cases, Card Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reliques, Part Monies, Perfumery, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Pictorials, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders.

(v3-18) **F. BLAKE,** 68 Merchant street.

To Printers.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand Hoe a DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to

(v3-18) **F. BLAKE,** 68 Merchant street.

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption," says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Lennec and other pathologists." Dr. CARSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis," (pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or embarrassing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Infancy, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. BOYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and may honestly say that my knowledge has been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAB, of Tabor, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 1st, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. WM. A. SHAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."

C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate failing courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Sympies, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.,

(v3-16) Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in South and East.

Office, Athenaeum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which this community are familiar, he will no longer confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases,

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the affections to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcerations, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the bladder, Uterus, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractions of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: Morning, From 10 till 12

Afternoon, " 2 " 5

Evening, " 7 " 9. (v3-12)

A Lady's Praise of Spalding's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sung—
"Away with Pomatum and Bandoline,
No more in my rooms shall Bear's Grease be seen,
The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of green or strong spirit for me,
But Spalding's mixture of Rosemary!"

Sold by **B. B. THAYER & CO.,**

(v3-16) Montgomery street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(FURNISH HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.
THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.
The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

(v3-17) **COLLINS & CO.**

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

No. 56 Federal street, Boston.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millerwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.

(v3-5)

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the **WESTERN WORLD** in full faith, as being

The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For **COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFANZY, HOARSENESS, Injunctive CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**
They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be seen in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,

137 Montgomery street, San Francisco, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges:

San Francisco.....Little & Co.

Sacramento.....C. Morrill

Marysville.....R. & C. Coffin

Stockton.....E. S. Hohlen & Co.

Benicia.....J. W. Jones

Nevada.....Dr. Alban

Downville.....Dr. R. W. Carr

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State.

(v3-9)

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets,

draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Van Vleet, Read & Drexel, 27 Wall st.....New York.

Bank of North America.....Boston.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany

Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.

Junston Bro. & Co.....Baltimore.

J. R. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.

A. D. Jones, Esq.....Pittsburg, Pa.

A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.

J. R. Macmurtre & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Col.

lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.

(v3-9)

Legal Services.

NO. 23.

Farmers have not yet appreciated the utility of cultivating their thinking faculty, so as to make it subservient to some valuable purpose. This error has long bound their pursuit to degradation, and made it the contempt of enlightened men. Who has more conveniences for reading and meditation than the farmer? The long evenings of winter and the stormy days of every season, proffer ample opportunities for improvement, and if there are not beguiled, in an instructive and entertaining manner at home, some public place of amusement is resorted to, where, coming in contact with men of corrupt principles, they are liable to become the victims of dissipation and debauchery. Knowledge united with virtue constitutes the basis on which rests the system of this republic which will be permanent in proportion to the ability of the rural people. When we reflect on the rapidity with which our population is increasing, and the extent of territory annually settled, then we arise whether we shall maintain our patriotism and philanthropy, or whether domestic conflicting interests may arise to influence our zeal, and our country even at a yet earlier day than the ponderous weight of fact is now expressed with the necessity of the support of mankind: to have our farmers, the strongest minds and healthiest hearts of the main spring (agriculture) of the republic, supervised by men of intellect and moral principles, collectively, or through the agency of a devery year the improvement of the farmer is appreciated.

The California Farmer.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1855.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

"Prologue."—The original sketch under this heading, from the able pen of ALEX. S. TAYLOR, Esq., of Monterey, which appears in several numbers of the FARMER, we have issued in pamphlet form. Those who wish copies in this style, can obtain them on application at this office, Musical Hall Building, or by Mail or Express. Price Twenty-five cents per copy, or six copies for One Dollar.

A Card.

The public throughout the State and Agriculturists in particular, are hereby notified that the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., is about to make the tour of the State, for the purpose of presenting the general interests of Agriculture to those who are interested in its advancement, and gather statistics for the Society, with the view of adding to the interest of the approaching Annual Fair.

It is not only desirable but indispensable, that the membership list of the society must be largely increased beyond its present number, in order to make the Fair what it ought to be, considering the important position that California occupies among the Agricultural States of the Union.

Col. Warren is furnished with certificates of membership, and is authorized to furnish them to those who may desire to become members of the Society, and are earnest in their endeavors to develop the Agricultural resources of the State.

C. I. HUCHINSON, President.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

EDITOR FARMER: Please say to your readers that the Executive Committee of the State Society will not be able to examine any Farms, Orchards or Vineyards, unless notice of the wish to enter the same for premiums, be forwarded by the proprietors thereof, before the 1st of July. Address the President or Corresponding Secretary at Sacramento.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Semi-Monthly Exhibitions.

THE Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have the pleasure to announce the opening of their Rooms, on Fourth street, between J and K, and hereby tender to the public in general, and to the cultivators of the soil in particular, a most cordial invitation to visit the rooms at all times, free of cost.

The Rooms are fitted up with a fine museum of natural science, and the full appliances of an Agricultural and Horticultural Reading Room. There will also be held, at such times as circumstances shall warrant, Horticultural Exhibitions at the Rooms, the first of which will take place on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Farmers, Gardeners, Florists, Botanists, Geologists, and all others interested in developing the resources of the State, are earnestly solicited to contribute whatever they may be able, for the interest of such exhibitions and the general prosperity of Agriculture.

O. C. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Sacramento, May 30, 1855.

The above notice was received too late for our last issue. The next Exhibition will take place on Saturday, June 16.—En.

California Farmer Office.

THE publication office of our journal is now at the city of Sacramento. Our paper it will be seen is dated from that city, and we ask our friends and patrons and our subscribers generally, to address their letters to the city of Sacramento. The California State Agricultural Society having established their head quarters at the Capital, and the "Annual State Fair," having been appointed at that city the present year, it became necessary that as much of our time as we could spare should be given to advance the work of preparation.

Sacramento being also the Agricultural centre of the State, a convenient point, and to which there is a more ready access for a large quantity of produce and stock, and many other facilities having been tendered the Society, we felt it our duty to join and make it the head quarters of our journal and our labors. We shall, as we have said, visit as speedily as possible every portion of our State, and we ask a generous co-operation in the labors before us, which is to collect the most important data upon Agriculture and sub information as will advance the work of the coming "Annual Fair." (Please see Society's notice.)

We wish it distinctly understood, however, that while we may make Sacramento our head quarters,—our "home"—we have no partiality so strong as to make us forget the duty we owe and the interest we feel in Agriculture and its kindred interest wherever found in our State; to that interest we are wedded, mind, heart and strength, and if its friends will but give it a just portion of their time and interest, they shall never find us wanting in ours. We repeat then to all, the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, is at Sacramento city, where all letters should be addressed, and where we would most respectfully request our *Exchanges to be mailed to us.*"

To our Readers.

We would most respectfully call the attention of our readers and all interested in the cause which this journal pleads, to the card of the Executive of the State Agricultural Society, which appears in this day's issue.

THERE IS A WORK BEFORE US which we have long desired to perform—the EXAMINATION of the PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE of CALIFORNIA. Most earnestly do we wish to meet the Cultivators of the soil upon their own ground—to see them at work—to see the TRUE CONDITION of the CROPS, the acres under cultivation, and the condition and character of each crop—to look at, examine closely, and report truly, the prospect of the coming harvest of the great staples of California. But this is no small or easy task; it is a Herculean labor, but one that can be made easy and pleasant by the generous co-operation of those who are now engaged in the practical duties of Agriculture. We wish not only to examine the *grain fields and potato fields*, but *orchards, nurseries, greenhouses and gardens*, the public grounds and the private grounds, the large farms and the "pet" gardens. We wish to do this not for the sake of the IMMENSE AMOUNT of cultivated lands and industrial labor it will reveal—not for the mere spreading out such facts before Californians—not for the desire to call attention to the State Agricultural Society, or the CALIFORNIA FARMER—no; no; but for a higher and nobler purpose; we wish to do it for the VERY WORK SAKE. We do wish to see and know and report the INDUSTRY of OUR STATE, the source from whence her REAL wealth and prosperity proceeds and upon which her permanence is based. We wish to do this, that we may make known, not in California only, but over the whole Union and the world, that in the AGRICULTURE of CALIFORNIA and in the interests that grow out of it, our State possesses resources beyond that of any other State or country upon the earth. But these resources are as yet but partially developed, and it is for this reason that the Executive Committee desire the co-operation of all in the work proposed.

Having been desired and appointed to the work named, we ask of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State a kind co-operation and a helping hand, to make that work easy. Every cultivator large or small, can furnish us with a schedule of his lands, cultivated and uncultivated, his crops in all their variety, his stock of all kinds, the number of laborers he employs, his orchards, fruits, crops, and any and all the facts and particulars he may please to communicate. We earnestly hope they will do this, for the sake of the great good that will accrue to them and to all. We would be pleased, in the tour we shall make, to meet at any time the citizens of any place and confer with them—talk, preach, or write for them. Our theme is *Agriculture*, by day or night, summer or winter, rain or shine, now and forever—for it is a subject worthy the highest energy of the human mind.

We ask particular attention to the wishes of the Executive Committee of the State Society, for whom we would earnestly labor and in whose service we toil. That Society needs the interest, influence, aid and countenance, as well as support, of every good citizen of the State, for its success will benefit every citizen.

While we shall proceed from place to place, if those who feel a desire for special meetings, or desire the formation of County Societies, will write us, we will render all the aid in our power, and shall be glad to meet the citizens at any time or place they may desire, if they will notify us. Letters addressed to us at Sacramento will be duly forwarded us wherever we may be.

Again would we urge ACTION! UNITED ACTION!! so that the coming Annual Fair may be such as shall show the value of the AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRY of our noble State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We return thanks to the gentlemanly and attentive messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.; also to the Pacific Express Company, for prompt delivery of letters, packages, and papers the past week.

Agricultural Exhibition.

JUNE, the month of roses, is ever hailed by those who love horticulture and floriculture, as the fairest and brightest month of the year. The first Saturday in June is the bright opening of Flora's gala days in the New England States; for May has an embargo of east winds and chilly days that holds the goddess in check till the bright "Mouth of Roses," June.

Thus the California State Agricultural Society, wishing to commemorate this fragrant month, have commenced a series of exhibitions, which give promise of much interest and pleasure, not only to the citizens of Sacramento, where these exhibitions are held, but to many others from all parts of State, who contribute of their products and who may chance to be at the capital during the exhibition days. The Society having announced these displays to be held semi-monthly, the first came off on Saturday last, and although the notice had been but short it was well attended.

Preferring to take the report of one of our contemporaries who was present, to our own, we copy from the State Tribune the following report of the show:

THE new apartments occupied by the State Agricultural Society in this city, are situated on Fourth street, between J and K, at which place we passed a very pleasant hour yesterday, examining the beautiful collection of flowers there displayed. The rooms are under the immediate direction of Col. Warren, and the secretary of the society, Rev. O. C. Wheeler.

It is proposed to hold semi-monthly exhibitions to which Farmers, Agriculturists and Horticulturists are invited to send in specimens of their products, which will be labeled and kept for public exhibition. The feature is excellent and cannot but prove highly popular and successful. Below is a brief description of the articles displayed yesterday. The next display will be on the 16th June.

W. C. Walker, of the Golden Gate Nursery, San Francisco, exhibited a collection of twenty fine Green-house Plants, Roses, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Verbenas, Heliotropes and Carnations, all very fine plants, and in full bloom. Mr. Walker also sent twelve very rich hand bouquets, made in superb taste.

E. E. Marsh, of San Francisco, sent a sample of his Chili Strawberries, of wonderful size and beauty; measuring five and six inches in circumference; also a box of plants, of most extraordinary growth.

Messrs. Kuhler & Co., Florists, Sacramento, near the Fort, sent a handsome collection of twenty-one plants from their "Floral Gardens." Among the plants was an extra fine Hydrangea Japonica, and among his Roses were the superb Yellow Rose (Solitaire), Triumph of Luxembourg, Madam Laffay, and others; also very fine specimens of the Fuchsia. Messrs. K. & Co., sent a very fine specimen of the Cactus, of the Mamillaria tribe. These gentlemen also furnished a very handsome collection of Carnations, in cut vases.

Messrs. Kuhler & Co. sent a basket of very fine White Potatoes, raised from the seed, and one that promises to be an acquisition.

Mr. A. P. Smith, of the famed Pomological Gardens, exhibited two finely formed Pyramidal Trees, ornamented with flowers, made by Wm. O'Brien—these were quite an ornament to the rooms. From the same gardens came a basket of superb Strawberries, also two dishes of Raspberries—the Francoia and Ohio, ever-bearing. Mr. Smith also exhibited three baskets very large and fine long green Cucumbers. Upon the tables were found two moss baskets of rib flowers, bearing a card from Smith's gardens—designed and prepared by Mr. A. B. Saul, formerly of Center's, Mission Dolores, now at Smith's gardens.

From Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento, two large and very handsome white English Turnips, twenty-six inches in circumference, one weighing seven pounds.

Dr. B. B. Brown contributed a collection of Grass of six varieties, all very interesting and fair.

During the day and evening, a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the rooms, and all expressed great pleasure at the neat and attractive apartments, and the display of flowers. Hereafter all specimens of fruit and flowers will be sold after the exhibition, and on Wednesday, a large collection of pot plants will be sold. It is hoped that our lady friends will not only contribute the products of their gardens and needle, but honor the rooms with their presence on the 1st and 16th of each month.

It was indeed most gratifying to the executive committee, who were present, to note the interest evinced by the whole press of the city, and some of other place. The following journals were ably represented by one or more of their editorial corps: the Sacramento Union, State Journal, State Tribune, Empire Argus (Auburn), California Express (Marysville), the authorities of the city, and many strangers, were also present. Such a gratifying interest will serve as a stimulus to the Directors to do their best to make the exhibitions and the rooms of more and more interest and worth, continually.

AGRICOLA'S LETTERS.—Our readers will find a subject of much interest in the letter No. 2, of Agricola, and we hope now we have thus secured so many valuable aids to our journal, and its having so many interests to promote, our friends will express their interest by giving us a wider circulation,

The Press of Sacramento and Agriculture.

ONE of the evidences of the influence of Agriculture is seen in the interest that is now evinced in its behalf by the press of Sacramento. So many evidences are being daily presented to the minds of all, of the beneficial results of the cultivation of the soil, that the press can no longer withhold in giving it a true position.

The whole press of Sacramento speaks its value to that city. The numerous gardens, the luscious fruits, the fragrant flowers—these demand a tribute of praise, and we rejoice to have them duly recognized. A double good is accomplished when a portion of the columns of a political journal is occupied in speaking of these beautifiers of our homes; these strong advocates of industry, of health, peace and prosperity. The press of Sacramento have very promptly and generously urged the subject upon the attention of their readers, in repeated notices, since the announcement of the proposed opening of the State Society's Rooms at that city.

We have read with much pleasure the most excellent articles upon Agriculture and its influences, in the daily Union of last week. Also the State Journal and Tribune speak most favorably on its behalf. We are personally and particularly thankful for the kind and cheering notice of our friends of the Tribune. It is so pleasant and so frank that we could not do less than copy it *verbatim*:

CALIFORNIA FARMER.—We have neglected to mention the fact that the CALIFORNIA FARMER, the only agricultural newspaper in the State, is now published in this city, instead of San Francisco. We were honored with a call yesterday, from the gallant and accomplished editor, who is so brilliant and spiky as ever. We welcome the FARMER to Sacramento, and assure its editor we will do all we can to advance its interests, and the cause it so vigorously advocates.

For the smiles and greetings that so kindly met us on our return to Sacramento, and the many friends that call to welcome us, we are indeed grateful—such kindness we shall never forget. We can only say we will try to make the pathway of such friends fruitful with pleasure and pleasant with fragrant flowers.

Examples Worthy of Imitation.

THE Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have ever been a source of pride to every member, a source of gratification to the citizens, and an honor to the State. The Annual Shows have always been the great gatherings of the lovers of nature and her handiworks, and these Exhibitions have always been attended by the most intellectual and wealthiest citizens—and not only attended, but encouraged and sustained by them. The wise and good have liberally contributed, and it has been by such encouragement that this Society has reached its present proud and exalted position, and can now wield a mighty influence for good in developing the resources of mind and matter. By referring to the Annual Report of the Treasurer of that Society, we find the following estimate of its property:

Original purchase and Hall	-	-	\$36,000
Additional purchase,	-	-	12,000
Furniture and Library,	-	-	4,000
Appleton Fund,	-	-	1,000
Lyman Fund,	-	-	1,000
Bradlee Fund,	-	-	1,000
Lowell Fund,	-	-	1,000
Lyman Bequest (in stock),	-	-	10,000
Twenty shares railroad,	-	-	2,000
			\$68,000
Liabilities of Society, mortgages,	-	-	14,500
			\$53,500

To show show the real prosperity of this noble Society—their income from the Mount Auburn Cemetery is about \$5000 annually, thus enabling them to increase their premiums yearly, add to their library, pay all expenses, and leave an increasing fund to accumulate. The amount of last year's income from Mount Auburn Society, received after the above report, gave them the means to pay off \$4500 of their mortgages, which leaves them with a real capital of \$58,000.

It will be perceived that four merchants have donated \$1000 each as a special fund, the interest to be appropriated annually as a medal to some worthy object; and the Society ordained that such medal shall bear the name of the donor. It will be seen, also, that Hon. T. Lyman made the noble bequest of \$10,000 to the Society. It is to such instances of noble liberality which we would call the attention of those who have means by which they can do good while they live and see that good continually increasing.

Are there not citizens of California to whom a hint only will be necessary? What citizen of California and what State shall be recorded as the first donor to the noble science of Agriculture

ELLEN NORBURY.—We have just received from the publisher, T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, a copy of the new and corrected edition of "The Family Expositor," to be read by the family. It contains a new series of discourses, and is the most complete and valuable of its kind ever published. It is a beautiful little volume, and is a most useful and interesting book. It is a most useful and interesting book. It is a most useful and interesting book.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
FAIR ;
Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition,
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
State Agricultural Society,
TO BE HELDEN AT
Sacramento City, in September Next.**

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1855.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the basis for the premiums announced below :

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition of the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Competitors for premiums in this department are requested to give immediate notice of their intention, to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to claim the attention of the committee unless received before the first day of August.

It is of especial importance to Grain Growers that they bear the above in mind.

Best improved Farm.....	\$200
2d do do	100
Best Vineyard.....	75
2d do do	50
Best Nursery.....	75
2d do do	50
Best Kitchen Garden.....	50
2d do do	25
Best Flower Garden.....	40
2d do do	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants.....	25
2d do do do	15
Best Fence Hedge.....	25
2d do do	20
Best arranged and largest Green-house.....	30
2d do do do	15

GRAIN.

Competitors for premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the 15th of September. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society; and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee. In the estimate of Grain Crops, the committee will regard the number of acres, quantity and quality.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat.....	\$100
2d do do do	50
Best do do do do Barley.....	50
2d do do do do	25
Best do do do do Oats.....	50
2d do do do do	25
Best five do do do do Corn.....	50
do do do do do Buckwheat.....	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best five acres or more of Potatoes.....	\$50
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes.....	25
Best five acres of Onions.....	30
Best twenty-five cars of Seed Corn.....	10
2d do do do do	5
Best Fleece of Wool.....	10
Best specimens and crop of Cotton.....	20
2d do do do do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco.....	20
2d do do do do do	10
Best twenty-five pounds of Butter.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese.....	25
2d do do do do do	15
Best fifty pounds of Lard.....	20
Best exhibit of Soap.....	15
Best exhibit of Candles.....	20
Best specimens of Lamp Oil.....	10

FLOUR.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour.....	\$30
2d do do do	20
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour.....	15
2d do do do do	10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal.....	15

FRUIT.

Competitors for premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the 15th day of September, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best specimens and largest variety of Apples.....	\$30
2d do do do do do	15
Best and largest variety of Pears.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....	25
2d do do do do do	15
Best specimens of Nectarines.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best specimens of Apricots.....	15
Best specimens of Cherries.....	15
Best exhibit of California Grapes.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes.....	30
2d do do do do	15
Best exhibit of Plums.....	15
Best specimens of Almonds.....	15
2d do do do do	10
Best specimens of Quinces.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best specimens of Oranges.....	15
Best specimens of Limes.....	10
Best specimens of Lemons.....	15
Best specimens of Figs.....	20
Best specimens of Cranberries.....	10
Best six Water-melons.....	10
2d do do do	5

Best six Musk-melons.....	10
2d do do	5
FLOWERS.	
Best Floral Design.....	\$25
Best display of Pot Plants.....	25
Best collection of Roses.....	10
Best collection of Dahlias.....	10
Best pair of vase bouquets.....	10
2d do do	5
Best six hand bouquets.....	10
2d do do	5
* Best collection of Native Flowers, pressed.....	10
Best Evergreen wreath fifty yards long.....	25
Best Floral wreath thirty yards long.....	25
2d do do do	15
* To be donated to the Society.	

VEGETABLES.

Best exhibit of Garden Vegetables.....	\$40
Best exhibit of Pumpkins and Squashes, not less than six.....	10
2d do do do do do	5
Best exhibit of Onions.....	15
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Beets.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Carrots.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Parsnips.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Salsify.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of green, Sweet Corn.....	10
Best exhibit of Turnips.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Tomatoes.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Cabbage.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Broccoli.....	10
Best exhibit of Egg Plants.....	10
2d do do do	5
Best bushel of Potatoes.....	10
2d do do	5
Best bushel of Sweet Potatoes.....	10
2d do do do	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower.....	10
Best six heads Lettuce.....	5
Best specimens of Rhubarb.....	10
2d do do do	5
Best exhibit of Celery.....	10
2d do do	5
Best exhibit of Peanuts.....	10

MANUFACTURES, AND HOME INDUSTRY.

All competitors in this department must deposit with the committee, satisfactory evidence, in writing, that the articles exhibited were manufactured by the exhibitors within this State.

Best Steam Engine.....	\$75
* Best performance of Fire Engine.....	50
Best Hook and Ladder Truck.....	25
Best Hose Cart.....	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes.....	10
Best set of Parlor Furniture.....	60
Best set of Chamber Furniture.....	40
Best specimen of Tailors' work.....	15
Best specimen of Hats and Caps.....	10
Best specimen of Millinery.....	10
Best specimen of Mountmaking.....	10
Best specimen of Needlework.....	10
Best specimen of Printing.....	10
Best specimen of Tin-work.....	10
Best specimen of Marble-work.....	20
Best specimen of Silverware.....	35
Best specimen of Blacksmith-work.....	10
Best Cooking Stove.....	15
Best Parlor Stove.....	15
Best exhibit of Pottery.....	25
2d do do	15
Best exhibit of Brooms.....	5
* The Foreman of any Company competing for this premium should be a member of the Society.	

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery.....	\$25
2d do do do	15
Best specimens of Wax-work.....	10
2d do do do	5
Best specimens of Sign and Ornamental Painting.....	20
Best specimens of Oil Paintings.....	25
* Best specimens of Water-color Paintings.....	20
* Best specimens of Wood-cut.....	50
* Best specimens of Drawing for Farm-house.....	25
Best specimens of Drawing.....	10
Best specimens of Dentistry.....	15
Best specimens of Daguerrotypes.....	10
2d do do do do	5
* To be donated to Society.	

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from grapes grown in this State.....	\$25
2d do do do do do	15
Best Wine from currants grown in this State.....	10
2d do do do do do	5

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the 15th day of September, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Threshing Machine.....	\$50
2d do do	25
Best Reaping Machine.....	40
2d do do	20
Best Mowing Machine.....	30
2d do do	15
Best Steel Plow.....	20
2d do do	10
Best Cast Plow.....	15
2d do do	10
Best Grain Sower.....	15
2d do do	10
Best Fanning Mill.....	15
Best Harrow.....	10
Best Horse Rake.....	10
Best Straw Cutter.....	10
Best six Hand Rakes.....	5
Best Grain Cradle.....	10
Best Hay Press.....	10
Best six Hay Forks.....	5
Best Bee Hive.....	10
Best Ox Yoke.....	10
Best assortment of Baskets.....	15
Best Nest of Willow Baskets.....	10
Best Churn.....	10

Best Cheese Press.....	16
Best Two-horse Wagon.....	20
Best Two-horse Carriage.....	30
Best One-horse Wagon.....	15
Best One-horse Carriage.....	20
Best Dray.....	10
Best set of Team Harness.....	25
Best set of Carriage Harness.....	25
Best Single Harness.....	15
Best Dray Harness.....	10

No premiums will be awarded for manufactured articles not produced in California, yet the Society will be happy to place such articles, with the names of the importers or exhibitors, on exhibition.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near Sacramento, and will take place on the third and fourth days of the Agricultural Fair. Competitors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of those intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground before 10 A. M. of the second day of the Fair, when proper places will be assigned them, and on the days of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best imported or American Stallion.....	\$150
2d do do do do do	75
Best imported or American Mare.....	50
2d do do do do	25
Best California bred Stallion.....	50
2d do do do do	25
Best California bred Mare.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best breeding Mare with her Colt.....	25
2d do do do do	15
Best span of matched Draught Horses.....	25
2d do do do do do	15
Best span of matched Carriage Horses.....	25
2d do do do do do	15
Best Saddle Horse.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in cart).....	20
2d do do do do do	10
Best Express Horse and Wagon (shown together).....	30
2d do do do do do do	15
Best Colt over one and under three years old.....	20
2d do do do do do do	10
Best span of Mules.....	20
2d do do do	10
Best Bull.....	100
2d do do	50
Best Cow with her Calf.....	50
2d do do	25
Best yearling Heifer.....	15
Best six head young cattle, one pair under one, one pair under two, and one pair under three years old.....	30
2d do do do do do do do	15
Best yoke Working Oxen.....	40
2d do do do do	20
Best Buck.....	15
2d do do	10
Best Ewe and Lamb.....	10
2d do do	5
Best six Lambs under one year old.....	10
2d do do do do do	5
Best Boar.....	20
2d do do	10
Best breeding Sow with her pigs.....	20
2d do do do do	10
Best litter of Pigs under five months old.....	10
2d do do do do do	5
Best pair of fat Swine.....	20
2d do do	10
Best three Fowls (cock and pair of hens).....	10
Best pair of Turkeys.....	10
Best pair of Geese.....	10
Best pair of Ducks.....	10

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

Address the President or the Corresponding Secretary, at Sacramento.

Indian Settlements—Agricultural Developments—Civilization—Government Appropriations, &c., &c.

The vast amount of moneys appropriated for California, on her public works and in her varied departments, is often the subject of newspaper criticism. The large amount expended at our Indian reservations, and of which so much has been said and written the last year, and the wrong done to a gentleman of great worth—(Lieut. Beal) who had charge of these departments, and under whose administration great improvements were made—has induced us to make inquiries and know if in reality there has been any good accomplished.

It is a source of very great pleasure in the commencement of such a work to learn that Lieut. Beal had accomplished so much and laid so good a foundation, and it will be gratifying to his

friends everywhere to know that after the wrong that has been done to a most faithful officer, one who had labored long and arduously and had done so much to awaken attention to the value of agricultural wealth, had won the confidence and good will of a large body of Indians, had induced them to turn their attention to the cultivation of the earth, won them to peace, given them habits of industry—that this officer and his merits will be duly appreciated. Lieut. Beal, who was charged as being a defaulter to large amounts in that department, or rather behind in his accounts, has been reported most honorably correct in those accounts and reports; and it will be but a sorry matter for our government if prompt reparation is not made for wrongs done such public men. We do hope that our government may set an example so noble that all other governments may imitate them.

In making inquiries now relating to the Indian departments at Tejon, Noolacke and Fresno, we have been greatly and most kindly assisted by the present superintendent, Col. T. J. Henley, whose earnest wish to advance the work is best proved by what we shall take pleasure in offering from time to time from that department. Col. Henley has most kindly offered us access to all the statistics which are important to show that the Indian tribes, once useless wanderers, can be induced to cultivate the earth and become useful to themselves and the country, instead of disturbing its peace; that they can be made to aid in developing its agriculture, instead of hindering its progress; and we are pleased to present these facts to our own readers, for we all rejoice to know that of the large amount of moneys our government has expended, a goodly portion of it, at least, is doing good, instead of advancing political schemes, as partisan papers would have it.

We are among those who believe the wrong done to Lieut. Beal, a most noble officer, and a friend of the Indian, and a benefactor to California, to have wholly originated in a partisan press and political hate. We, as Yankees, only guess so—but justice will be done to Lieut. Beal for the benefits he has conferred.

We have only room for a report which was sent to Washington in April last, showing the condition of affairs at that time, by a personal inspection of Col. Henley. The amount of land cultivated is as follows:

Tejon.—1,000 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 200 acres oats; 100 acres in Indian gardens. About 800 Indians are here employed.

Fresno.—300 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 50 acres in Indian gardens. 400 Indians employed.

Noolacke.—700 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 100 acres oats; 100 acres corn; 50 acres in Indian gardens. 1500 Indians employed.

There are also new settlements being begun at King's river (4 creeks,) and at Klamath; at these places potatoes are the principal products. There are about 400 Indians. At every station or department Superintendents and well qualified Agents have charge of squads of Indians, who make weekly reports of all labor to Col. Henley. These reports have been kindly offered us to show the practical workings at these stations and they will be found very interesting to all who feel an interest in the permanency of California and of its "rise and progress."

The reports have been kindly transcribed for us by the courtesy of H. C. Brayton, Esq., Secretary in the office of Superintendent, to whom we return many thanks. Other data will appear from time to time and be of much interest.

The following is the report alluded to:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, }
San Francisco, April 14th, 1855.

HON. G. W. MANYPENNY, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Having just returned from the South, I am able to give a very favorable account of affairs at the Tejon. The Indians are quiet and contented, and engage in their work, even more quietly than usual.

The quantity of wheat and barley sown, is about fifteen hundred acres. This is less by five hundred acres, than I intended to have sown—the dry weather, during the winter, prevented the plowing of a greater quantity. Rain, however, has fallen, bountifully, during the last month, and the crops look exceedingly well. I made arrangements while there, to provide for each Indian tribe on the Reserve, a garden, corn-field, and melon and pumpkin patch, as their individual property. The houses, which they were directed to build, last fall, are now completed, and many of them are now living in adobe houses, of their own construction.

They have become content with the policy of giving beef, only to those who labor, and are satisfied, now, with their ration of flour, which is the only food we give those who do not labor; to those who work we give about three pounds of beef, each, per day, which is boiled with the flour, (chopped wheat,) making a very good and substantial food, with which they are very well satisfied.

The women make their own clothing, very neatly; and I now purchase a cheap article of cotton drilling, which is made into clothing for the men; and as there is no expense, except the wholesale cost of the cloth, the cost of clothing is very little. I do not, however, give to the men, who perform no labor, any other clothing than shirts—deeming it important, at every point, to keep up the distinction between those who labor and those who do not.

We manufacture our own flour and grain, or, rather, chop the wheat for the Indians, with a small mill driven by mules; the water mill, which is in the course of erection, not being yet completed. When I left there the plows were engaged in breaking the garden and corn land for the Indians. When this should be completed I directed them to commence breaking new land for the next year's crop, as I consider this, which is similar to the summer fallow in the East, to be the proper method of farming in this country. Land thus prepared can be sown any time during the fall, and is ready to take its start with the first rains in winter. The wheat, of which there is a large quantity, on hand, is stored, in the chaff, in the large adobe building; and I shall be able this year to test fairly the experiment as to whether wheat can be kept in this climate or not.

Returning from the Tejon, I came the land route, via Kern River, Fort Miller and the Fresno Farm. The Indians upon the entire route are peaceable and quiet, and I left word with them that this year's crop would enable us to furnish them with plenty of wheat at the Tejon, and gave them a general invitation to go there, which I have no doubt they will do as fast as the progressive settlement of the country demands their removal. There are about fifteen hundred Indians on the King's River who have heretofore been averse to removal, and the white people, also, were last year disposed to favor their remaining. They, however, are now anxious that early steps should be taken for their removal; and the Indians, seeing the inevitable fact that the lands must soon be taken from them, are becoming restless, and ask for protection.

Preparatory, therefore, to bringing them under subjection, I have sent up from the Tejon, a team of mules, a wagon, loaded with flour, plows, &c., and have directed an agent to plant at one of the Rancheros a field of corn—say fifty or an hundred acres. This will be done at small expense, and is, in my opinion, the cheapest method of exhibiting to the Indians the objects and intentions of the government.

At the Fresno Farm I found everything in a prosperous condition. The quantity of wheat and barley sown is about four hundred acres, and looks more flourishing even than at the Tejon. There are about four hundred Indians at this place. They are in good condition and are very well contented. The distinction which I have kept up, in regard to food and clothing, between those who labor and those who do not, induced the chief of this tribe to solicit labor for all his people, that they might be clothed and fed alike.

There are within a circle of one hundred miles round the Fresno, several thousand Indians, and the object of this farm is to collect them here, preparatory to their removal to a more suitable location. Leaving the Fresno, I returned to this city, via Stockton, arriving on the 30th March, having been absent thirty days.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Miscellany.

[From the Ohio Cultivator.]

THE FLOWERS.

STRONG Wisdom framed this world of ours,
Rich goodness formed the herb and tree;
But love and Beauty made the flowers,—
Or so it seems to me.

From heaven they brought their tissues bright,
Earth hath no dyes such tints to dye;
And torned the petal, in the light
Of Beauty's laughing eye.

And Love and Beauty, as they were it,
Joyed o'er their work, so wond'rous fair;
And each its breath of fragrance caught,
From sweet words uttered there.

The little cherubs, hovering by,
Crept each to some sweet blossom's breast,
And closed their bright wings, lovingly,
Like young birds in the nest.

A little they bred buds and flowers,
And Eden grew so sweet and fair,
That both Adam and his loved the bowers,
And God himself walked there.

When all invaded like a tide were,
 A sea of many a little tide,
 But when the tide was in the tide were,
 The tide was in the tide were.

Andrew _____, _____ and _____,

My Confession.

I had always been a passionate boy. They said I was almost a fiend at times. At others I was mild and loving. My father could not manage me at home; so I was sent to school. I was more flogged, both at home and at school, than any one I ever knew or heard of. It was incessant flogging. It was the best way they knew of to educate and correct me. I remember to this day how my father and my master used to say, "they would flog the devil out of me." This phrase was burnt at last into my very being. I bore it always consciously about with me. I heard it often that a dim kind of notion came into my mind that I really was possessed by a devil, and that they were right to try and scourge it out of me. This was a very vague feeling at first. After events made it more definite.

time went on in the old way. I was forever doing wrong, and for ever under punishment—terrible punishment that left my body wounded and hardened my heart into stone. I have bitten my tongue till it was black and swollen, that I might not say I repented of what I had done. Repentance then, was synonymous with cowardice and shame. At last it grew into a savage pride of endurance. I gloried in my sufferings, for I knew that I came the conqueror out of them. The masters might flog me till I fainted; but they could not subdue me. My constancy was greater than their tortures, and my firmness superior to their will. Yes, they were forced to acknowledge it—I conquered them: the devil would not be scourged out of me at their bidding; but remained with me at mine.

When I look back to this time of my boyhood, I seem to look over a wide expanse of desert land swept through with fiery storms. Passions of every kind convulsed my mind—unrest and mental turmoil, strife and tumult, and suffering never ceasing;—this is the picture of my youth whenever I turn it from the dark wall of the past. But it is foolish to recall this now. Even at my age, chastened and sobered as I am, it makes my heart bound with the old passionate throb again, when I remember the torture and the fever of my boyhood.

I had few school friends. The boys were afraid of me, very naturally; and shrank from any intimacy with one under such a potent ban as I. I resented this, and fought my way savagely against them. One only, Herbert Ferrars, was kind to me; he alone loved me, and he alone was loved in return. Loved—as you may well believe a boy of warm affections, such as I was, in spite of all my intemperance of passion, isolated from all and shunned by all—would love any one such as Herbert! He was the Royal Boy of the school; the noblest; the loved of all—masters and play-mates alike; the chief of all; clever; like a young Apollo among the herdsmen; supreme in the grace and vigor of his dawning manhood. I never knew one so unselfish—so gifted and so striving, so loving and so just, so gentle and so strong.

We were friends—fast, firm friends. The other boys and the ushers, and the masters, too, warned Herbert against me. They told him continually that I should do him no good, and might harm him in many ways. But he was faithful, and suffered no one to come between us. I had never been angry with Herbert. A word, or look, joining on the honour of the moment, would rouse me into a perfect fiend against any one else; but Herbert's voice and manner soothed me under every kind of excitement. In any paroxysm of rage—the very worst—I was gentle to him; and I had never known yet the fit of fury which had not yielded to his remonstrance. I had grown almost to look on him as my good angel against that devil whom the rod could not scourge out of me.

We were walking on the cliffs one day, Herbert and I, for we lived by the sea-side. And indeed I think that wild sea makes me fiercer than I should else have been. The cliffs where we were that day were high and rugged; in some places going down sheer and smooth into the sea, in others jagged and rough; but always dangerous. Even the samphire gatherers dreaded them. They were of a crumbling sand stone, that broke away under the hands and feet; for we had often climbed the practicable parts, and knew that great masses would crumble and break under our grasp, like mere gravel heaps. Herbert and I stood for a short time close to the edge of the highest cliff; Haglin's Crag it was called; looking down at the sea, which was at high tide, and foaming wildly about the rocks. The wind was very strong, though the sky was almost cloudless; it roared round the cliffs, and lashed the waves into a surging foam, that beat furiously against the base, and brought down showers of earth and sand with each blow as it struck. The sight of all this life and fury of nature fevered my blood and excited my imagination to the highest. A strange desire seized me. I wanted to clamber down the face of the cliffs—to the very base—and dip myself in the white waves so magnificent then. It was a wild fancy, but I could not conquer it, though I tried so, and I felt equal to it.

"Hurry! I am going down the cliff," I said, waving my hand impatiently. "No," he said. "Hurry! I am going down the cliff," I said, waving my hand impatiently. "No," he said. "Hurry! I am going down the cliff," I said, waving my hand impatiently. "No," he said.

time his voice had no power over me; for the first time his entreaties fell dead on my ears. Scarcely hearing Herbert, scarcely seeing him, I leant over the cliffs; the waves singing to me as with a human voice; when I was suddenly pulled back, Herbert saying to me, angrily—

"Paul, are you mad? Do you think I will stand by and see you kill yourself!"

He tore me from the cliff. It was a strain like physical anguish when I could no longer see the waters. I turned against him savagely, and tried to shake off his hand. But he threw his arms round me, and held me firmly, and the feeling of constraint, of imprisonment, overcame my love. I could not bear personal restraint even from him. His young slight arms seemed like leaden chains about me; he changed to the hilconess of a jailor; his opposing love, to the insolence of a tyrant. I called hoarsely to him to let me free; but he still clung round me. Again I called; again he withstood me; and then I struggled with him. My teeth were set fast—my hands clenched, the strength of a strong man was in me. I seized him by the waist as I would lift a young child, and hurled him from me. God help me!—I did not see in what direction.

It was as if a shadow had fallen between me and the sun, so that I could see nothing in its natural light. There was no light and there was no color. The sun was as bright overhead as before; the grass lay at my feet as gleaming as before; the waves flung up their sparkling showers; the wind tossed the branches full of leaves, like boughs of glittering gems, as it had tossed them ten minutes ago; but I saw them all indistinctly now, through the veil, the mist of this darkness. The shadow was upon me that has never left me since. Day and night it has followed me; day and night its chill lay on my heart. A voice sounded unceasingly within me, "Murder and a lost soul, for ever and ever!"

I turned from the cliff resolutely, and went towards home. Not a limb failed me, not a moment's weakness was on me. I went home with the intention of denouncing myself as the murderer of my friend; and I was calm because I felt that his death would then be avenged. I hoped for the most patent degradation possible to humanity. My only desire was to avenge the murder of my friend on myself, his murderer; and I walked along quickly that I might overtake the slow hours, and gain the moment of expiation.

I went straight to the master's room. He spoke to me harshly, and ordered me out of his sight; as he did whenever I came before him. I told him authoritatively to listen to me; I had something to say to him; and my manner, I suppose, struck him: for he turned round to me again, and told me to speak. What had I to say?

I began by stating briefly that Herbert had fallen down Haglin's crag; and then I was about to add that it was I who had flung him down, though unintentionally—when—whether it was mere faintness, to this day I do not know—I felt senseless to the earth. And for weeks I remained senseless with brain fever, from it was believed the terrible shock my system had undergone at seeing my dearest friend perish so miserably before my eyes. This belief helped much to soften men's hearts,—and to give me a place in their sympathy, never given me before.

When I recovered, that dark shadow still clung silently to me; and whenever I attempted to speak the truth—and the secret always hung clogging on my tongue—the same scene was gone through as before; I was struck down by an invisible hand; and reduced perforce to silence. I knew then that I was shut out from expiation—as I had shut myself out from reparation in my terrible deed. Day and night, day and night I was always haunted with a fierce thought of sin, and striving helplessly to express it.

I had come now to that time in my life when I must choose a profession. I resolved to become a physician from the feeling of making such reparation to humanity as I was able, for the life I had destroyed. I thought if I could save life, I could alleviate suffering, and bring blessing instead of affliction, that I might somewhat atone for my guilt. If not to the individual, yet to humanity at large. No one ever clung to a profession with more ardor than I undertook the study of medicine; for it seemed to me my only way of salvation, if indeed that were yet possible—a salvation to be worked out not only by chastisement and control of my passions, but by active good among my fellow-men.

I shall never forget the first patient I attended. It was a painful case, where there was much suffering; and to the relations—to that poor mother above all—bitter anguish. The child had been given over by the doctors; and I was called in as the last untried, from despair, not from hope. I ordered a new remedy; one that few would have the courage to prescribe. The effect was almost miraculous, and, as the little one breathed freer, and that sweet soft sleep of healing came upon her, the thick darkness hanging round me lightened perceptibly. Had I not been so busy, I might have tried? By work and charity I live.

ut into the light? a d f r
parati d l that rkn w a m r d
ject pu me t-a re tal r p t
-co t t h?
T x r ve r ra l
v y f r a y l
y e a l l r

without caring to ask questions; cared only to heal. When I reached the house, I was taken into a room where she lay in a fainting fit on the bed. Even before I ascertained her malady—with that almost second sight of a practiced physician—her wonderful beauty struck me. Not merely because it was beauty, but because it was a face strangely familiar to me, though new; strangely speaking of a former life, although, in all my practice, I had never loved man or woman individually.

I roused the lady from her faintness; but not without much trouble. It was more like death than swooning, and yielded to my treatment stubbornly. I remained with her for many hours; but when I left her she was better. I was obliged to leave her, to attend a poor workhouse child.

I had not been gone long—carrying with me that fair face lying in its death-like trance, with all its golden hair scattered wide over the pillow and the blue lids weighing down the eyes, as one carries the remembrance of a sweet song lately sung—carrying it, too, as a talisman against that dread shadow which somehow hung closer on me to-night; the darkness, too, deepening into its original blackness, and the chill lying heavily on my heart again—when a messenger hurried after me, telling me the lady was dying, and I was to go back immediately. I wanted no second bidding. In a moment, as it seemed to me, I was in her room again. It was dark.

The lady was dying now, paralysed from her feet upwards. I saw the death-ring mount higher and higher; that faint, bluish ring with which death marries some of his brides. I bent every energy, every thought to the combat, and ordered remedies so strange to the ordinary rules of medicine, that it was with difficulty the chemist would prepare them. She opened her eyes full upon me, and the whole room was filled with the cry of "Murderer!" They thought the lady had spoken feverishly in her death-trance. I alone knew from whence that cry had come.

But I would not yield, and I never quailed nor feared for the result. I knew the power I had to battle with, and knew too, the powers I wielded. They saved her. The blood circulated again through her veins, the faintness gradually dispersed, the smitten side flung off its paralysis and the blue ring faded wholly from her limbs.

The lady recovered under my care. And care such as mothers lavish on their children I poured like life-blood on her. I knew that her pulses beat at my bidding, and knew that I had given her back her life, which else had been forfeit, and that I was her preserver. I almost worshipped her. It was the worship of my whole being—the tide into which the pent-up sentiment of my long years of unloving philanthropy, poured like a boundless flood. He continues:


It was his life, that he gave her—his destiny that he saw in her—his deliver from the curse of sin, as he had been hers from the power of death. He asked no more than to be near her, to see her, to hear her voice, to breathe the same air with her, to guard and protect her. He never asked himself whether he loved no other men or no; he never dreamed of her loving him again. He did not even know her name nor her condition: she was simply the Lady to him—the one and only woman of his world. He never cared to analyse more than this. His love was part of his innermost being, and he could as soon have imagined the earth without its sun as his life without the lady. Was this love such as other men feel? He knew not. He only knew there were no hopes such as other men have. He did not question his own heart of the future: he only knew of love—he did not ask for happiness.

One day he went to see her as usual. She was well now; but he still kept up his old habit of visiting her for her health. He sat by her side for a long time this day, wondering, as he so often wondered, who it was that she resembled, and where he had met her before, and how; for he was certain that he had seen her some time in the past. She was lying back in an easy chair—how well he remembers it all!—enveloped in a cloud of white drapery. A sofa-table was drawn along the side of her chair, with one drawer partly open. Without any intention of looking at it, he saw that it was filled with letters, in two different handwritings, and that two minial rectangles were lying among them. An open letter in which lay a tress of her bright hair was on her knee. It was written in a hand that he knew, and start and quiver. He knew the writing too well; at the moment he could not recognize the writer.

Strongly agitated, he took the letter in his hand. The hair fell across his forehead. The darkness gathered close and heavy a gust burst from him the life of his cry of "Mother!"

"No, not a real" said the lady
fully. "He was a young man
is from him—your father—
written the very day

MISCELLANEOUS.



LITTLE & CO.,
137 Montgomery street, San Francisco,
APOTHECARIES HALL.

THIS celebrated establishment—one of the finest in the world
 —is under the immediate supervision of Mr. WILLIAM B.
 LITTLE, the pioneer partner of the late firm of Thayer &

title, Mr. Little has devoted seventeen years to the profession of Chemist and Apothecary, and is a member of the Mass. Coll. Pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.



None but the Purest and Best Medicines are sold at this establishment, and the prices have been reduced to conform with the times.

There will also be found at this establishment a splendid assortment of Fine Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oil, Genuine Lubin's Extracts, Cologne, Water, Bay Rum

Tooth Brushes, Wall Combs, Toilet Mirrors, Fine Pomatum, and every article necessary for the Toilet. Patent Medicines, European Leeches, and all articles usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind, will be found constantly for sale at the most reasonable prices, and invariably of the best quality.

v3-17

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.
 MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Field and Garden Seeds of all descriptions, from the celebrated House of Messrs. Ruggles, Nuttre, Mason & Co., Boston.

Field and Garden Seeds of all varieties ;

Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, of all kinds ;

Reapers, Mowers, Foe Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Flour Mills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Powers, Smut Mills,

Wheel Drills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Bows, Hires Rakes—together with all the small tools and implements appertaining to cultivation.

San Francisco ahead of the World!
 Ever on, on space with the Age and Times!!
Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
 Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Gl. ex.)

WHY should every one go to VANCE's who wishes to see the PERFECT LIKENESS? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and it is to be arranged many in the world. It is to be arranged more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before seen in the country.

3d. Having the largest light, he is to be established in the city where they must be more perfect, for it will know the time the more natural the cause.

4. Because every cause has its own place, so as to be able to be established and to be able to be established.

Don't forget it.

Varieties

HOME.

BY AARON SMITH.

THERE is a simple little word—
Oh! o'er its charm destroy—
Throughout the universe 'tis heard,
And nowhere but with joy:
There's music in its magic flow
Wherever we may roam,
The dearest, sweetest sound below;
T'bat little word is HOME.

The soldier in the battle's hum
May all things else forget;
'Mid by'acts' flash, and beat of drum,
His home's remember'd yet.
The exile, doom'd o' foreign lands
Through hopeless stars to toil,
May do the despot's stern commands,
Yet sighs for home the while.

I care not where may be its site,
Or roof'd with straw or tile,
So that the heart-fire burns more bright
'Neath woman's radiant smile;
Affection on her fondest wing
Will to its portals fly,
And hope will far more sweetly sing
When that blest place is nigh.

It may be fancy, it may be
Something far nobler—far;
But Love is my divinity,
And Home my polar star.
Oh! sever not home's sacred ties;
They are not things of air;
The great, the learned, and the wise,
All had their training there.

Mark Lane Express, London.

How to Catch Ducks.—The duck season being close at hand, we will give a receipt for getting any number of fine fat ones. It is necessary in the first place, to supply yourself with a belt, with hooks at intervals of half an inch all round. Then get a large bushel basket, the interstices between the plaiting of it being very large. These are all the weapons and ammunitions necessary, if we except a bottle of "Cognac, 1814." The next thing to do is to go where ducks most do congregate. Put the basket over your head and wade leisurely into the water until it reaches the arm-pits. The basket will then appear to be floating on the surface of the water. Walk slowly down among the ducks, and they, thinking it some floating drift wood, will cluster round it without alarm. Then reach your hands out under the edge of the basket and seize the unfortunate ducks by the legs, pull them under water suddenly, and hang them by the feet on the hooks for that use made and provided; the interstices in the side of the basket allowing you to pick your game. The other ducks will take no notice of the disappearance of their comrades under water, but will simply imagine they have gone down for divers reasons. With these weapons we have known two hundred ducks to be shot in one day by two men. With the exception of rheumatism, catarrhs and consumption caught in the water, it is, by far, the safest method of hunting.

SPEED.—The velocity of a ship is from 8 to 12 miles an hour; of a horse, from 20 to 30 miles; of a bird, from 50 to 60 miles; of the clouds in a violent hurricane, 80 to 100 miles; of sound, 823 miles; of a cannon ball, as found by experiment, from 600 to 1,000 miles; of the earth round the sun, 68,000 miles, more than a hundred times quicker than a cannon ball; of mercury, 104,000; of light, about 800,000,000 miles, passing from the sun to the earth, 95,000,000 miles, in about eight minutes, or about a million times swifter than a cannon ball; and the exceeding velocity of the thoughts of the human mind is beyond all possible estimate.

ANOTHER WEAPON OF WAR.—The Bee says that a gentleman in Ipswich has invented a machine which is capable of throwing, with great force, one hundred cannon balls in a minute; and this without the use of powder or any other explosive agent. Centrifugal motion is the principle by which the power is obtained, and the inventor is confident that the instrument would be very efficient in repelling assaults, defending forts, or in throwing red hot shot at a vessel or into a town.

A WITNESS.—A boy, eight years old, being offered as a witness at a Justice Court in Boston, was examined as to his understanding the nature of an oath. The Justice inquired: "Do you know anything about hell?" The boy scratched his head for a moment, and looking the Justice in the face, innocently replied: "No, sir. I never was there in my life!" He was allowed to testify.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Allow me, from experience in my own and other cases, to recommend the use of the following receipt: 1 drachm of white wax, 1 ditto of spermaceti, 2 ounces of oil of almonds, 2 drachms of essence of cantharides; essential oil of scent at pleasure. The whole to be dissolved together in a gentle heat, and stirred and beaten till quite cold.

A KNOTTY POINT SETTLED.—A cavalier in our vicinity, the other day, tried to put down his opponent with this question: "If Noah did send out a dove that never returned, where did it go to?" "Why," retorted his antagonist, "I suppose somebody shot it!"

"It's a very solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Betheny. "Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said her niece.

EXPRESSES, &c.

E. W. TRACY & CO'S EXPRESS
TO SHASTA, WEAVER, YREKA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

To the Atlantic States and Europe.

For the purpose of accommodating the business community, the undersigned commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 23, to travel from Shasta to San Francisco, carrying Money, Letters, Packages and Valuables, and attending to all matters of Express Business.

The Express will be dispatched regularly as heretofore, in charge of careful messengers, and the whole business will be under the direct management of E. W. Tracy. We have no security to offer except business capacity, and for that refer to the annexed card, signed by the business men of Shasta.

Card.

We, the undersigned, Traders, Merchants and Dealers, in Shasta, do hereby recommend to all who have business to be transacted between this place and San Francisco, E. W. Tracy, as a person in whose honesty, integrity and business capacity, the utmost confidence can be placed.

Tonkinson & Wood,
Benjamin Shurtliff,
Goldstone & Bro.,
P. M. Eder & Co.,
Hulluh & Isaacs,
M. Jackson & Co.,
T. Levy & Co.,
A. & S. Solomon,
E. Lewis & Co.,
Van Wie & King,
Simon Selig,
M. Shloss & Co.,
A. Korman,
Freight and packages forwarded with dispatch and at greatly reduced rates.

Collections attended to promptly, and return made in coin or dust.
(v3-15) **E. W. TRACY & CO.**

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE late employees of ADAMS & Co., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a forwarding one, having no connection with banks and bankers, and will be conducted on sole and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Packages and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every steamer.

The parties who have organized this company are well known in the community as old and experienced express men, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they state that the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1855. (v3-16)

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers,

No. 100 Merchant street, San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have connected with our other business that of HOUSE BROKERAGE AND GENERAL DIRECTORY, and have made arrangements for conducting them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their patronage.

As these new branches possess some novel features, and not having been heretofore introduced in this city, we deem it proper to make manifest their advantages, not only to our own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

House Brokerage.

This department is an agency for buying and letting Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches, Restaurants, Buildings of every description, and requires the attention which its importance demands. From the advantages derived from the "Directory Department," and having made arrangements for receiving information immediately when premises are vacated, we shall possess superior facilities for providing, at the shortest notice, Houses, Rooms and Places of Business of all kinds, in any part of the city where required. All persons who may have vacant premises will find this a desirable medium of obtaining tenants for the same, and their business is respectfully solicited.

General Directory.

This department will include a *registry*, (already prepared,) of all persons, (except Chinese,) within the limits of the city, by reference to which we will be enabled to give the name and residence of all Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Professionals, Men, Laborers, and those out of business, which will be continually corrected, as they change their residence, and will receive additions from time to time, as new comers arrive.

We consider the information which our register will afford to be of essential importance, as well to our own community as to strangers, from the fact of changes occurring so frequently among us, and it having been demonstrated that published directories are nearly useless in a month or two after being issued. This with other information in our possession, enables us to present a complete epitome of the entire city, which we shall keep "posted up," to keep pace with the movements of its inhabitants.

This department will be under the supervision of an agent who has had a large experience in this branch, here and also where.

To give an idea of the extent of our Registry, we may mention that up to the present time it contains the names and addresses of forty-three thousand persons, with the place of their nativity, occupations, etc., which has required several months of labor to compile.

We invite the attention of the public to our establishment.

(v3-18) **WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.****Bookseller's and Stationer's****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.**

WE beg to call attention to the following catalogue, which comprises in part our stock of books and stationery. By the recent arrival of ciphers, our assortment of goods in this line has been made very complete, and we feel sure that the public will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day and Record Books, in Russia, Sheep and Muslin Binding. Copying Books, Indexed and Plain Memorandums, Blank and Pass Books, Diaries, &c.

Paper.—Blank Letter, Cap, Note, Envelope, Tissue, Blotting and Filtering Papers.

Stationery.—A complete assortment of Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery.

Bound Books.—A large and splendid assortment of Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books, including many in rich fancy binding, suitable for presents.

Blanks.—Law, Shipping, Bond and Custom House Blanks.

Miscellaneous.—Gold Pens, Razors and Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Toilet Brushes, Cash, Deed, Draft, Post Office and Envelope Boxes; Portable Desks, Gent's Dressing Cases, Ladies' Toilet and Work Cases and Reticules, Port Monies, Perfumery, Opera Glasses, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

On the arrival of each steamer we receive a full supply of all the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Reviews and Magazines published in America and England, which we can furnish to all in quantities to suit.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO., Montgomery Block.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders. (v3-19)

To Printers.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Hoe DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 44 by 28. Apply to
(v3-19) **F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.**

MEDICAL.

IT IS A FIXED FACT,
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!



SIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Leconte and other pathologists." Dr. CANSWELL, who investigated such matters probably as thoroughly as any man, says: "Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular phthisis." (Pulmonary consumption.)

It is no Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say, time after time, in the crowded hospital, and in the truth telling dissecting room. They are from men who have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or eulogizing falsehoods.

The Remedy which we offer

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
has cured hundreds of cases of
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Influenza, &c.

Many of them after every known remedy had failed to reach the disease.

We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that

Cannot be Discredited.

Dr. ROYDEN, a Physician in Maine, says: "I have recommended the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought Consumed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Dr. A. H. MACANAB, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us, under date of Feb. 14, 1854, that he has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. STAW, of Washington, D. C., says: "I wish hearty success to your medicine. I consider every case of worst of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity."

SAMUEL A. WALKER, Esq., a gentleman well known in this vicinity, writes us as follows: "Having experienced results of a satisfactory character, from the use of WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY in cases of severe colds during the past two years, I am induced to express the gratification I feel from the favorable effects that followed, and also the full faith I have in the renovating power of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

HON. SAMUEL S. PERKINS says: "For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me from business. I had taken but a very small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
"This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended."

It is a powerful remedy for Asthma, as will be seen by the following cure: "Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attending to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for this distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been unfree of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and, indeed, conceive myself cured of the most distressing malady."
C. D. MAYNARD.
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1850."

Fifty Thousand Persons die annually in England of Consumption! In the New England States the proportion is one to four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York sixty-seven died in two weeks, in December, of this disease. The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and rouse the suffering courage in the heart of sufferer from this disease.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Agents for San Francisco, B. B. THAYER & CO.,

(v3-16) Montgomery street.

Surgery.

R. B. COLE, M. D.,

Late Lecturer on Surgery and the Diseases of Women; Late Member of the Board of Censors of the San Francisco Medical Society; Member of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Corresponding Member of several Medical Societies in the South and East.

Office—Athenum Building,
South-east corner of Montgomery and California streets,
opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. R. B. COLE, for many years a Medical Practitioner in the city of Philadelphia, and for the past three years in this city, would respectfully announce that, in consequence of a most serious injury received some months since, with which the community are familiar, he will in future confine himself principally to his office, where he proposes to treat all

Surgical Diseases.

feeling assured as he does that his former connection with Medical Schools and Hospitals, together with the extensive practice he has enjoyed for the past ten years, peculiarly qualify him for the successful practice of surgery. Of the afflictions to which Dr. Cole has devoted much of his attention, may be mentioned: Tumors and morbid growths, occurring on any part of the body, Disease of the Spine, Chronic Ulcers, Cancerous Affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin, Affections of the Bladder, Urethra, Scrotum and Testis (or in other words, all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus) and Deformities, whether congenital or the result of accident, amongst which may be enumerated, Club-Foot, Badly-treated Fractures, Contractures of the Limbs and loss of substance about the face, the result of disease or accident. Dr. Cole has also for many years, and continues still to pay special attention to obstetrics and the treatment of all diseases peculiar to Females.

Patients from the interior will be provided with suitable boarding houses and experienced and attentive nurses.

OFFICE HOURS: { Morning, From 10 till 12.
Afternoon, " 2 " 5.
Evening, " 7 " 9. (v3-12)

A Lady's Praise of Spindling's Oil.

As the shadows of evening began to fall,
A Lady was dressing her hair for the Ball;
Soft were the accents that fell from her tongue,
And this was the song that the lady sang—
"Away with Pomatum and Boudoirs,
No more in my room they shall reign;
The hair's soft texture they only spoil;
Oh, give me the Castor and Rosemary Oil—
It's made my tresses look soft and bright,
And my hair keeps its curl tho' I dance all night.
No more of grease or strong spirit for me,
But Spindling's mixture of Rosemary!"
Sold by B. B. THAYER & CO.,
(v3-16) Montgomery street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

Corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
No. 56 Federal street, Boston.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oil Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Cooper, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Sailors, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others. (v3-5)

DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS AND COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES will in future bear the Written Signature of "Little & Co."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the WESTERN WORLD in full faith, as being

The Only Certain Cure ever Discovered

For COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, Incipient CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, AND ALL CURABLE CASES OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to maintain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health. Certificates of cures, to be relied on, can be found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured that we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth.

"Nothing but the Truth."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this elegant and pleasant medicine.

This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cents a Box, or 3 Boxes for \$1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries,
137 Montgomery street,
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Observe that the written signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which none can be genuine.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges: San Francisco..... Little & Co.
Sacramento..... C. Morrill.
Marysville..... Rice & Coffin.
Stockton..... F. S. Hadden & Co.
Benicia..... J. W. Jones.
Nevada..... Dr. Alban.
Downville..... Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for this invaluable remedy in every city and town in the State. (v3-9)



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 Commercial street, San Francisco.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a hat; that no gent shall wear a finer hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

(v3-17) **COLLINS & CO.****DREXEL, SATHIER & CHURCH,**

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Van Vleet, Reed & Drexel, 27 Wall st..... New York.
Bank of North America..... Boston.
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank..... Albany
Drexel & Co..... Philadelphia.
Johnson, Iiro, & Co..... Baltimore.
J. B. Norton, Esq..... Richmond, Va.
A. D. Jones, Cashier..... Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co..... New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Col lumbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina. (v3-9)



